THE PALMER JOURNAL.

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BY
GORDEN M. FISK.

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Travelers' Directory.

CARS LEAVE PALMER

For Boston, 8. 49, A. M., 1,49, 2. 25, 9.10, P. M
" New York, 10,44, 11,15, A. M. and 5,45, P. M
" Albany, 11,15, A. M. 7,30, P. M.

☞The 10,44, A. M. and 2,25, 6,14, 9,10, P. M rains do not stop at small way stations.

Freight Train with Passenger Car attached leaves for the East at 5,40 A. M.—West at 3,20 P. M.

Cars arrive from New London at 10 A. M., and 6,45 P. M. Leave Palmer for New London at 5,45, 10,45 A. M. and 2,40 P. M.

STAGES

Arrive from Enfield 9 1-2, from Southbridge Brimfield, Wales and Holland at 9; from Belchertown at 8 1-2; from Barre, Hardwick and Ware at 10; from Amherst and Belchertown at 12 A. M.

Leave for Amherst at 12 A. M., for Ware, Hardwick, Barre, Enfield, Belchertown, Brimfield, Southbridge, Wales and Holland, at 2,33 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE HUNTER'S PERILS.

FROM THE LEGENDS OF A LOG CABIN.

On the fourth day, about noon, being then about forty miles direct distance from H——, we came upon the trail of a large body of Indians, who had passed there the day before, and were going up the river. It was not a war party, as the tracks of women and children were mingled with those of grown men. We followed four or five miles, when, at a soft piece of ground, I caught sight of a footmark I knew right well. 'Twas the broad, flat foot of the Indian, whom we called Broadfoot. I showed it to Johnson, who agreed that there could be no doubt as to whom it belonged. We traced it along till, at the top of a ridge, the party separated, Broadfoot and four others taking a course directly out from the river; the others, principally old men, women and children, still following up the stream.—Here Johnson and I called a halt, and consulted whether we should follow Broadfoot and his gang, or the larger party.—Johnson was for the latter plan, saying, that where there were so many women and children, they must needs move slowly, and we should easily overtake them, and like enough, take a scalp or two. I wanted to track Broadfoot still, both because I could not but think we stood the best chance of finding the boy, by keeping on the trail of the enemy of whom we were in search. Finally, Johnson gave in, and we followed the smaller, or war party.

Poor Jim grumbled a good deal at what he called my wrong-headedness. "There were twenty or thirty tracks," he said; "they were going slow, and by night we could have overtaken them, and then a scalp or two at least. Even a squaw's scalp would have been some satisfaction; nay, a child's would have been better than nothing."

"What on earth do you want with a squaw's scalp, much more with a poor papoose's, Jim Johnson?" said I.

"Why, Balt, I don't want a squaw's scalp, nor a papoose's, if I can get a warrior's; but, surely, half a loaf is better than no bread. Here we have been on a range four days, and have not had a shot at a red skin, man, woman, or child, though we all know the woods are full of them. It is too bad; I vow it is a disgrace to the settlement, there has not a single scalp been brought into Harmer in a month."

Johnson went on grumbling and complaining, but I did not mind him, but kept a sharp eye on the trail. We followed it steadily and pretty rapidly, till nightfall; we then camped, lighted our fire, cooked a bit of bear steak, and went quietly to sleep. Next morning we were early on the trail, and followed it steadily till near noon; then a new footmark joined it; I gave but one glance: 'twas Ham Cass. The sight of the footmarks warmed my heart; I gave a glad shout, and followed with renewed energy. I did not lose the chance of bragging over Jim. "See, Jim, wasn't I right after all? I knew the boy was true breed, the genuine old hunter blood is in him, and for all his book learning, it will show itself. You see he is on the right scent now, and, my word for it, he will tree the game."

Just as Johnson began some light and joking reply, I heard the sharp crack, crack, crack—three rifles. Johnson, who was a step or two in front of me, gave one bound right up into the air, and fell dead at my feet. At the same time I felt a numbness in my right leg; I, too, was hit. I looked up the hill side, five Indians were bounding down at a great rate. There was no time to lose, I ran for life. Luckily the ball had not touched the bone. In a moment they were all after me at full speed. I gave one glance over my shoulder, to see how they were coming; only one was very near me, and if I could but escape him, I had no fears for the rest; for, on level ground, even with my hurt leg, I could leave any Indian far behind me on a short race. In a minute more I heard another rifle; I glanced behind. The Indian who was nearest me—and he was fearfully near—stood still, groping in the air with his hands for a moment, and then fell. One of his companions had hit the wrong mark. The Indians saw the fatal error, and filled the air with their yells. I ran on, making for a creek we had passed in the early part of the day. I soon found that no one was after me, but there was little safety in that; the savages could not look at my trail without finding that I was wounded, and this would encourage them to hunt me down. My wound, too, began to be very painful, and I felt that it would be impossible for me to reach the creek without a rest—yet I scarce dared stop, till at last I came to a sycamore tree, which was hollowed out by rot. Here I determined to make my resting place. In the upper part of this hollow I would probably remain concealed, or, if discovered, sell my life dearly. The only opening to this tree was about four feet from the ground, scarce large enough to permit a man to crawl in; once in, the space would easily permit a dozen men to stand at ease. I crept in, and began to take a regular survey of my little fortress. I found there were several small holes, the size of a dollar, and one, near twenty feet from the ground, where a limb had been broken off, which was larger than that at which I had entered. Here I rested for some time, and having plucked some leaves as I went through the woods, I now chewed, and applied them to my wound, with great relief. You may well suppose I kept a good look out all the while, lest the savages should come on me unawares. I had watched there for more than an hour, when I caught sight of them following my trail. The first was a chief, a large, tall, powerful fellow, with a feather in his high tuft of hair, medals on his breast, and wampun beads hanging in strings from his dress. At his belt hung a fresh scalp, which I knew could only be poor Johnson's. He was followed, in Indian file, by six others.—Slowly and cautiously they advanced on the trail, till they came within fifty feet of the tree. Here they halted, and I could have picked off one very easily, but I thought I would wait and see what plan they would adopt. After some whispering and gesticulating, two of the Indians were detached, and made a circuit round the tree, apparently to discover whether the trail led beyond it.

When they had completed their round and joined their companies, they had another long talk; finally, three raised their rifles and fired at the hole in the tree. One ball, only, entered the hole, but as I took good care to be out of range, it did no harm. Again they held a talk; they seemed irresolute what to do, and I began to think they would leave me, but such was no part of their intention. I saw them again raising their rifles for a shot, when a plan entered my head by which I hoped to get two lives at least; so when they fired I gave a furious scream, as though wounded, and then began to groan; at first very loud, and finally slowly and softly, as though just dead.—The stratagem had its effect. At the first scream the Indians gave a shout of triumph, and then, as they heard the groans, they advanced towards the tree. Still, their natural craft did not entirely desert them, for they crept on very slowly, stopping every now and then, and listening with eager attention. Finally, the head man stood beside the opening, he poked in his rifle, moving it about; then he thrust in his head; and just as he was fairly in, I fired, and blew the top of his head all off. He fell forward, his body blocking up the hole. In an instant I sprang on him, wrested the rifle from his dying grasp, pointed it from one of the small loop-holes, fired, and another Indian was dead beside his Chief; the others gave one yell of despair and took to trees. There was now, for a while, a cessation of our warfare. The Indians, each hid behind some neighboring tree, were concealed from me, and did not seem very much inclined to leave their covert. In the mean time I was busy rifling the dead Chief. The gun I had taken, and which had already done me such good service, I found, on looking at it, was Johnson's; the savage had a well filled bullet pouch and horn of powder; the ammunition was of immense importance to me, as I had not above a dozen charges left, and there was no telling how long this fight might last. I also got a large bag of parched corn, and a small (pity it was so small) flask of whiskey. Having secured these valuable spoils, I resumed my quiet watch of the savages.

The sun was near setting, when I saw them, at a signal, fly each from his tree, and take refuge behind a small rise in the ground about twenty or thirty yards from my tree. Here they were out of my sight, and, what was worse, they could creep round, and approach on either side, without my knowing where to look for them.

"This," thought I, "will never do; I'll see if I can't break up the council they are holding, or, at least, get an idea of what they are about."

I began to climb the sides of the tree. As the rot had eaten in irregularly, it left a good many knots and knobs; so that, notwithstanding my lame leg, I made out finally to reach the upper hole. Cautiously I poked my head out, and was rejoiced to find that I could command a full view of my enemies. There lay the whole five, their heads together, talking and pointing, evidently hatching some plan for my destruction. Having satisfied myself that from the top of my fort I could hit one of the savages, I descended again, and fastening one end of my belt to my side, and tying the two rifles, ready loaded, to the other, I ascended again. Just as I caught sight of the savages, two of them made off, rolling and creeping along until they were out of range of my rifle; then they took to the woods and I saw no more of them. Here was another hint for me to be in haste, as the varmin were sending for reinforcements. Slowly and carefully I pushed out my rifles, and resting one in the crotch of the tree, I took deliberate aim at the nearest Indian. He lay flat on the ground, and my ball hit the very centre of his head. His companions sprang on their feet, gazing all around, evidently at a loss to tell whence the blow came. As they stood there I could take perfect aim, and in a moment another fell, with a ball through his body. The second shot roused the remaining Indian to the necessity of putting shelter between him and me. He sprang behind a tree. Here he remained a long time, till finding he was not likely to move, and knowing that their reinforcement could not be far distant, I determined to be off. I went to work with my tomahawk, cutting a hole in the tree opposite to where he lay, and in half an hour's time I could creep out.

I then hid Johnson's rifle, took my own in hand, and crept softly out. Taking advantage of the ground, I was soon out of sight of the Indian; then I sprang to my feet, and made towards the creek with my best speed. I walked more than an hour undisturbed, and began to indulge the hope of reaching the creek without further danger. I had gained the top of the last hill, and the creek lay in the valley below; I paused for moment, and looking back, I saw four stout Indians on the opposite hill, not more than a mile behind me. They must have seen me at the same moment, for their loud war-whoop rang through the woods. I did not wait for another look at them, but made for the creek. I gained the bank, and plunged into the stream. Oh! how pleasant was that cool water to my parched skin and burning wound. I swam with the current, which was pretty rapid, till at a turn in the stream, I saw a large raft of drift wood. I struggled towards it, and diving, came up between two of the largest logs. They lay so close together, that I could barely get my eyes, nose and chin, out of the water; and, as the logs touched a few inches above my face, I was in nearly total darkness. Here I lay, half dead with fatigue and pain, waiting the coming of the savages. I soon heard by their shouts that they were near—were descending the stream. One of them came on the raft; he stood for a moment on the log that concealed me; his weight pressing my head under water—had he remained many minutes I must have perished. He moved onwards, however, and then, like an old otter, I poked my nose out of the water to blow. For near an hour I heard their shouts near the raft; then they began to grow more and more faint, and finally died away. I waited some time, lest some straggler might have remained behind. At last, hearing nothing of them, and being nearly exhausted, I left my hiding place, and swam into the open stream. It was quite dark; I was wet, hungry and lame; still I dared not rest, there was no hope of safety but in instant flight. By hard tugging I detached a large log from the raft, and drew it into the middle of the stream; then laying myself at full length upon it, I floated down the stream.

RELIGIOUS STATISTICS.—The following historical view of the Evangelical Denominations in this country was embodied in a speech of Rev. Dr. Baird before the Evangelical Society of London:

The Episcopal Church is the oldest in the United States. In the year 1800 it numbered 230 churches, 260 ministers, 16,000 members, and 7 bishops. The Episcopal church has thus increased to 1569 churches, 1504 ministers, 73,000 members, and 28 bishops. The Episcopal church has thus increased above four fold. The Congregational branch of the one true Church of Christ might be taken next. This body has been on the increase from the very first. Its exact condition, however, in 1800 could not be ascertained. In 1850 it comprised 1971 churches, 1687 ministers, and 197,175 members. The various divisions of the Baptist churches numbered, 1850, 13,455 churches, 9013 ministers, and 948,667 members. The Presbyterian church, in 1850, had four General Assemblies, 64 Synods, 560 Presbyteries, 4567 ministers, 1014 students and licentiates, 5,762 churches, and 490,250 members: which, compared with the numbers of 1800, showed an increase of eleven fold. The various bodies of Methodists speaking the English language, had, in 1850, 30,000 places of worship, 6000 regular preachers, and 8000 local preachers, and more than a million and a quarter of members. Methodist Protestant churches of German origin have 1827 regular preachers, 550 local preachers, 5366 congregations, and 383,000 members. The Orthodox Quakers had 300 congregations. It would thus appear, that while the increase of the population of the United States had been less than four fold, the number of evangelical churches, ministers and members, had increased nearly ten fold. There were 260,000 places in which the gospel was preached; and last year there was paid in salaries to ministers, by voluntary contributions, one million six hundred and seventy thousand one hundred and fifty dollars. This he thought was pretty good evidence of what the voluntary system could do; but perhaps nothing tried its efficacy so much as the building of places of worship. Now, it would be a low estimate to say, that the Christians of America spend in this direction three million dollars annually. More than 10,000 edifices were erected last year by all denominations of Evangelical Protestants, and he believed that the annual income of the various religious societies was not less than $2,130,000.

AN IRISHMAN'S INDIFFERENCE.—Paddy was arraigned before a court for horse stealing. After having pleaded not guilty, the judge asked by whom he would be tried?—"By the twelve apostles," answered the prisoner. The judge told him that would not do, for if he were tried by them he could not have his trial till the day of judgment.—"Faith and I have no objection to that neither, for I am in no hurry about it at all, at all."

☞Knowledge is not mental power. The mind is not formed in schools, but in free social action with affairs, interest, and temptation, which call forth the exercise of judgement, prudence, reflection, moral restraints, and right principles.

THE BACHELOR'S SOLILOQUY.—Bless me! I'm thirty-nine to-day; six feet in my stockings, black eyes, curly hair, tall and straight as a cedar of Lebanon, and still a bachelor! Well, its an independent life, at least; *no it is'nt either!*—Here's these new gloves of mine, full of little rips, string off one of my most faultless dickeys, nice silk handkerchief in my drawer wants hemming, top button off the waistband of my pants; what's to be done? How provoking it is to see those married people looking so self-satisfied and consequential, at the head of their families, as if they had done the State a great service. Why, as to children, they are as plenty as flies in August, and about as troublesome; every alley and court, and garret are swarming with 'em; they're no rarity, and any poor, miserable wretch can get a wife, enough of them, too, such as they are. It's enough to scare a man to death, to think how much it costs to keep one. Young folks have to begin now where their fathers and mothers left off. Silks and satins, ribbons and velvets, feathers and flowers, cuff pins and bracelets, gimeracks and fol-de-rols; and there's no help for it in my case, for if I married a woman I loved, and the dear little thing should ask me for my scalp, I should give it to her, I know I should. Then there's the tapestry carpets, and mirrors, and sofas, and ottomans, and damask curtains, and pictures, and crocke—*ry*, and (you must look at the subject in all its bearings) little jackets and frocks, and wooden horses and dolls, and pop-guns, and gingerbread; don't believe I can do it, by Jupiter! But then, here I sit, with the toe of my best boot kicking the grate, for the want of something to do; its coming awful cold, dreary weather, long evenings, can't go to concerts forever, and when I do my room looks so much the gloomier when I come back, and it would be cosy to have a niee little wife to chat and laugh with. I've tried to think of something else, but I can't; if I look in the fire, I am sure to see a pair of bright eyes; even the shadows on the wall take fairy shapes; I'm on the brink of ruin—*I feel it*; *I* shall read my doom in the marriage list before long—*I know I shall.*

WASHINGTON'S GHOST.—We find the following in a New York paper:

Mr. Henry Longfellow, the poet, has seen the ghost of Washington, and Washington's horse, and—the best of all—of Washington's cocked hat! At least, so says Miss Mitford, whom we suspect the author of "Evangeline," (who is something of a wag,) of an attempt to "sell." The poet performer resides, as everybody who knows much, knows, in the old house at Cambridge, which was the headquarters of Washington in 1776.—"One night," relates Miss Mitford, "the poet chanced to look out of the windows, and saw by the vague starlight, a figure riding slowly past the mansion. The face could not be distinguished; but the tall, erect person, the cocked hat, the traditional costume, the often described white horse, all were present. Slowly he paced before the house and then returned, and then again passed by, after which neither horse nor rider was seen or heard of. Could it really be Washington? or was it some frolicsome masquerader assuming his honored form? Miss M. says that for *her* part she holds firmly to the ghostly side of the story, as did her informant, also a poet and an American, and as worthy to behold the spectre of Washington as Professor Longfellow himself.

CONTAGIOUSNESS OF CRIME.—Bulwer in one of his novels makes the following just observation on the contagiousness of crime:

"It may be observed that there are certain years in which, in a civilized country, some particular crime comes into vogue. It flares its season, and then burns out. Thus at one time we have lurking, at another, swingism—now suicide is in vogue—now poisoning trades-people in apple-dumplings—now little boys eat each other with penknives—now common soldiers shoot at their sergeants. Every year there is one crime peculiar to it; a sort of annual, which overruns the country, but does not bloom again. Unquestionably, the press has a great deal to do with these epidemics. Let a newspaper give an account of some out-of-the-way atrocity that has the charm of being novel, and certain depraved minds fasten to it like leeches. They brood over and revolve it; the idea grows up a horrid phantasmalian monomania: and all of a sudden, in a hundred different places, the one seed sown by the leaden types, springs up into foul flowering. But if the first reported aboriginal crime has been attended with impunity, how much more does the imitative faculty cling to it.—Ill-judged mercy falls, not like dew, but like a great heap of manure, on the rank deed."

☞The Ox never dies of intemperance, why then should man? Animal life they have in common; the ox obeys the laws of his nature, and is safe; while man, gifted with higher faculties, perverts his nature, and sinks to a depth of degradation to which brutes never descend.

If I Were He.

If I were a farmer, it appears to me that I would devote my whole attention to the cultivation of my farm, clothe and feed my servants well, take care of my stock, mend the holes in my fences, take a fair price for my produce, and never indulge in idleness and dissipation.

If I were a lawyer, I would not charge a poor man five dollars for a few words of advice.

If I were a physician, I would not have the conscience to charge as much as they do for feeling the pulse, extracting a tooth, taking a little blood or administering a dose of calomel and jalap.

If I were a merchant, I would have an established price for my goods and not undersell, or injure my neighbors; I would sell at a moderate profit, give good measure, and deal honestly as possible.

If I were a mechanic, I would apply myself industriously to my business, take care of my family, refrain from visiting taverns and grog shops, and when I promised a man to have his work done by a certain time I would try to be punctual.

If I were a young man, I would not cut as many ridiculous capers as some of them do, playing with their watch-chains, flourishing their rattans, making a great noise with their high heeled boots, and making remarks on plain and worthy people. They render themselves contemptible in the eyes of the sensible and unassuming.

If I were a young lady, I would not be seen spinning street yarns every day, ogling one young fellow, nodding to another, and giving sweet smiles to a third—sometimes having three holes in one stocking and two in the other.

If I were a lover I would be true to the object of my affections, treating her with tenderness, and never let her conduct towards another excite jealousy in my breast; but should she ever speak of me in terms of disrespect, or treat me with coolness, I would be off like a shot off a shovel, and all her arts should never again entrap me.

If I were an old bachelor, I would make every exertion in my power to get married, and if I failed I would buy a rope and hang myself.

In fine, if I were anything else but what I am, I should act very differently.

The Soap Plant.

The soap plant grows all over California. The leaves make their appearance about the middle of November, or about six weeks after the rainy season has fully set in; the plants never grow more than a foot high, and the leaves and stock drop entirely off in May, though the bulbs remain in the ground all summer without decaying. It is used to wash with in all parts of the country, and, by those who know its virtues, it is preferred to the best of soap. The method of using it is merely to strip off the husk, dip the clothes into the water, and rub the bulb on them.—It makes a thick lather, and smells not unlike soap. The botanical name of the plant is Phalangium pomaridianum. Besides this plant, the bark of a tree is also used in South America, for the purpose of washing. Several other plants have been used in different countries, as a substitute for soap.

RED HAIR.—Some people have a strange dislike to red hair. It has been considered as betokening a cruel and fiendlike disposition, and as appropriate to executioners!

In Spain it is called the hair of Judas, and he is distinguished by it in the Spanish paintings.

Among the ancient nations, the Egyptians are most remarkable for their aversion to red hair, and were accustomed annually to offer a burnt sacrifice in honor of their devil Typho, of a red haired man.

In the Highland clans in Scotland red hair is regarded as deformity. A nobleman visiting a Highlander, inquired for one of his sons, who was kept out of the way upon an excuse, which led to the supposition that he was infirm or daft. But on the father's producing a fine, handsome young man, the man exclaimed, "I see nothing the matter with him:" to which the father sorrowfully replied, "Nothing the matter with him! look at his hair! It was red.

☞A young shopman in Austria has been sentenced to twenty blows with a stick, heavy irons for a week and enrollment in a punishment company to work in a fortress, for not taking off his hat in the street as the emperor passed by. The young man pleaded in extenuation, forgetfulness, and said no disrespect was intended, but in vain. The sentence was enforced for example.

☞"May I ask," enquired a gentleman of one of our lawyers, "whether the law allows a man to marry the cousin of his widow?" "Certainly, sir, but he cannot marry the sister of his deceased *wife*." The gentleman winked to a by-stander, as the lawyer replied. By-stander smiled. Presently, the lawyer took the idea, and he laughed too.

EXPLOSION OF A POWDER MAGAZINE.—We find the following account of a recent terrible explosion in Stockholm:

The shocks were so violent that they shook the earth; and in several streets broke the windows, threw open doors, or cast them off their hinges; while in others pedestrians, and even horses were thrown down. The population at first thought there was an earthquake, and rushed to the public squares and open places. The terror only ceased when it was announced by placards that the powder magazine had blown up. The magazine was the largest in all Sweden, and was situated at half a league from the capital. All that remains of it are some little heaps of ruins. The forest of Liddoe, near which it stood, was ravaged; trees of several centuries' growth and large size were torn up, and hurled several hundred yards. A great quantity of the ruins of the magazine fell on the Lake of Liddoe, and broke the ice. Some portions of the ruins were found at a distance of two leagues. In the villages of Liddingston, Liddingshorg, and others, situated beyond the lake, and at a considerable distance from the scene of the disaster, the windows were broken, and looking-glasses, pictures, and other objects hanging on the walls, were thrown down; while in some houses the walls were damaged. The powder magazine consisted of four vast buildings, arranged nearly in the form of a cross. It is thought that there were four successive explosions, proceeding from west to east. Fortunately, at the time of the catastrophe almost all the workmen had gone to dinner. Nevertheless, it is caculated that more than 60 persons perished. From a report to the Minister of War by the director of the magazine, it appears the magazine contained about 28,500 lbs. of powder. The loss, not including the value of the buildings, is estimated at 115,000 crowns—638,000f. It appears that the disaster was caused by criminals. The police discovered in a hole in the earth near the magazine, several bundles of chemical matches, a hatchet, a file, and a hammer; and two liberated convicts, named Daniels and Pehrson had been seen hanging about a little before.

POOLE'S STATISTICAL VIEW of the Executive and Legislative departments of the government of Massachusetts, for 1852, has been issued. It is quite an interesting pamphlet, and it gives, in addition to other matters, the place and date of birth and occupation of each of the individuals comprising the two departments. The Legislative branch numbers 40 Senators, and 401 Representatives, among whom there are 155 farmers, 63 merchants and traders, 31 lawyers, 29 shoe makers, 19 manufacturers, 14 housewrights, 11 editors and printers, 11 master-mariners, 9 clergymen, 8 doctors, 6 mechanics and machinists, 7 blacksmiths, 5 lumber dealers, 4 gentlemen, 4 masons, 4 marble workers, 3 carriage makers, 3 teachers, 3 shipwrights, 2 gun smiths, 2 tanners, 2 coopers, 2 provision dealers, 2 clerks, 2 auctioneers, 2 painters, 2 hotel-keepers, 2 jewelers, 2 granite workers, 2 book-keepers, 2 harness-makers; 2 millers; 1 pedlar, 1 piano-fort maker, 1 postmaster, 1 butcher, 1 paper hanger, 1 deputy sheriff, 1 architect, 1 artist, 1 plough maker, 1 grain dealer, 1 scythe maker, 1 wheelwright, 1 razor-strop maker, 1 tallow-candler, 1 treasurer, 1 jailor, 1 cab maker, 1 insurance agent, 1 tobacconist, 1 builder, 1 museum keeper, 1 civil engineer, 1 engraver, 1 book-binder, 1 book-seller, and one philosophical instrument maker. Of these 441 dignitaries, 361 were born in Massachusetts, 21 in Vermont, 19 in New Hampshire, 4 in Maine, 11 in Connecticut, 5 in New York, 4 in Rhode Island, 2 in South Carolina, 1 in Virginia, 3 in England, 2 in Scotland, and 1 in Ireland. The four gentlemen of the Legislature are Messrs. George Eaton and Edward Warren, of Boston; Thomas Trask, of Salem; and Darius Miller, of Wareham.

A REMARKABLE INCIDENT AND ESCAPE.—A few nights since, a young Irish girl of the age of 13 or 14 years, living in the family of John Field, Esq., of the firm of Cary & Field, of this city, came near losing her life under somewhat remarkable circumstances. She retired for the night as usual to her chamber in the attic, three stories from the ground; and about midnight the family and some of the neighbors were awakened by frightful shrieks which suddenly ceased. Mr. Field immediately arose, and although nothing more could be heard, proceeded to search the house for the cause of the outcry, but finding nothing, he raised a window and saw some object struggling upon the ground below, which proved to be the girl before mentioned. She was immediately cared for, and on recovering consciousness, said she had dreamed that some person wished her to step out of the window, and that next she found herself falling. It appeared she had got up in her sleep, opened the window, and taken the fearful step. It is supposed she awoke and shrieked while falling, as she was stunned on striking the ground upon which there had been a light fall of snow. What is most remarkable, she escaped with only a few slight bruises, though having stepped from the third story window.—*Worcester Tran.*

THE WHEELBARROW MAN TRIUMPHANT.—Many of our readers will remember the account published in all the newspapers, nearly two years ago, of a California emigrant, who crossed the plains "on foot and alone," with a *wheelbarrow*, conveying all his earthly goods, that is, his provisions, clothes, tools, &c., in that humble vehicle, and outstripping, in his march, numbers who started for the land of gold with more showy and expensive appointments. His name was Brookmire, and he is an Irishman by birth. His residence, says the Syracuse Journal, is at Warren, in Pennsylvania, where he left a wife and family of children in very indigent circumstances, when he went over the Rocky Mountains to "try his fortune." Brookmire has lately returned from California, with about $15,000 of the "dust," all of which he dug and washed out with his own hands. And as it is very apt to pour when it rains, his wife received legacies during his absence, to the amount of $10,000, falling to her upon the death of some relations in Scotland.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

ACCIDENT TO THE STEAMSHIP ATLANTIC.—The New York Tribune says that the steamship Atlantic arrived yesterday in a disabled condition, owing to the breaking of one of her cranks when about 800 miles out of port. The weather was fresh, with quite a gale at the time, and of course the speed of the vessel was greatly retarded, it being necessary to work her with one wheel only. It is said the accident to the crank occurred on the same day of the month, and at the same hour of the day as the great disaster which happened to her a year ago.

PALMER JOURNAL.

G. M. FISK, EDITOR.

SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1852.

A few Plain Words about Young Men.

"How strangely times do alter," is a modern adage, to which may be added, "how sadly people alter," without in the least injuring the spirit or truth of the saying. Times, men, and manners are continually changing. It was the fashion, once, for people to be young before they became old, but it is different now-a-days. The boy of sixteen is now older than his father; he talks politics, swells largely, and tells the "old man" that he is behind the times in all matters pertaining to the business of life, and that he must do this thing and do that if he wishes to appear decent in the world, and make his boys great men, like Daniel Webster or some other distinguished Statesman. Of course, the young stripling generally has his own way, and the "old man" must back him up in his enterprises.

Let us draw a striking picture of one of these youngsters who is living two years in every one of his life. To begin with, at the age of fourteen or fifteen, he is sent to a high school or academy, where, in a very short time, he learns to ape his seniors so far as lofty airs and ambiguous words are concerned, and by the time he returns home again, he puts on an appearance of self-importance, and wishes people to understand that he knows more than any one else in the neighborhood. His parents, honest in their convictions, think their son a very precocious youth and give him the reins to guide himself—they always acting as a fortress upon which he can fall back in all cases of emergency. If he does not conclude to pursue his studies and graduate a dunce, he enters a lawyer's or a doctor's office, or, to suit circumstances, he becomes a counter-jumper, in which situation he finds ample time to cultivate his taste for fopery and impudence. He is then, as the French say, "*plus sages que les sages*"—"wiser than the wise." He struts in broadcloth, dandles a rattan between his thumb and fore-finger, saunters in bar-rooms and saloons after dinner and supper, takes a mint julip with every old crony he meets, spreads himself in a large armed chair on the piazza of some public house, puffs lazily a short six, assumes the importance of a statesman or speculator and attempts to talk on politics or the commercial state of the country. He never rises before the sun, but yawns in bed till the breakfast bell has been rung half a dozen times, and the servant girl gets in bad humor at the delay his laziness is causing her. It is never too late when he goes to bed, especially if he can find jolly company or a game of cards backgammon to keep him awake. He purchases a great many books to gratify his literary taste, but they are *handsome* books, gilt edged, Turkey embossed, illustrated novels, which he reads just enough to get his head full of fanciful ideas and romantic speculations. Ask him about history, philosophy or any important branch of study and he will evade your question with a few isolated ideas which he has picked up from the remarks of others. He is of great consequence in the world, yet of not the least importance, he knows everything, yet knows comparatively nothing.

This description will apply to a large share of the young men in our cities and villages. The truth is, they are living unnaturally—living too fast—contrary to the laws of nature and nature's God. They are too old for their years, too wise for their limited experience, too independent for their station, too knowing for their intelligence, in fact, too everything for what they really are. Their race, however, is short; they live fast, die early, and are soon forgotten.

We wish it were in our power to thunder in the ears of every young man the importance of shunning the fashious, frivolities and fopperies of the present day. It is a pity that they are not educated to this end in all our schools—but such a thing as physical and moral training is little practised in any of our institutions of learning. To set all other considerations aside, the love of life which is uppermost in human affections, ought to influence every youth against fast living.—No one can expect to arrive at old age or even middle life, who, in his youth, violates physical laws. Evil habits, contracted in early life, are the seeds of disease and death, sown in fruitful soil. Be temperate, then, young man, in all things, and live no faster than your years, if you would enjoy health and live out half the number of days allotted to the life of man.

A DEVOTED MISSIONARY.—There has been, in Boston, for fifteen years past, a Missionary, laboring among the various classes dwelling in that extensive Metropolis, who is employed in the service of the Boston City Missionary Society. He is the oldest of the 15 Missionaries now under their patronage. At a recent meeting held in that city, we heard a report of his labors since Feb. 1837, from which we gather the following statistics:—32,888 visits, of which 2,550 he made to the sick; conducted the burial services of 79 persons; held 1,725 social religious meetings in different parts of the city. In connection with his Distributors, 1,288,777 Tracts and 942 Bibles and Testaments have been given away; 1,573 persons brought into the Sabbath Schools; 955 gathered into places of public worship; and 201 souls hopefully converted to Christ. We understand that the Society's prospects for usefulness never were so flattering as at present. It truly is a mighty organ of influence in that city, and we heartily wish it "God speed."

A Gale.

Last Saturday night a heavy gale was experienced throughout this and several other States, doing considerable damage to shipping and to property on land.

In Springfield the front gable part of the residence of Colonel Homer Foot, on Maple street, was torn off and blown against the chimney of the rear part of the house. The chimney was prostrated, and broke through the roof into a chamber where two servant girls were sleeping, and also into the kitchen. One of the girls was considerably bruised. The steamer Bay State, of the Fall River line, bound from New York, during the night, was struck by a sea which stove in her wheel-house, and damaged her rudder so that she became unmanageable. In drifting into Newport harbor, she was run into by the State of Maine, also of the Fall River line, and was badly stove amidships. Three of her hands were seriously injured by the collision. The State of Maine received considerable damage in her machinery, and was unable to proceed. The steamer St. Lawrence, from Boston for Portland, put into Gloucester harbor Saturday night, on account of the severity of the storm. She dragged her anchors during the gale, but having steam up at the time, she was prevented from going ashore. She left Gloucester Sunday noon for her destination. The schooner Moro, from Portland for Boston, and two other coasting vessels, were driven ashore in Gloucester harbor in the gale.

NEWLY-DISCOVERED CAVE.—A letter in the Richmond, Va., Times states that a few days ago, while several men were engaged in blasting out limestone, near Buchanan, Botetourt County, they discovered a cave, with an entrance of some six or eight feet in height, and upwards of one hundred long, with two apartments. In the first they found some earthern ware and a large stone cross; on the cross there was some carving, but was so much defaced by the hand of time that it was scarcely discernible. A number of citizens, with a lantern, subsequently entered the second apartment, where they found a skeleton seated on a huge iron chest, with its back resting against the wall. On opening this chest, they found it to contain gold coin, perfectly smooth on one side, and a cross with some characters on it on the other. The gold in the chest, by weight, is worth seven hundred and eighty-three dollars.

AWFUL DEATH.—At Delhi, New York, on the 11th inst., says the Gazette of that village, a young man named William Puffer left home at three o'clock in the afternoon to set in motion a machine for sawing wood by water. While in the act of loosening the wheel, he slipped and fell into the inside of it, except his head and right arm; and his weight turning the wheel, brought the arm across his neck, wedging him in so tight between the arm of the wheel and the wall, which was covered with ice, that it was impossible for him to extricate himself. In that condition he perished, from the water trickling over him and freezing, and was found dead the next morning about daylight.

NEW LANDLORD.—Thomas Marshall has taken the Hotel recently kept by Mr. John Allen, in this place, and has given it the name of the Union House. Mr. Marshall is extensively known as an excellent caterer to the wants of the public, and we bespeak for him that patronge which his obliging disposition justly merits.

We are sorry to lose so good a citizen as Mr. Allen. He goes to the West, to that poetically memorable place, where

"The girls card and spin and the boys plow and sow,
To settle on the banks of the pleasant O-hi-o."

THE WIND IN A FROLIC.—During the gale of wind last Sunday morning, the car house of the N. L., W. & P. R. R., at this place, was blown down. It was a temporary building, and the damage cannot be very heavy.

At Three Rivers, one of the large windows to the Baptist Church was blown in and demolished. We have heard of various other pranks which the wind played in this vicinity, but none which occasioned much damage.

WHO'S THE MAN?—The vexations to which Mr. and Mrs. Goldschmidt are subjected, in Northampton, are vividly depicted in the Northampton Courier. That paper says:

One boorish chap arrived in town on Saturday—quartered himself at the Mansion House, and dispatched the porter with a letter to Mrs. Goldschmidt, conveying the astounding intelligence that it she did not immediately send him ten thousand dollars he should be obliged *to go into insolvency!*—Another equally stupid, but more modest chap, informed her that his grandmother bore the name of Jenny Lind, in whole or in part, and requested three or four thousand dollars. And still another, that a relative wished to commence business, but was short of funds—three thousand would give him a good start, and that little sum, a mere drop in *her* bucket, was politely requested. Other equally ridiculous requests are doubtless made. It is a pity people will make fools of themselves in this way.

HORSE THIEF.—Charles German hired a horse and buggy, at the livery stable of Mr. Sharp, in Hartford, on Friday evening last, drove to Suffield, where he exchanged his buggy for a sleigh, thence proceeded to Westfield, where he was arrested, on Saturday, by the owner of the horse, and taken back to Hartford.

ANOTHER SONGSTRESS.—The Swedish Nightingale, the Swan of Erin, the English Linnet, and Black Swan, are all to be overshadowed by the "Wild Owl, an Indian songstress of the Ottawa tribe in Michigan.

For the Journal.

The Old Bell.

The Old Bell, though comparatively silent, is still ringing in the ears of most of the inhabitants in town with peculiar discord, and as it is to be made a subject for town action at the next town meeting, I feel it a duty, as an old citizen of the town, to say a few words respecting the matter.

I have lived to know the whole history of the Bell. I well recollect its presentation to the *town*—I say *town* because there was no society separate from the town at that time, and in referring to the records of the town it will be found that in every case where notice was taken of the Bell in town meetings, the vote of the *town* is recorded, not a vote of the society. The Bell was and is as much the property of the town as is the old Church. What right, then, have the Thorndike Society to the Bell?

Allowing the Bell to belong to the society—that society, having been removed from its former place of worship, cannot take away any of its property so long as a part of their number continue at the old place of meeting and object to such an arrangement. This, I claim to be the case with the Thorndike society. This society has just as much right to the old Church as it has to the Bell, and no more—yet the society, and even the town, has no right to remove the old Church, unless every owner in that house is willing.

But there is another consideration why the Bell should not be removed from the Old Church. There, under the shadow of its grey spire, sleep our forefathers—the first settlers of the town. They were buried, many of them, when the Bell tolled their funeral knell. Many of our more near and dear friends have also been consigned to the chambers of the tomb in the same place, and during the pealing of that same Bell, and it would be a consolation to me, in life, to know that when I, too, shall be laid in that same ground, as I hope I shall, the same Bell would announce to those with whom I had associated in life, that I had gone down to the grave.

It is a fact, that, the past year, more burials have taken place in the old Churchyard than in all the other burying grounds in town. Those who have friends there feel a solemn pleasure in hearing the bell toll over their mouldering ashes. It seems sacrilegious to have it removed, and I trust the good sense of the voters in town will dictate that it shall be returned to the place from which it was taken. Bear it in mind next Monday, citizens of Palmer.

AN OLD INHABITANT.

Palmer Center, March 4th, 1852.

THE ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE QUEEN OF SPAIN.—Full details of the late cowardly attempt to assassinate the Queen of Spain, have been received in England. As Her Majesty was leaving church, bearing the royal infant in her arms, on the 2d of Feb., a Jesuit priest named Morivo, while kneeling, affected to present a petition, and immediately struck at the Queen with a poignard which he drew from under his cloak.—The weapon penetrated the folds of her dress, but striking the whalebone of her stays, its course was diverted, as well as the force of the blow broken, and the dagger consequently merely entered below the last rib, causing only a slight flesh wound. A second blow inflicted a trivial wound on the arm.

The assassin was instantly secured He proved to be a villain of the deepest die—by turns a priest, a soldier, and usurer, and a traitor, and always a cut throat and *debauchee*. The Queen behaved with surprising fortitude, and having quickly recovered from the first shock of the attack, instantly inquired for the safety of her child.

THE SHAW AND PALMER CASE.—In the case of Shaw vs. Town of Palmer, the defts. petitioned for a new trial, on the ground of excessive damages. The question was argued last Thursday, before a full bench, but the petitioners were refused a new trial. The town suffers damages, in this case, to the amount of $3000 and costs—all for an alleged defect in a highway, which, at the time the accident occurred to pltf., was passed over by hundreds of other people, in teams and wagons, every day, without any of them sustaining the least injury. The town feels that the verdict is an instance of unparalleled injustice.

FAILURE.—Decreet, Boyington & Co., extensive dealers in and manufacturers of prepared lumber, at Springfield, have been obliged to suspend payment, and make an assignment. It is stated that their assets, as estimated, exceed their liabilities, but in the settlement by assignees, the latter will undoubtedly preponderate.

THE SPIRITS IN "SILVER STREET."—We learn that the spirits are performing wonders in Silver Street, Monson, and the good people of that neighborhood are perfectly astonished at the communications they receive from the spirit land, through a young girl, who is a "medium."

☞ If our paper is more *spirited* this week than usual, it may be owing to a bottle of tomato wine which we received from our neighbor, Mr. C. P. Collins, and which was manufactured by him. It equals champagne, so far as we are able to judge.

FROM MESSINA.—Letters from Messina, dated 2d inst., states that earthquakes had prevailed for the ten days previous, and the houses shook very much, but no damage was done.

A very appropriate match is that of Jenny and Otto. She had acquired an immense amount of gold, and it was proper she should get a *gold-schmidt*, to—*work it up*.

The coinage at the Philadelphia mint for February amounted to $2,992,649 in gold. The receipts of gold dust during the same time were $3,000,000.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

The Senate has been mainly engaged on the Liquor Bill for a few days past. An "amendment" is the only question that delays its passage.

Friday, Feb. 27. In the Senate, on motion of Mr. Griswold, the bill providing for calling a Convention to revise the Constitution was specially assigned for Thursday next. The resolves to take the public printing from Dutton & Wentworth, and give it to White & Potter, were passed. Mr. Russell, of Boston, spoke at length upon the liquor bill. The further consideration of it was postponed to Wednesday next.

The House spent most of the day in considering the foreclosure of mortgages. The petition of Garry Munson and others was presented for the incorporation of a new town at Chester Village; and an inquiry into the expediency of a new Geological survey of the State was ordered.

Both branches adjourned over to Tuesday, to enable members to attend Town meetings, on the first Monday of March.

Tuesday, in the Senate, Petitions presented: Of Howard Benevolent Society for an act of incorporation; of various parties that the political franchise may be granted to women. This last was referred to a special Committee, consisting of Messrs. Sewall, Brown and Cary.

Mr. Torrey of Hampden was added to the Joint Special Committee on the removal of the seat of government of the Commonwealth.

Passed to be engrossed: Bills to incorporate the Cary Improvement Company; relating to the State Lunatic Hospital; to authorize the Dorchester and Milton Branch Railroad Company to mortgage their road, and to lease the same.

The bill to incorporate the Serpentine Paint and Fire Brick Company, was opposed by Mr. Wood, and refused a third reading without a count.

Mr. Brigham moved a reconsideration of the above vote. Mr. Torrey called for the yeas and nays on the motion, but pending the discussion, the Senate adjourned.

Wednesday, in the Senate, an order was offered by Mr. Griswold, making all orders of notice returnable on or before the 20th inst. A debate arose upon this, in the course of which one of the Senators remarked that no one supposes the Legislature will adjourn until the first of May. So it seems that we are to have two months more Legislation. The order was adopted.

A bill has been reported in the Senate, providing for the repeal of the auction tax. The report of the committee, a summary of which is given in the Legislative proceedings, contains some strong reasons in favor of the measure, the expediency of which will not be questioned by business men.

The discussion on the liquor bill was continued, but the Senate adjourned without taking any action on the pending amendment.

In the House, the use of the Hall was granted to the Whig members of the Legislature for the 18th of March, to hold a Convention. The object of this Convention is to give an expression of opinion on the subject of the Presidency.

Thursday, the Senate came to a vote on the liquor bill, adopting the amendment of Mr. Knowlton, referring the bill to the people, by nearly a party vote,—yeas 22, nays 15. The vote was preceded by a debate, in which Messrs. Hazewell, Hubbard and Beard, (Coalitionists,) participated, the two former going against the law, and regarding it as a political trick of the Whigs; and it was followed by the discussion and adoption of certain further amendments, none of them changing the essential features of the bill. The question upon the main bill has not yet been taken.

The House passed to be enacted the act increasing the capital stock of the Mansfield Coal and Mining Co.

THE CARPET BAG.—The second volume, of that spicy paper, The Carpet Bag, commences April 3d. The Publishers announce that it will then be entirely filled with original articles from the pens of practical printers, who have become eminent writers.—The Carpet Bag is illustrated with many highly amusing cuts, which, together with Mrs. Partington's funny observations and its always readable correspondence, make it a paper much sought after. It is for sale in this place by J. Bowles, at his Bookstore.

ATROCIOUS OUTRAGE.—In New York, on Saturday night, a young woman named Elizabeth Kellet threw a quantity of oil of vitriol in the face of Louis Bechler, of the firm of Dyer & Bechler, by which his face was burnt in a shocking manner; his right eye was burnt out entirely, and his left eye, nostrils and mouth much injured. The reason given for this outrage is that the woman was married to an apprentice to the above firm, and they had refused to cancel his indentures. She has been committed to prison.

☞ An Architect of considerable property, M. V——, living in the Rue de l'Eglise, at the Gros Caillon, on Saturday, placed two pistols horizontally at each side of his head, and discharged them both at the same moment. By a chance so extraordinary that it would not perhaps happen once in a thousand times, the two bullets met each other in the head and became flattened.—*French Paper.*

POISONED MEAT.—In New York city, on Friday last, Mr. Andrew Wearch eat rather freely of meat purchased by his wife on the previous Wednesday. He sickened soon afterwards, and died the same night. His wife and sister had previously eaten of the meat and had been made sick by it, but were unheeded. The coroner is investigating the matter.

KOSSUTH AND THE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.—The American Anti-Slavery Society has published a pamphlet of over a hundred pages, denouncing Kossuth in the most violent terms, because he would not say, in any of his speeches, whether he was for or against the anti-slavery agitators in the United States.

The N. Y. Tribune announces that the pumping out of Harlem Lake is approaching its end. The pumping is done by three large steam engines, and 30,000 acres of good land will, it is said, be made by the operation.

XXXIId CONGRESS---First Session.

On Friday and Saturday, last week, in the Senate, the time was taken up by personal explanations between Senators Rhett, of South Carolina, and Clemens, of Alabama. A personal rencounter took place between them a few weeks since, which betokened serious consequences.

On Saturday, Clemens finished his speech, and Rhett replied. In decency of demeanor and gentlemanly language, the latter had decidedly the advantage, as, indeed, he has had throughout the controversy. He stated that he should not challenge Mr. Clemens, for the reason that his religious convictions are opposed to fighting duels. He has long been a member of a church, and, as such, fears to offend God more than to incur the disapprobation of Man. Mr. Clemens admitted the validity of this excuse, and said that had he known Mr. Rhett was a church-member, he would not have used such provoking language toward him. The Senate Chamber was crowded with curious spectators who evidently had counted on a very different conclusion to the dispute.

Monday, in the Senate, the session was mainly occupied in debating a motion to adjourn over to Wednesday, so that members might visit the Baltic. It finally prevailed, 21 to 19.

The House got especially merry over a resolution proposed by Mr. Fitch, deprecating further agitation about the Compromise Measures. Mr. Fitch's request for a suspension of the rules was negatived, 74 to 119.—Nothing else done.

Congress was not in Session Tuesday, the members being on a visit to the Steamer Baltic, one of the Collins line of Steamers, the owners thereof having petitioned Congress for aid.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, the Bounty Land bill, as it came from the House, was taken up, and, after a short debate, every one of the House amendments were rejected. In the House, Mr. Bennett finished his speech on grants of land for internal improvements, and under the previous question the House refused to instruct the framing of a bill making grants of land for railroad purposes.—The Free Land bill was taken up, but nothing was done except talk.

A MARTYR IN THE 19TH CENTURY.—Intelligence has just reached Amsterdam that M. Schoeffler, a young Dutch Catholic missionary in Cochin China, has been put to death for preaching Christianity. He was denounced by the mandarins, arrested, bound hand and foot, conveyed to the capital, Hue Fo, and condemned to death by a sort of judicial commission. He was hanged on a very lofty gibbet. More than 10,000 troops attended the execution to prevent any hostile demonstration on the part of the numerous Christians of Hue Fo.

BIRTH IN THE CITY PRISON.—Quite an unusual occurrence took place yesterday morning, in the City Prison. Margaretta Lohrens the mistress of the recently executed man, Otto Grunzig, gave birth to a female child, under the auspices of Dr. Sweeney. Under the circumstances, she is certainly entitled to compassion. Justice Osborne has decided to hold her in custody, until the whole matter shall be laid before the Grand Jury. —*N. Y. Herald, 1st inst.*

☞ The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says:

"There is established in the department of the censorship of the press a particular bureau for the examination of the English papers, and expert lawyers are employed to read the London journals, with the object of discovering calumnious news, upon which a trial of libel may be instituted before the British courts of law."

DEATH OF THE LAST SURVIVOR OF THE BOSTON TEA PARTY.—David Kennison, who had fought in many of the battles of the Revolution, and is supposed to be the last survivor of the Boston Tea Party, died at the residence of William Mack, Chicago, Feb. 24, aged 117. He supported the Free Soil party in 1848.

THE POPE'S GIFT TO THE NATIONAL MONUMENT.—The inhabitants of Southwark held a meeting on Thursday evening, for the purpose of protesting against receiving from the Pope of Rome the marbles he designs presenting to the Washington National Monument.

AN ERROR.—In the list of the "Rich men of Palmer," in last week's Journal, Joseph L. Keith is credited with $10,920. This was an error which we inadvertently committed. Mr. K.'s real estate, body and soul is only taxed $1,50.

☞ Married, at Rochester, Noble county, on the 16th of January, by the Rev. Mr. Wolf, Mr. Silas Lion to Miss Edith Lamb. "The Lion and the Lamb shall lie down together—" saith the Bible.—*Exchange.*

All correct, but the Bible don't say that a *Wolf* shall tie them together.

A celebrated itinerant preacher of the present day held forth a short time since, at Daneville, Pa. On giving notice of his intention to preach, he requested the ladies not to bring their children, when they came to hear him. He thought it enough to hear one crying aloud in the wilderness at a time.

GRUNZIG, THE MURDERER—It is stated that Grunzig, the murderer, during his confinement, plotted to take the life of Margaretta, his paramour, and actually procured an interview with her, having that purpose in view, but his design was discovered and frustrated.

RAPIDITY AND SAFETY.—The cars on the Western Railroad will run with speed, as the directors have chosen a *Swift* President, and the company's funds must be safe, for they are deposited in *Fair-banks!*

Communicated.

Close of the High School.

Yesterday the Three Rivers term of the Palmer High School was concluded by an examination of the pupils by their teacher, Mr. Eben N. Chamberlin, under the inspection of the Rev. Messrs Parker and Wilson of the school committee. Several of the classes elicited approbation for proficiency in their studies, especially those in spelling, parsing and geography, and the Register kept by their teacher, placed them all very high, as regards attendance and deportment during the term. Readers at a distance may smile at the idea of having Spelling, Grammar, Arithmetic, &c. taught in a High School in order to qualify the pupils for admission to a collegiate education, but such is the fact. Although a knowledge of these branches can be obtained in all the district schools in the town, yet we are taxed $2,600 for a High School, where the teacher must devote his time and energies, to attend on pupils in these studies to the manifest detriment of those who are in more advanced branches, such as Algebra, Latin and Physiology.

If, as Mr. Wilson said, it is a fixed fact that we must continue the High School under a penalty of $5,200, let it be one not in name only, but in reality. Let those whom it concerns look to it.

CRONCHDGAEL.

Thorndike, March 3d.

EXECUTION OF OTTO GRUNZIG.—Otto Grunzig, the German who was convicted in August last of the murder of his wife by poison, was executed in New York, Friday afternoon, last week. The case of Grunzig has excited considerable interest in New York, and strong hopes were entertained by his friends of a final reprieve from the Executive. The assiduousness with which his friends labored in behalf of the doomed man, shows that they firmly believed him innocent, or that the exculpating circumstauces really existed.

On the morning of execution he was occupied for a considerable time writing, closeted with a German friend of his. The prisoner supported by the Rev. Mr. Neander, at half-past three, was conducted from the prison to the yard, the jury following. On being placed under the gallows, the rope was adjusted on his neck and his arms pinioned behind him. He was asked by the sheriff if he had anything to say, and without faltering, he answered:

"There is the *baddest* justice in the world in New York. I am no murderer. One day or other my innocence will come out."

Prayers were then offered by the Rev. Messrs Camp and Verren. Sheriff Carnley then came forward and shook hands with the prisoner, and gave permission to all in the yard to take him by the hand also. The rope was then cut, and he was drawn upwards about five feet. For ten minutes he struggled violently, and the body then became motionless. The body was taken down in 25 minutes, and the jury returned a verdict of death in accordance with the facts.

"NEW ENGLAND," *a Poem delivered at the Dedication of the new Hall of the Union Philosophical Society, of the Wesleyan Academy at Wilbraham, by Nelson Studson*, a pamphlet of sixteen pages, has been laid upon our table. We entertain an exalted opinion of the author of this poem; he is a young man of much promise and of a decidedly literary taste. Two years ago he was an operative in the factory at Three Rivers, a mere boy, but by his own perseverance and study he has already been admitted to the Methodist pulpit as an occasional preacher. His Poem contains many excellent sentimeuts and considerable poetic talent, but it lacks uniformity of style and vividness of expression, a fault not uncommon with young parnassian pilgrims. But, as Byron says:

"A man must serve his time to every trade."

MARCH, MARCH, MARCH.—Last Sunday night Old Winter took up the line of march and March came marching in upon us with all his usual blow and bluster. Winter, in leaving us, shook his mantle of snow upon the ground and breathed upon March a freezing breath which has been pretty sensibly felt during the week. March is always a rough, disagreeable customer, and but for the way he is opening for buds and flowers we should be disposed to treat him with no little disrespect.

"Now Winter, dispossessed of storms, and weak
from boisterous rage,
Lingering on the verge of Spring, retires reluctant, and from time to time
Looks back, while at his keen and chilling breath
Fair Flora sickens."

SICKNESS IN WILBRAHAM.—There is at present, and has been for the past few weeks, a greater amount of sickness than has been known in that town at any one time during the last forty years; so says the oldest physician of that town. Canker-rash and fevers seem to be the prevailing diseases; the former attacks children and the latter older people. The number of deaths has been very large for so small a town.

CAUTION TO PARENTS.—Charles Roach, a lad of 10 years, while flying a kite from the roof of a three story building in New York, accidentally fell into the yard, and survived but about an hour. This is the second boy who has been killed in the same manner in that city, within a week.

☞ Hon. Benj. F. Wade, Senator from Ohio, has our thanks for a copy of William H. Seward's speech, on the exiled Irish patriots, delivered in the U. S. Senate, Feb. 11th.

☞ The Springfield Post states that Mrs. Jenny Lind Goldschmidt has purchased a farm in Northampton.

MEETING OF THE HAMPDEN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—An adjourned meeting of the Hampden Agricultural Society was held at the Court House on Wednesday. The principal business was the revision of the list of premiums, the details of which are of no special interest now. A vote was passed to give two premiums for the best herd of not less than five milch cows—the first premium to be $6, and the second, $4. Mr. Francis Brewer, who has the true spirit of agricultural enterprise withiu him, offered to the Society a gratuity of $10, to be given for the best herd of not less than eight milch cows. The Society accepted the offer. It was voted that caule entered as working cattle test their working capacity by drawing a load of two tuns, excepting cattle entered as less than four years old. The meeting was a full one, and was animated with more than the usual interest in the great objects of the Society.—*Spring. Rep.*

☞ The Court of Common Pleas, at Northampton, adjourned on Thursday, after a long session. George Stewart, for larceny of brondcloth cloak, from the dwelliug of Henry Bright, Northampton, was seutenced to 2 days solitary confinement and three years hard labor in State Prison; Ludwig Winter for burning the house of Benjamin North, Northampton, seutenced to 1 day solitary, 2 years in State Prison; George Gibbs, for larceny of overcoat, seutenced to jail 4 months; Rodolphus Sheppard, for larceny of buffalo robes, harnesses and log chains, three indictments, seutenced to five years in State Prisou.

A DOUBLE FUNERAL.—On Friday week Mr. Erastus Ball of East Corinth, died of consumption, and on Sunday the fiueral was to take place and the services had proceeded as far as the carrying the body from the house for burial, when Mrs. Ball, the wife of the deceased, who had also been sick some time of the same malady, suddenly expired. The funeral of Mr. Ball was delayed in consequence, and on Tuesday the funeral of both took place and was attended by a large concourse of people.—*Bangor Mercury.*

IMPORTANT RAILROAD ARRANGEMENT.—The New London Chronicle says that the New London, Willimantic and Palmer, the Norwich and Worcester, and the New Haven and New London railroad corporations have agreed on a basis of arrangement by which the three roads will connect at Norwich, and a continuous railroad communication from New York to Boston be effected when the New Loudon road is complete, which will be early in June next.

☞ The Auction and Commission store of Tannat aud Hight, iu Chicopee, was broken open on Saturday evening, and a large quautity of jewelry and dry goods stoleu which had been consigned for sale. Suspicion of the theft fastened upon a lad of that village, and he was arrested.

☞ It will be seen, by a card in another column, that our much esteemed citizen, DR. GEORGE W. BURKE, has left this place.—The Doctor has removed to Middletown, Ct., where the good wishes of his many friends in this town will follow him.

SPRINGFIELD.—The citizens of Springfield, on Monday, in town meeting, after discussion, decided in favor of applying for a city charter, and appointed a committee to prepare it, and to make the necessary application to the legislature for its passage.

WE are under obligations to Hon. Robt. Rantoul, Jr., Representative to Congress from this State, for a copy of his Speech, delivered in the House of Representatives, Feb. 18, on the "interests of the Old States in Western avenues of intercourse."

☞ A little son of Mr. Zeba Snow, of Greenwich Village, named Elmer R., 5 years old, was drowned in that place last Monday afternoon. He had gone upon the ice on swift River, and as it is supposed, fell through an air hole. After a search of several hours the body was recovered.

☞ A despatch from Syracuse, Feb. 29, says, at 3 this morning, the spire of the Unitarian church was blown down, crushing the building to the ground, a perfect mass of ruins. Loss $6000.

☞ The age of chivalry is not gone. We see that Marshal Keyser in Philadelphia gallantly surrendered a miniature engine which he had confiscated in the streets, upon the entreaty of a charming young girl, friend of the delinquent boys.

☞ Three hundred prisoners in the State Prison at Charleston have petitioned the Legislature to pass the Maine Liquor Law. There are now 492 convicts in the institutions. Upwards of fifty convicts in NewYork prison had always been total abstinence men.

☞ During the last forty-eight years there have been five constitutions in France, reckoning that last promulgated; and it is precisely forty-eight years since the Civil Code was promulgated by Napoleon, then Consul for life.

The value of all the milk sold in Massachusetts for the year ending June 1, 1850, was $276,687. Dedham is the largest town in the "milk way," having sold $45,000 worth. The above does not include the milk made into butter and cheese.

☞ Gov. Ujhazy's daughters, who are highly educated, it is said, may be seen daily at work in the cornfield with a hoe, on their farm, at New-Buda Iowa in the spring and summer.

CHURCH BURNT IN MIDDLEBORO'. The Congregational Church at North Middleboro', known as Colby's Church, caught fire from the stove on Sunday, at 10 A. M., and was consumed.

☞ LARGE LEMON.—Albert Norcross, of Monson, has a lemon raised in his parlor, which weighs eight ounces. It has been growing 18 months.

☞ February 25th completed the one hundred and fourteenth day of continued good sleighing at St. Albans, Vermont.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A Card.

THE subscriber would hereby tender his thanks to those friends who have extended their confidence to him during his residence in Palmer, assuring them of his grateful recollection of their kindness; and in leaving, would say that he has sold his stock of medicines to Dr. Wm. Holbrook, whose professional judgment and skill he would commend to the attention of any in need of a physician.

Any unsettled accounts, may for a short time be found with Mr Joseph C. Burke, (Palmer Center) who will give receipts without additional expense.

GEORGE W. BURKE.

Palmer Depot, March 2, 1852.

Another Scientific Wonder.

IMPORTANT TO DYSPEPTICS.—Dr. J. S. Houghton's Pepsin, *the true Digestive Fluid, or Gastric Juice*, prepared from Rennet, or the Fourth Stomach of the Ox, after directions of Baron Liebig, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. Houghton, M. D., Philadelphia. This is truly a wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Live Complaint, Constipation and Debility, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own Agent, the Gastric Juice. Pamphlets, containing scientific evidence of its value, furnished by agents gratis. See the notice among the medical advertisements.

Brighton Cattle Market.

March 4th —At market, 900 Beef Cattle, no Stores, 6 pairs Working Oxen, 40 Cows and Calves, 2200 Sheep and Lambs, and 450 Swine.

Prices—Beef Cattle—Extra $6,50 a 6,75; 1st quality $6,00; 2d, $5 a 5,50; 3d, $4 a 4,75. Working Oxen—No sales. Cows and Calves —$17, 20, 23, 25, 26, 27 a 31. Sheep and Lambs—$3 a 3,50; extra $4 a 6. Swine—5 1-2 a 6 1-4c; retail 6 a 7 1-2c.

BORN.

At Monson, 26th ult., a daughter to Samuel K. Foster; a daughter to Ira Fales.

DIED.

In Brimfield, Feb. 23d, Marcus N. Hitchcock, 19.

In Monson, 28th, Emma Louisa 10, daughter of Stephen Pepper.

In Springfield, 28th, William Cooley Jr., 34.

At Middlebury, Vt., Mrs. Sally, 77, wife of Benjamin Lawrence, and mother of Myron Lawrence of Belchertown, Mass.

Billet Paper.

JUST received a beautiful assortment of Billet Paper of various styles—just the thing for writing pretty thoughts on—for sale cheap at the Journal Office.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscribers of 3 months standing are requested to call and pay their notes and accounts without delay.

T. WARD & Co.

Palmer, March 6, 1852. dtbaewist46

Last Call.

ALL persons having unsettled accounts with the subscriber are informed that they will go into an attorney's hands for collection after 15th inst.

A. P. CHAPMAN.

P. S. Books may be found until then at the old place of business.

Palmer, March 1, 1852. 46tf

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES S. AMES of this place is appointed Freight Agent for the New London W. & Palmer R. R. Co. in the place of Merrill Ladd, resigned. All communications hereafter should be directed to Mr. Ames, and all outstanding bills are requested to be presented at the office of said Co. in Palmer for settlement.

A. G. DARROW, Superintendent.

Palmer, Feb. 25, 1852. 4w45.

MESS BEEF
DRIED BEEF
HAMS

for sale by the barrel.

HALL & VALENTINE.

Palmer, Feb. 27, 1852. 45tf

150 PAIRS Men's, Women's and Children's Boots and Shoes, a little out of style for sale at cost at

J. BOWLES'.

☞ Opposite the Depot.

Palmer, Feb. 23, 1852. 45tf

Commercial Note Paper.

JUST the thing for business men to write letters on, for sale at the Journal Office.

Feb. 12, 1852. 43tf

PURE Burnt and Ground Java Coffee, an article rarely found, for sale by

MUNGER & BASSETT.

Palmer, Feb. 28, 1852. 45tf

To the County Commissioners for the County of Hampden.

THE undersigned, Selectmen of the town of Palmer, represent to your Hon. Body, that the County Road leading from the Centre of said town over the hill toward the Village of Thorndike is not needed for the public travel in consequence of improvements in other Roads leading to said village. We therefore ask you to view said Road and discontinue the same as a Public highway.

Palmer, Dec. 25, 1851.

A. V. BLANCHARD, CYRUS KNOX, MARBLE K. FERRELL. } Selectmen of Palmer.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

HAMPDEN ss.

At a meeting of the County Commissioners, holden at Springfield, within and for said county on the 4th Tuesday of December, in the year of our Lord 1851.

And now upon the petition aforesaid, the County Commissioners, deeming a view of the premises expedient and proper, give notice that they will meet for the purpose of said view, at the Tockwotton House in Palmer, on Thursday, the twenty-fifth day of March next, at 9 o'clock A. M., and it is ordered by the County Commissioners that a copy of said petition be served by the Sheriff of said county or his Deputy, upon the Clerk of the town of Palmer, in said county, thirty days, at least, before the said twenty-fifth day of March and that all other persons and corporations interested therein be notified, by publishing a copy of said petition and this order thereon, in the Palmer Journal, a public newspaper printed in said county, three weeks successively, the last publication to be fourteen days at least before the time of said view. And it is further ordered by the Commissioners, that copies of said petition, or abstracts containing the substance thereof and this order, be posted up by said Sheriff or Deputy, in two public places in the town of Palmer, four teen days before said twenty-fifth day of March and that notice be given in manner aforesaid to all persons and corporations interested, that the County Commissioners deem a view of the premises expedient and proper, and that a view of the same will be taken by them at the time and place aforesaid.

GEO. B. MORRIS, *Clerk pro tem.*

True copy of the petition and order thereon.

Attest, GEO. B. MORRIS, *Clerk pro tem.*

CHERRY PECTORAL

For the Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

Among the numerous discoveries Science has made in this generation to facilitate the business of life—increase its enjoyment, and even prolong the term of human existence, none can be named of more real value to mankind, than this contribution of Chemistry to the Healing Art. A vast trial of its virtues throughout this broad country, has proven beyond a doubt, that no medicine or combination of medicines yet known can so surely control and cure the numerous varieties of pulmonary disease which have hitherto swept from our midst thousands and thousands every year. Indeed, there is now abundant reason to believe a remedy has at length been found which can be relied on to cure the most dangerous affections of the lungs. Our space here will not permit us to publish any proportion of the cures affected by its use, but we would present the following opinions of eminent men, and refer further enquiry to the circular which the Agents below named, will always be pleased to furnish free, wherein are full particulars, and indisputable proof of these facts.

FROM THE PRESIDENT OF AMHERST COLLEGE, THE CELEBRATED PROFESSOR HITCHCOCK.

James C. Ayer—Sir: I have used your Cherry Pectoral in my own case of deep-seated Bronchitis, and am satisfied from its chemical constitution, that it is an admirable compound for the relief of laryngial and bronchial difficulties, if my opinion as to its superior character can be of any service, you are at liberty to use it as you think proper.

EDWARD HITCHCOCK, L. L. D.,

From the widely celebrated

PROFESSOR SILLIMAN, M. D., L. L. D., Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy, &c., Yale College, Member of the Lit. Hist. Med. Phil. and Scientific Societies of America and Europe.

"I deem the Cherry Pectoral an admirable composition from some of the best Materia Medica, and a very effective remedy for the class of diseases it is intended to cure."

New Haven, Ct., Nov. 1, 1849.

MAJOR PATTISON, President of the S. C. Senate, states that he has used the Cherry Pectoral with wonderful success, to cure an inflamation of the lungs.

From one of the first Physicians in Maine.

Saco, Me., April 26, 1849.

Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell. Dear Sir: I am now constantly using your Cherry Pectoral in my practice, and prefer it to any other medicine for pulmonary complaints. From observation of many severe cases, I am convinced it will cure coughs, colds, and diseases of the lungs, that have put to defiance all other remedies.

I invariably recommend its use in cases of consumption, and consider it much the best remedy known for that disease.

Respectfully yours,

I. S. CUSHMAN, M. D.

Prepared and sold by JAMES. C. AYER, Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Sold in Palmer Depot, by Dr. Wm. Holbrook; in Thorndike, by W. N. Packard; in Stafford Springs by J. H. Nutting, and by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine everywhere.

Just Received,

AT the Rail Road Store north side the rails.

15 Hhds. sugar various grades.
15 " Molasses "
20 Bbls. Mansanilla & N. O. Syrup.
20 " Sugar, various qualities.
10 " extra winter solar oil.

Together with a general assortment of W. I. Goods and Groceries which we offer at prices (by the package) that will not fail to meet the views of purchasers.

Call and examine.

HALL & VALENTINE.

Palmer, Feb. 21, 1852. 3w44

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

HAMPDEN ss.

AT a meeting of the County Commissioners of the County of Hampden, held at Springfield, in said county, on the 4th Tuesday of December, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty-one.

Whereas, upon the petition of Samuel B. Perry of Wales, and others, herctofore presented, representing that certain parts of the highway leading from said Wales to the town of Union, in the State of Connecticut, and which parts are within the said town of Wales, are circuitous, hilly, narrow and in other respects inconvenient and unsafe for the public travel thereon, and praying that a new highway may be laid out and built, commencing in the line of the present highway, near the house or barn of Danforth Needham, in said Wales, then extending south-easterly to, and crossing, the present highway near the house of Orrin Needham and thence onward in the same direction through lands of said Orrin, Samuel B. Perry and Silas Bailey to said highway leading from said Wales to said Union, and after due proceedings had therein, it hath been adjudged by the County Commissioners, that the common convenience and necessity require that a new highway should be located according to the prayer of said petition.

It is now thereupon ordered, that notice be given to all persons and corporations interested therein, that said Commissioners will meet at the dwelling house of S. B. Perry in Wales on Thursday the thirteenth day of May next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of locating said highway, by publishing an abstract of said petition and this order thereon, in the Palmer Journal, a public newspaper printed in said county, three weeks successively, the last publication to be fourteen days at least before the said thirteenth day of May.

And it is further ordered by the County Commissioners, that the Sheriff of said County, or his Deputy, serve the Clerk of the town of Wales with a copy of said petition and this order, thirty days at least—and post up abstracts containing the substance thereof in two public places in said town of Wales fourteen days at least before the said thirteenth day of May, at which time the said Commissioners will proceed to locate said highway and will hear all persons and corporations interested therein, who may then and there desire to be heard, and assess such damages as in their opinion may be just and proper, by reason of the location of said road.

GEO. B. MORRIS, *Clerk pro tem.*

An abstract of the petition and order thereon.

Attest,

GEO. B. MORRIS, *Clerk pro tem.*

Writing Paper.

FOOLSCAP, Common Letter, Bath, Gilt Edged and other kinds of paper for sale low at the Journal Office. 44tf

Yankee Corn Shellers.

JUST received on consignment, another lot of those celebrated corn shellers which we offer at manufacturers prices.

HALL & VALENTINE.

Palmer, Feb. 21, 1851. 3w44

500 LBS. Superior Boston Smoked Hams, at

MUNGER & BASSETT'S.

Palmer, Feb. 12, 1852. 43tf

T. C. LEONARD, Agt.

DEALER IN

Foreign and American Marble,

PALMER, MASS.

☞ **Shop** about half a mile East of Palmer Depot.

Tombstones, Monuments and Table Tops, made to order at short notice.

Palmer, Feb. 21, 1852. tf44

Farm to Sell or Rent.

POSSESSION 1st of April. Those wishing to get a great Bargain, call on the subscriber at the Old Center of Palmer.

E. TURNER.

Palmer, Feb. 18, 1852. 44

Franklin Fire Insurance Company.

Capital $300,000!

THE Franklin Fire Insurance Co., located at Saratoga Springs, N. Y. and at Worcester, Mass., is one of the best Stock Insurance Companies in New England. Their terms are reasonable and they pay their losses with that promptnessa which gives character and stability to a company.

In conformity to the requirements of the laws of the State of New York, the Franklin Fire Insurance Company of New York, have just submitted to the Controller the following statement of the condition of said company at the close of the year 1851. The Capital of this Company consists of:

Securities approved by the Controller on the 12th day of March, 1851,	$100,000 00	
Bonds and Mortgages on Real Estate,	144,000 00	
Cash on hand,	56,000 00	
		$300,000 00
Whole amount of Cash Premiums received since April 1st, 1851,	$34,312 98	
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Whole amount of losses and expenses paid $4,704 41		
Amount paid for reinsurance and refunded on Canceled Policies, 1,309 67	$6,014 08	
Net Cash Balance of Premiums January 1st, 1852,	$18,298 90	
Amount of losses not due by terms of contract,	$5,800 00	
Amount of claims rejected on account of fraud, for which the Company do not consider themselves liable,	$4,500 00	
Amount due on demand,	Nothing	

SARATOGA COUNTY, ss. Cady Hollister, of Ballston, and Wm. L. Avery, of Saratoga Springs, in said County, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the former is President and the latter Secretary of said Company, that the above statement is shown by the books of said Company, and we believe the same to be true.

CADY HOLLISTER, Prsident,
WM. L. AVERY, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 31st day of January, 1852. S. B. EDWARDS, Justice of the Peace.

Farmers are invited to examine the following advantageous terms which the company holds out to them:

Perpetual Insurance.

This Company insures the First Class Farm Property, upon the following very advantageous terms for the Farmer, viz:

The Company issue policies for any number of years less than thirty, at 2 1-2 per cent upon the sum insured, paid in in cash.

For this we issue certificates of increased Capital Stock, together with a perpetual Policy of Insurance.

Thus the insured becomes a stockholder to the amount of cash premium paid by him.—This stock shares equally with the $300,000 original capital stock of the Company in the dividend of profits. With holders of perpetual policies the Secretary opens an account on the Books of the Company as follows: At the expiration of the first year from the date of the policy (as also each succeeding year) the insured is charged 15 cents for each $100, on the amount insured, and at the same time credited with the dividends that day declared on his stock from which amount of dividend said sum (charged for insurance) being 15 cents for $100 —or $1,50 for $1000 is deducted, and the balance paid to the insured in cash.

To make the system still better understood, suppose a person applies for a perpetual policy of $1000—for this we charge 2 1-2 per cent, paid in in cash. Amount of premium $25, entitling him to $25 stock. At the end of each year he is charged $1,50 for the last year's insurance—at the same time the Company declare a dividend of 10 per cent on their capital stock, amounting to $250. From this amount of dividend deduct $1,50 and you have $1 left.—Thus it will be seen that the simple interest on your stock has paid one year's insurance, and earned $1 besides, and the stock is left at par, and this insurance is not subject to any of the uncertain contingencies attending a note system in a mutual company, there being no liabilities to assessments; and by this system the insured saves the expense of renewal, the interest on his stock pays his insurance, and is entitled to the earnings of said stock over and above said simple interest. This stock is transferable upon the books of the Company whenever the policy is assigned. In case the holder of this stock wishes to withdraw from the Company at any time, the Company will upon three months' notice of such desire to withdraw and upon the surrender of the policy accompanying the same, redeem or purchase such stock at its actual value at the time of such redemption or purchase.

Among the inducements to the Farmer to enter this Company upon these terms, the following very naturally present themselves, viz:

First—The farmer gets a permanent insurance upon his property, and need not be constantly watchful to see that his insurance does not expire unexpectedly.

Second—The insurance is made and continued at incalculably less expense to the insured.

He would save $1,50 paid for survey and policy every five years, at least, during the whole time. He would also save quite a sum in the premiums paid.

We are enabled thus cheaply to insure by saving the great amount of labor and expense necessary to carry on the business on the old mutual plan.

G. M. FISK,
Agent for Palmer and vicinity.

February, 1852. 43.

PRIME quality of Molasses for sale at 25 cents per gallon by

MUNGER & BASSETT.

Palmer, Feb. 28, 1852. 45tf

A Farm for Sale.

PLEASANTLY situated in the North-westerly part of Stowe, County of Middlesex, two miles from the meeting house, containing 110 acres of choice land, well divided into Mowing, Tillage, Pasturing, and Wood land with good Buildings thereon.

The above will be sold for two thirds the cost of buildings and wall, as the owner is aged and infirm. For information enquire of

ABRAHAM WHITCOMB.

Stowe, January, 1852. 2m41

KID Gloves! Kid Gloves! at

T. C. DENECKE'S

Monson, May, 1851. 4tf

Plows.

THE Subscriber keeps at his shop, about one mile east of the Depot Village, the different sizes of J. R. Whittemore & Co.'s celebrated Eagle Plows, which he will sell for cash at manufacturers' prices, or exchange for white oak timber.

F. BLANCHARD.

Palmer, Dec. 27. 35tf

A Chance for Employment.

TWO or three active business men are wanted to engage in a business that will yield them good wages. They will be hired by the month, or share the profits of the business.—None but trustworthy persons need apply. Enquire at this office.

Palmer, Feb. 4th, 1852. too42.

Howard Fire Insurance Company of Lowell.

Capital $200,000.

THE Howard Fire Insurance Company of Lowell, having over $100,000 paid in and invested according to law, continues to insure against hazards by Fire, on as favorable terms as other insurance companies.

G. M. FISK,
Agent for Palmer and vicinity.

LIVE STOCK INSURANCE.

THE Subscriber is agent for the Northern Live Stock Insurance Company of Plattsburg, N. Y., incorporated in 1851, with

$50,000 Capital.

This Company insures owners of Horses, Cattle and Sheep against loss by disease, accident and death of those animals.

With the ample security to be afforded by sound Insurance Companies, the investment of capital in horses and live stock may be made as safe and safer than the carrying of frieght on the seas and inland waters. Marine Insurance has rendered this last business steady and profitable; while without it, it would want the confidence which that branch of business now commands. The absence of this Insurance in the case of live stock is universally felt; while the owner of real estate can command half or two-thirds its value when needed for an emergency. The Directors intend it shall be prudently conducted and one which shall deserve the confidence of the public.

No single risk will be taken that exceeds four hundred dollars.

G. M FISK,
Agent for Palmer and vicinity.

REMOVAL.

E. B. MILES & Co. have removed their stock of Goods from D. F. McGilvary's Block to the new Store in the west end of the Tockwotton House, where they will be happy to wait upon their customers.

Palmer Depot, Feb. 5, 1852. 42 tf

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber by Note or Book account of more than three months standing, are requested to make immediate payment and save costs.

CARLOS E. BOND.

Bondsville, January 24, 1852.

BETTER Black and Green Teas than were ever before kept in Palmer, can be had at

MUNGER & BASSETT'S.

Palmer, Feb. 12, 1852. 43tf.

CLOTHING

JUST received a fresh supply of Over Coats, Business Coats, Pants, and Vests of various styles and qualities adapted to the season, which he will sell cheaper than ever. Call and see.

L. A. BAILEY, Merchant Tailor.

Hall & Valentine's Block, No. 4.

Palmer, Dec. 6.

READY Made Clothing at

T. C. DENECKE'S

Monson, May, 1851. 4tf

For Sale.

THE House now owned and occupied by the Subscriber

J. S. BAILEY.

Palmer Dec. 5th, 1851.

BROADCLOTHS of all shades, colors and prices at

T. C. DENECKE'S

Monson, May, 1851. 4tf

BAILEY'S Caps, very handsome and fashionable at

T. C. DENECKE'S

Monson, May, 1851. 4tf

1852. BOOKS 1852.

FOR the Holidays, Christmas and New Years Presents, Annuals for 1852, Poets' Tokens of Friendship, Bibles, Juvenile Books, and a variety of Works suitable for the Holidays.—School Books of all kinds at J. Bowles's Bookstord, opposite the Depot.

Dec. 20. 35tf

A New Enterprise.

THE Subsciber has added to his already extensive stock a complete assortment of

Children's Clothing.

Boys from 4 to 14 years old can be fitted and dressed in a few minutes, and at less cost than what the cloths neccessary will cost. Parents are respectfully invited to examine for themselves.

T. C. DENECKE.

Monson, May 24th, 1851. tf 5

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers, of three months standing, are requested to call and pay the same before the fifteenth of March next.

E. B. MILES & Co.

Palmer, Feb. 13th, 1852. 4w43

BEACH, Kempshall and other favorite brands of Flour, at

MUNGER & BASSETT'S.

Palmer, Feb. 12, 1852. 43tf

REMOVAL.

T. WARD & Co. would inform their customers that they have removed from D. F. McGilvary's Block to a new Store in the Tockwotton House.

Palmer Depot, Feb. 5, 1852. tf42

Letter Envelopes.

BUFF Letter Envelopes, for sale by the pack, very cheap, at the Journal Office.

Feb. 12, 1852. tf43

POETRY.

The Test of Death.

The glories of our birth and state
Are shadows, not substantial things;
There is no armor against fate,
Death lays his icy hand on kings;
Sceptre and crown
Must tumble down,
And in the dust be equal made
With the poor crooked scythe and spade.

Some men with swords may reap the field,
And plant fresh laurels where they kill;
But their strong nerves at last must yield,
They tame but one another still.
Early or late
They stoop to fate
And must give up their murmuring breath,
When they, pale captives, creep to death.

The garlands wither on your brow;
Then boast no more your mighty deeds;
Upon death's purple alter now
See where the victor victim bleeds;
All heads must come
To the cold tomb;
Only the actions of the just
Smell sweet and blossom in the dust.

Woman's Smiles.

There is a star that brightly gleams,
Calm in the sky above,
And throws o'er life its golden beams
Of happiness and love;
A beacon pure whose radiance bright
No lowering cloud confines;
But in affliction's stormy night,
With heavenly lustre shines.

There is a star whose magic power
So firmly binds the soul,
That e'en in joy's most sunny hour,
Man feels its sweet control;
A glorious light whose mystic spell,
Life, hope and joy imparts
And calms the wild, impetuous swell,
Of earth's despairing hearts.

The star that from its glittering sheen,
Gilds life's declining slope,
And throws o'er youth's resplendent scene,
The rosy tints of hope;
The star that drives the clouds away.
Though dark they frown awhile;
And ever shines with peerless ray—
In Woman's angel smile.

HOME.

There is one bright enchanting spot
Where love and beauty glow,
Which oft the glorious grace of God
Hath made a heaven below.

And in that covenant-sheltered spot
There is a radiant gem,
More precious far than ocean pearls,
Or empire's diadem!

Oh, keep that gem, ye plighted ones,
Nor from that spot depart—
That spot is HOME—delightful home!—
That gem the FAITHFUL HEART.

The Bridal Ring.

A young gentleman, of fine intellect and noble heart was suddenly snatched by the hand of death from all the endearments of life. Surrounded by everything that could make existence pleasant and happy; a wife who idolized him, children who loved him as they only can love, and friends devoted to him, the summons came, and he lay upon the bed of death.

But a few short years ago she to whom he was wedded placed a bridal ring upon his finger, upon the inside of which he had a few words privately engraved. The husband would never permit the giver to read them, telling her the day would come when her wish should be gratified, and she should know the secret.

Seven years glided away, and a day or two since, when conscious that he must soon leave his wife forever, he called her to his bedside, and with his dying accents told her that the hour had at last come when she should see the words upon the ring which she had given him. The young mother took it from his cold finger, and, though heart-stricken with grief, eagerly read the words, "I have loved thee on earth, I will meet thee in heaven."

DEATH OF THE INTEMPERATE.—It is a sad death. There is no comfort on that dying pillow. No sweet repose—no voice of friendship, bidding adieu—no lighting up of joy in the departed spirit.

It is a frequent death. Three, every hour, go through its gates in our own land.

It is an early death. Few drunkards live out half their days.

It is an unlamented death. "I am glad he is gone," is the common saying, as the bell announces the solemn event. Even his family look for comfort, now that he is no more.

Let it be soberly contemplated—

1. By the moderate drinker. It may be his.

2. By the vender. He has filled the bottle and done the deed.

3. By the Selectman. He signed the license.

4. By the heedless parent. It may yet be the death of his own son.

5. If not too late, by the drunkard himself; and let him escape for his life.

Habit hurries him onward. Sickness hurries him onward. The vender hurries him onward. But oh, his end! His dreadful end!

When a gentlemen loses his temper in talking, it is a tolerably coerect sign that he is getting the worst of the argument.

Education begins the gentleman but reading, good company, and reflection must finish him.

A DEAD SHOT.—The Anti-Temperance folks in Milwaukee recently held a meeting and adopted a memorial to the Legislature, setting forth the fearful disasters which so frequently result from the injudicions use of *cold water* as a beverage, and asking the Legislature, in view thereof, to enact that any man who drinks a glass of water except on the prescription of a physician, shall pay a fine of $1,000. Whereupon *The Free Democrat* drily observes—

"We presume if nobody drank any more cold water than the authors of this memorial such a law would occasion very little inconvenience.

☞ A boy at the age of ten years was sent to school for the first time. The teacher to test his informatiou asked him.

"Who made you?"

The boy could not answer. The teacher told him the proper answer, and desired the boy to remember it. Some hours after the teacher repeated the question. The boy rubbed his head in great agony, and at length answered—

"I swow!—I have forgot the gentleman's name.

NEW SPELLING.—The new juvenile paper, "The Youngster," has the following contributions to a proposed spelling book on a new plan, never thought of either by Dilworth or Webster:

80 you be—A tub.
80 oh! pea—A top.
Be 80—But.
See 80—Cat.
Pea 80—Pat.
Are 80—Rat.
See O! double you—Cow.
See you be—Cub.
See a bee—Cab.
Be you double tea—Butt.
Be a double ell—Ball.

☞ There is nothing like love or hunger to drive a man mad or make him happy.—Next to a feast upon a seventeen year old pair of lips under the grape vines by moonlight, is a foray upon a platter of cold beans after fishing for suckers all day. The one fills the poetic heart, and the other the hungry stomach.

The soldier who dreamed that his lady love was a fox, while he was a hound, leaping in buckskin breeches, just behind her, has had his head shaved and placed under a diet of bread and water. Let this serve as a warning to other members of the militia.

☞ The notorious Countess de Bocarme has had six hundred thousand francs left her by an Englishman who sought her hand, which was refused. The legacy will probably be accepted.

Talk much with any man of vigorous mind, and we acquire very fast the habit of looking at things in the same light, and on each occurence we anticipate his thought.

I count him a great man who inhabits a higher sphere of thought, into which other men rise with labor and difficulty.

Young ladies, if you wish husbands make yourselves worthy.

The way to secure a good character is always to do right.

BUSINESS CARDS.

TORREY & BARLOW,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
PALMER, MASS.
Office first door East of the Nassowanno House.
C. TORREY. M. BARLOW.
jan. 13. 39 tf.

T. C. DENECKE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Monson, May, 1851 4tf

F. T. WALLACE,
COUNSELLOR & ATTORNEY.
All business entrusted to him will be conducted with promptness and care. Particular attention paid to collecting.
Palmer, April 6, 1850. 1tf

N. L. WAIT,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 5, MCGILVRY'S BLOCK.
All work done with despatch and in the best manner.
Palmer, May 24th, 1851

S. W. CONE,
DEALER IN
Foreign & Domestic Marble,
WARE, MASS.
☞ Tombstones, and Monuments of all descriptions constantly on hand or made to order.—All orders promptly attended to.

How to drive off the Blues.

WALK into T. C. Denecke's store, buy a New Suit of Clothes, and the way he manages to fit and give satisfaction, will drive away the hardest kind of Blues.

A few more of those much admired Tweeds just received at T. C. DENECKE'S.
Monson, May 24th, 1851 tf 5

PRINTERS pretend to say, that to sell Goods a man must advertise, well here she goes:

Gents

I have Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins and Vestings of every variety, color or quality, Hat's, Caps, Shirts, Collars, Cravats, Drawers, Gloves, Umbrellas, in fact, any thing a man needs for wearing and withall, I am one of *the* Tailors.—Every Garment *warranted*, so please give me a call. T. C. DENECKE.
Monson Sept 0.. 22 tf

E. L. CHILDS,
DENTIST, PALMER, Mass.
All operations warranted.
REFERENCES.
Rev. T. Wilson, | A. V. Blanchard,
Wm. Holbrook, M. D. | S. H. Hall.
Office opposite *McGilvray's* Block. 312
E. L. C. would also give notice that he will be at the Hotel in Monson, on Saturday of each week, when he will make engagements on other days if necessary.

THE CELEBRATED
OXYGENATED BITTERS.
A SUPERIOR REMEDY FOR
DYSPEPSIA ASTHMA & GENERAL DEBILITY

In all its Various forms,
CONTAINING NO ALCOHOL.

A certain cure for for Pain in the Stomach, Heartburn, Habitual Costiveness, Acid Stomach, Headache, loss of appetite, Piles, Night Sweats, Asthma or Phthisic, Flatulence or wind in the Stomach, Nervousness, coldness of the extremities, weakness of the limbs,

GENERAL DEBILITY,

and all the indescribable symptoms of this universal disease.

They are also the best tonic known for the prevention and cure of

FEVER AND AGUE.

These Bitters have received the

Highest Testimonials

ever offered to the public in favor of any medicine in the world, and are approved by some of the best physicians, who use them in their practice.

For the most satisfactory proof of the success of this remedy, see pamphlets containing full particulars and certificates from

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

and other parties well known to the public.—Any individual wishing further information respecting this

INVALUABLE MEDICINE,

are invited to call on the Agents, and satisfy themselves by reference to numerous letters and certificates of the highest respectability.

DR. GEO. B. GREEN, Proprietor, Windsor Vt.
REED, BATES & AUSTIN, Wholesale Druggists, No. 26 Merchants' Row, Boston. General Agents.
Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

CAUTION.—Each bottle of the OXYGENATED BITTERS, will have the outside wrapper printed in English, French and Spanish, with the signatures of Geo. B. Green, Proprietor, upon three sides, and in addition, a finely engraved label upon the top of the bottle, with the signature of Read, Bates & Austin, who are the sole General Agents, and to whom all orders must be addressed.

For sale by Dr. Wm. Holbrook, Palmer Depot; O. F. Packard & Co., Three Rivers; W. N. Packard, Thorndike; N. F. Rogers & Co. and T. F. Packard, Monson. 14 1y

Notice!

THE Subscriber keeps the following popular Medicines for sale as cheap as the cheapest and as good as the best:

Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla,
Oxygenated Bitters,
Rogers' Compound Liverwort Tar and Chanchalagua,
Holman's Cod Liver Oil,
Holman's Restorative,
Dr Tobias' Venitian Liniment,
Dr Carter's Compound Pulmonary Balsam,
Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor,
McAllister's All Healing Ointment,
Masta's, Thayer's Roger's and other Pills,
Dr Sonierville's Cedar Plaster,
Essex Strengthening Plaster,
Dadd's Heave Powder and Horse Liniment,
And various other medicines too numerous too mention.
A. R. MURDOCK.
Brondsville, Nov. 22, 1851 31tf

To Tailoresses.

TAILORESSES can find employment at T. C. DENECKE'S.
Monson, Sept. 20. 22 tf

DOESKINS, Cassimeres, the best assortment in this county at T. C. DENECKE'S
Monson, May, 1851. 4tf

Wanted Immediately.

THREE or four Vest makers by the piece or week. Good wages given.
T. C. DENECKE.
Monson, Sept. 20. 22 tf

CASH

WILL be paid for *good clean BUCKWHEAT*, in any quantity, by
HALL & VALENTINE.
Palmer, Nov. 8, 1851. 2y too

The Whole Universe Ahoy!

Wanted

TWENTY five cash Customers, to raise funds Inquire at T. C. DENECKE.
Monson, Sept. 20. 22 tf

Book Binding.

ALL kinds of Books, Magazines, &c., Bound in the best possible manner and on reasonable terms at this Office.

Stoves! Stoves!!

IN consequence of the late fire the subscriber has removed his place of business to No. 1 Furnace Row directly under the Printing Office, and is now ready to supply his Patrons with Stoves, Stove Pipe, Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware with other articles usually kept in a Stove Store. Persons in want are respectfully invited to call. J. S. BAILEY.
Palmer, May 7, 1851. 4tf

VESTINGS! Vestings! Vestings! the best, the neatest and the greatest assortment at T. C. DENECKE'S
Monson, May, 1851. 4tf

JOB PRINTING.

EVERY variety of Book, Job and Card Printing executed promptly and on reasonable terms at the JOURNAL Office.

Handbills,	Waybills,
Billheads,	Ball Tickets,
Circulars,	Business and
Pamphlets,	Visiting Cards,

done in the best manner at short notice A general assortment of Cards and fancy paper always on hand.

Silver Spoons.

AND other Silver ware in great variety for sale low by F. O. BROOKS.
Palmer, May 31, 1851. 6 tf

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1851, by J. S. HOUGHTON, M. D., in the clerk's Office of the District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

Another Scientific Wonder!
GREAT CURE FOR
DYSPEPSIA!
DR. J. S. HOUGHTON'S
PEPSIN
THE TRUE
DIGESTIVE FLUID,
OR, GASTRIC JUICE.

Prepared from Rennet, or the fourth Stomach of the Ox, after directions of Baron Liebeg, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. Houghton, M D. Philadelphia, Pa.

This is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Constipation, and Debility, Curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own Agent, the Gastric Juice,

☞ Half a teaspoonful of Pepsin, infused in water, will digest or disolve, *Five Pounds of Roast Beef in about two hours*, out of the stomach.

PEPSIN is the chief element, or Great Digesting Principle of the Gastric Juice—the *Solvent of the Food*, the *Purifying*, *Preserving*, and *Stimulating* Agent of the Stomach and Intestines. It is extracted from the Digestive Stomach of the Ox, thus forming an Artificial Digestive Fluid, precisely like the natural Gastric Juice in its Chemical powers, and furnishing a Complete and Perfect Substitute for it. By the aid of this preparation, the pains and evils of Indigestion and Dyspepsia are removed, just as they would be by a healthy Stomach, It is doing wonders for Dyspeptics, curing cases of Debility, emaciation, nervous decline and Dyspeptic Consumption, supposed to be on the verge of the grave. The scientific evidence upon which it is based, is in the highest degree curious and remarkable.

Scientific Evidence.

Baron Liebig in his celebrated work on Animal Chemistry, says: "An artificial Digestive Fluid, analogous to the Gastric Juice, may be readily prepared from the mucous membrane of the stomach of the Calf, in which various articles of food, as meat and eggs will be *softened, changed and digested, just in the same manner as they would be in the human stomach.*"

Dr. Combe, in his valuable writings on the "Physiology of Digestion," observes that "a diminuation of the due quantity of the Gastric Juice is a prominent and all-prevailing cause of Dyspepsia;" and he states that "a distinguished professor of medicine in London, who was severely afflicted with this complaint, finding everything else to fail, had recourse to the Gastric Juice, obtained from the stomachs of living animals, *which proved completely successful.*

Dr. Graham, author of the famous works on "Vegetable Diet," says: "It is a remarkable fact in physiology, that the stomachs of animals macreated in water, impart to the fluid the property of dissolving various articles af food, and effecting a kind of *artificial digestion* of them *in no wise different from the natural digestive process.*

☞ Call on the Agent, and get a descriptive circular, gratis, giving a large amount of scientific evidence, similar to the above, together with reports of remarkable cures, from all parts of the United States.

As a Dyspepsia Curer,

Dr. Houghton's Pepsin has produced the most marvelous effects, in curing cases of *Debility, Emaciation, Nervous Decline*, and *Dyspeptic Consumption.* It is impossible to give the details of cases in the limits of this advertisement; but authenticated certificates have been given of more than Two Hundred Remarkable Cures, in Philadelphia, New York and Boston alone.—These were not only rapid and wonderful, but permanent,

It is a great Nervous Antidote, and particularly useful for tendency to Bilious disorder, Liver Complaint, Fever and Ague, or badly treated Fever and Ague, and evil efforts of Quinine, Murcury, and other drugs upon the Digestive Organs, after a long sickness. Also, for excess in eating, and too free use of ardent spirits. It almost reconciles *Health* with *Intemperance.*

Old Stomach Complaints.

There is no form of Old Stomach Complaints which it doesn't seem to reach & remove at once. No matter how bad they may be, it gives instant relief! *A single dose removes all the unpleasant symptoms*; and it only needs to be repeated for a short time to make these good efforts permanent. Purity of blood, and vigor of body follow at once. It is particularly excellent in cases of Nausea, Vomiting, Cramps, Soreness of the pit of the Stomach, distress after eating, low, cold state of the Blood, Heaviness, Lowness of Spirits, Despondency, Emaciation, Weakness, tendency to Insanity, Suicide, &c.

Dr. Houghton's Pepsin, is sold by nearly all the dealers in fine drugs and popular medicines, throughout the United States. It is prepared in Powder and Fluid form—and in prescription vials for the use of Physicians.

Private circulars for the use of Physicians, may be obtained of *Dr.* Houghton, or his Agts., describing the whole process of preparation, and giving the authority upon which the claims of this new remedy are based. As it is not a secret remedy, no objection can be raised against its use by Physicians in respectable standing and regular practice. Price One Dollar per bottle.

☞ *Observe this!*—Every bottle of the genuine Pepsin bears the written signature of J. S Houghton, M. D., sole proprietor, Philadelphia, Pa. Copy-right and Trade Mark secured.

☞ Sold by all *Druggists* and dealers in Medicines

Agents.—Dr. Wm. Holbrook, Palmer Depot, Bliss & Haven, Springfield; M. B. Green, Worcester; A. Fitch, Amherst; Dealers in Barre.

Watches!

A LARGE lot of Gold and Silver Watches just received and will be sold cheap. Also, a fine lot of clocks.
F. O. BROOKS.
Palmer, May 31, 1851. 6t

SHIRTS! Bosoms! Dickeys! Silk and Linen Cravats in endless variety at T. C. DENECKE'S
Monson, May, 1851. 4 tf

Fire! Fire!!

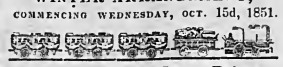
THE Subscriber is Agent for some of the best Fire Insurance Companies in the United States, and will take risks on the most favorable terms.
GEORGE W. RANDELL.
Palmer, March 22d, 1851. 51 ft

Cuff Pins.

THE Subscriber has just received a lot of beautiful Cuff Pins—pretty ornaments for any lady. Call and see them.
F. O. BROOKS.
Palmer August 2. 15tf

New-London, Willimantic and Palmer R. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
COMMENCING WEDNESDAY, OCT. 15d, 1851.



Passenger Trains Leave Palmer

For Willimantic, Hartford, Norwich, New-London, Stonnington and Providence

5,45 A. M. Freight train, with passenger car connecting with the first train for Hartford, at Willimantic, (8,15) and at Norwich with train on Norwich and Worcester R. R., arriving at New London at 11, A. M.

10,45, A. M. After the arrival of the Express trains pr W. R. R. and stages, connecting at Willimantic (12,25 A. M.) with train from Hartford, arriving at New London 1,45, P. M., connecting with steamer Chicopee for Stonington and Providence, via Stonington R. I.

2,40 P. M. After the arrival of Trains from Springfield and Boston, connecting at Willimantic (4,30) for Hartford, New Haven and New York; at New London (6,) with the evening boats for New York, at 10 P. M.

Leave New London

For Norwich, Willimantic, Hartford and Palmer.

6,50 A. M. Connecting at Willimantic, (8,15) with the H. P. & F. R. R., for Hartford and New York, and at Palmer (10 00) with Western R. R. for Springfield, Albany and Boston.

12,00 A. M. After the arrival of the steamer Chicopee from Stonington, connecting at Norwich, (12,35,) with N. & W. R. R., arriving at Palmer 5,30 P. M.

3,00 P. M. Connecting at Willimantic (4,30,) for Hartford, New Haven and New York, and at Palmer, (6,00,) for Springfield, Albany and Boston.

The 5,45 a m train from Palmer and the 12 m train from New London are Freight trains with Passenger Car attached.

☞ Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before entering the cars.

Stages

Run from the principal Stations on the line of the Road to Towns in vicinity.
A. G. DARROW, Supt.
Oct. 15th, 1851. tf 27

Horse Shoeing.

THE Subscriber has lately had a new shop fitted up, a few rods from Main street, North side the Rail Road, where he is prepared to do Horse Shoeing in the best possible manner. Having had many years experience in this branch of buisness, he flatters himself that he can do work to the satisfaction of all customers.
JAMES GORMLEY.
Palmer Depot, June 7, 1851 7 tf

Coffins.

THE Suscriber keeps constantly on hand a good assortment of Mahogany, Black Walnut, White Wood and Pine Coffins, which he will furnish with shrouds and plates, if desired, and will deliver them if wished.
J. S. LOOMIS.
Palmer, Oct. 19, 1850. tf 29

NOTICE TO INVALIDS.

Dr. and Mrs. Drake,
No. 259, Greene St. New York,
Successors to the late Celebrated
MRS. MOTT,
FEMALE PHYSICIAN,
Formerly corner of Lynde and Cambridge Sts., BOSTON, MASS.;

Would inform her old patients and such others as may desire to try her medicines that having visited the several towns mentioned in previous advertisements during the four months proposed, they will now be prepared to furnish Mrs. Mott's well known remedies, and be consulted at their residence as above, on the use of them in the following diseases:

Debility, Decline, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Nervous symptoms, Neuralgia, Tic Doulroux, Asthma, Phthisic, Bronchial affections, Female Weaknesses of all kinds, Catarrh Coughs, Colds, Scroffula, Kings Evil, Salt Rheum, Canker, Ringworm and all other scorbutic or cutaneous diseases, Hemorrhoids or Piles, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Worms, Complaints of the Kidneys, Bladder, and many others, in the treatment of which Mrs. Mott was so universally successful, and such as Dr. and Mrs. Drake do not hesitate to pledge themselves to cure or relieve with her remedies which are prepared by themselves from the orignal receipts that have been in the family for the two past generations.

The success that Dr. and Mrs. Drake have met with during their recent visits has fully equalled and even surpassed the hopes of their most sanguine patients and their friends.

DR. DRAKE (*Mrs. Mott's Son-in-Law*) has for several years devoted himself to Mrs. Mott's system of medicine and method of curing diseases, and also traveled with her several seasons, this is mentioned to assure invalids that it is not proposed to introduce a new system, but one practised for many years, giving universal satisfaction and proving a blessing to thousands when others had failed. To those unacquainted with the nature and system of our medicine, it may be proper to state, that no Mercury or other Mineral preparations are used, no hot medicines, or cold water, but preparations of

Herbs, Roots, Flowers, Vegetable, and Essential Oils, Gums, Balsams and Simples;

Forming in fact an union of the simples of the Materal Medica and the Herbal Medico therefore called vegetable.

MRS. DRAKE wishes to impress upon the minds of those whom it may interest, that she was carefully educated by her Mother (*the late Mrs. Mott*) expressly for the profession and that she for some years previous to her mother's decease practised in conjunction with her. This fact will be readily remembered by all patients under their care in Boston and vicinity. Mrs. DRAKE would assure those persons calling on her for advice &c. that it will be her aim to pur sue the same upright and candid manner to all, for which Mrs. Mott was so celebrated, and universally respected.

☞ To invalids residing at a distance and those that are unable to call upon us in person we would state that if ewe are informed by letter, or through some friend, the symptoms attendant upon, mode of attack, and the unnatural state of the patient, we can prescribe the necessary remedies to be used in their complaints, and forward the same with full directions by express, free of their charge from New York.

DR. DRAKE attends to male patients, MRS. DRAKE to females and children. Advice gratis. The price of medicines will be the same as formely. All communications post paid promptly attended to. Letters &c should be addressed to 259 Green-st. New York—our city residence. For further particulars address a letter as above and the enquirer will receive a prompt reply with full instructions &c.
Sept. 13 6m

Rings!

THE Subscriber has the prettiest styles and best quality of Finger Rings, both for Ladies and Gentlemen that were ever brought into town Call and purchase one or more while the assortment is large.
F. O. BROOKS.
Palmer, May 31, 1851. 6 tf

HATS, Hats, Hats and Caps, all qualities and prices at T. C. DENECKE'S
Monson, May, 1851. 4tf

STATIONERY,
BLANKS,
Blank Books, Envelopes,
TOYS, PERFUMERY,
BRUSHES,
FANCY GOODS
AND
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
Without number, for sale by
ELIHU GEER,
10 State St., Hartford, Conn.
—ALSO.—
CARD, JOB, BOOK & FANCY
STEAM PRINTING!
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
On the lowest terms, and with the utmost dispatch.

ALL KINDS OF
LETTER, CAP, NOTE AND OTHER WRITING
FANCY & FLOWER PAPER;
WHITE, BUFF & ENAMELED ENVELOPES;
GOLD PENS,
PENCIL CASES, STEEL PENS AND PEN HOLDERS;
INKSTANDS, OF EVERY STYLE;
BLACK, BLUE, RED, COPYING & INDELIBLE INK;
WAFERS, SEALING WAX,
Blot Pads, Blotting Paper, Pen Racks,
WRITING SAND, TWINE STANDS;
Slate and Lead Pencils;
RUBBER, RUBBER BALLS AND TOYS;
VESTA LIGHTS, SLATES,
Water Color Paints and Brushes;
GUM LABELS;
ERASERS, Scissors & Shears, Pen & Pocket KNIVES,
Writing Desks, Work Boxes,
BACKGAMMON BOARDS, CHESS-MEN, DOMINOES,
PAPER WEIGHTS,
Porte Monnaies, Wallets, Pocket Books, Bankers' Cases, Purses;
INNUMERABLE GAMES,
FOR CHILDREN AND OTHERS;
CHECK, ORDER AND HAY-SCALE BOOKS,
SAND AND WAFER BOXES,
BLANK BOOKS, LEGAL BLANKS,
PORTFOLIOS, CALENDARS,
LETTER PAPER & FANCY BOXES,
&c. &c. &c., at
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE GOODS AND PRICES, AT
No. 10 State Street,
NORTH-WEST OF THE STATE HOUSE PARK,
HARTFORD, CONN.

New Goods are received every week from the Manufacturers and Importers. Dec. 1851.

Important Announcement.

THE KING OF
PAIN KILLERS
IN A NEW DRESS.

That ONLY sovereign and *never failing* remedy for SUBDUING PAIN, and curing the worst *Burns, Scalds, Piles, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Rheumatism*, and all *cutaneous* and *inflamatory* diseases,

DALLEY'S
Magicial Pain Extractor,

In a New Dress and Boxes of much Enlarged size!

CAUTION.—Counterfeits in the Old Wrappers flood the market! Avoid them as you would poison!

GROSS IMPOSITION.

CAUTION TO DEALERS!—Unscrupulous venders of counterfeit Extractor, put up the spurious and deleterous stuff with a *few Boxes* of the *genuine Dalley* salve in each dozen, under a well imitated but *counterfeit wrapper* of the *old size* and thus offer it to dealers at a reduced price. This *BAIT* takes with many dealers, but the confiding who happen to use the counterfeit and poisonous stuff pays the penalty of the fraud!—aggravated diseases, unsightly deformity resulting from severe burins and weunds, and not unfrequently loss of life itself are the woful consequences! *Avoid Fraud.*

Buy the Dalley Salve *ONLY* in the *NEW DRESS.* You avoid *the danger* attending the use of *counterfeits*—are sure of getting the genuine article—and gain near 50 per cent, in quantity of Ointment!

☞ See the *new* Circulars for 1850.

MIND!—THE NEW ENVELOPE—THE LARGE BOXES—AND THE GENUINE ARTICLE

No other Salve but *Dalley's* can allay the pain of the worst Burns or Scalds in a few minutes, and *CURE* the wounds *WITHOUT SCAR!*

Eubleins on the new Envelope—the Triangle, Serpent, Dove, Lion, Sun and Eagle.

CAUTION EXTRA.

Beware of travelling *IMPOSTERS* who represent themselves as my Agents, offering Dalley's Extractor in the *old wrapper* at a reduced price, I solemnly caution the public against such *interlopers* and their *poisonous* nostrums. My *ONLY* travelling Agents in the New England States, are M. S. BURR, and I. B. TOUSEY.
H. DALLEY,
415 Broadway New York.;
Local Agents.—J. Bowles, Palmer Depot W. N. Packard, Thornbike; at the Company's and Atwood's stores, Three Rivers.
24 1y

Musical Instruments

F. O. BROOKS, has just received a fine assortment of Violins, Accordeons, Music Boxes &c. which he will sell very cheap.
Call and examine.
Palmer, May 31, 1851. 6 tf

WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS.

THE Publisher of the Journal having procured new materials for executing Wedding and Visiting Cards would invite those who may wish for such articles to give him a call. A good assortment of Cards generally on hand.

THE PALMER JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY
BY
GORDEN M. FISK.

OFFICE CORNER OF MAIN AND THORNDIKE STS.

TERMS.—One Dollar and Fifty Cents per annum. A discount of Twenty-five Cents will be made to those who pay in *advance*.

Single Copies for sale at the office of publication.

☞All Letters to meet with attention must be POST PAID.

☞Communications of News &c. should always be accompanied with a responsible name.

PALMER JOURNAL.

A BUSINESS AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER-----INDEPENDENT IN EVERYTHING.

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ADVERTISING TERMS.

For one square three weeks One Dollar; for each subsequent insertion Twenty Cents. For half a square two-thirds of the above price.

Advertisements inserted among Special Notices, or on the inside all the time are charge at an extra price.

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The following persons are authorized to act as Agents in receiving Subscriptions and giving receipts in our name.

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Travelers' Directory.

CARS LEAVE PALMER

For Boston, 8. 49, A. M., 1,49, 2. 25, 9,10, P. M
" New York, 10,44, 11,15, A. M. and 5,45, P. M
" Albany, 11,15, A. M. 7,30, P. M.

☞The 10,44, A. M. and 2,25, 6,14, 9,10, P. M rains do not stop at small way stations.

Freight Train with Passenger Car attached leaves for the East at 5,40 A. M.—West at 3,20 P. M.

Cars arrive from New London at 10 A. M., and 6,45 P. M. Leave Palmer for New London at 5,45, 10,45 A. M. and 2,40 P. M.

STAGES

Arrive from Enfield 9 1-2, from Southbridge Brimfield, Wales and Holland at 9; from Belchertown at 8 1-2; from Barre, Hardwick and Ware at 10; from Amherst and Belchertown at 12 A. M.

Leave for Amherst at 12 A. M., for Ware, Hardwick, Barre, Enfield, Belchertown, Brimfield, Southbridge, Wales and Holland, at 2,33 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARION AND HIS MEN.

M'DONALD'S RESCUE.

BY H. G. CHIPMAN.

The heavy tread of a horse echoed out upon the air, as a solitary horseman rode along the banks of the Santee river, and took his way in the direction of the farm house of Elihu Hunter. He was about twenty five years of age, and was dressed in the uniform of Marion's men. He rode a tall coal black steed, and was completely armed for offensive or defensive operations.

He had evidently been belated, and was now wishing to make up for lost time, for his noble steed was urged forward at a rapid gallop, and his eye wandered anxiously and warily around him; suddenly, a bright red light broke the forest, and far down the stream he saw the lurid sparks ascend into the air, and beheld a red glow planted upon the cloud by the conflagration below. Hastily rising in his stirrups, he gazed for an instant upon the scene, and then exclaimed—

"My God! it is the house of Hunter! Away! away!"

He struck his spurs deep into the side of his horse, who, giving a wild snort, sped like an arrow from a powerful bow thro' the wilds of the forest.

The red flames of the fire cast an unearthly glare upon the surrounding objects, and revealed with fearful distinctness the features of a strong man who had emerged from the depth of the wood and stood leaning upon his rifle, gazing at the glowing embers. His lip quivered with emotion, and a tear started involuntarily to his eye—but brushing away this evidence of his weakness, if weakness it may be called, he strolled to where the form of a female lay stretched upon the earth, and stooping down he scrutinized with one deep, long glance, those pallid features, and parted the matted locks from her brow, where the fatal missile had forced its entrance and deprived her of life; and then raising himself to his fullest height, he grasped his rifle with a spasmodic clutch, and breathed forth in fervid tones the single word—"VENGEANCE!"

And turning around, was about leaving the spot, as the sound of a horse's gallop fell upon his ear.

"Poor McDonald!" he muttered: "he comes but to find his affianced bride's house in ruins, and her in the hands of his most implacable foe."

The rush of the steed was heard, the under-wood parted in twain, and with a bound a horseman bolted in front of the burning mansion, and glanced with an unearthly stare around him.

It was McDonald! the affianced of Marion Hunter!

His lofty brow was as pallid as that of the dead female that lay beneath his horse's hoof, and his cheek as pale as the white rose of Sharon, while every limb of the strong man trembled like an aspen leaf, and his bosom heaved almost to bursting with the force of his emotion, as he shouted forth in the agony of his heart—

"My Marion! my Marion! where art thou!"

"Go seek the enemy of our land, that human demon of Tarleton's Captain Ellerslie, and you will find her whom you seek," and the hunter strode to his side.

"Earlie, my friend, how long since this deed happened?"

"Not an hour since."

"Then, by the souls of my forefathers, she shall yet be mine!" and turning his steed, he dashed rapidly from the spot, followed by the hunter, after taking one lingering look at the scene of ruin left behind him.

* * * * * *

The beam of the morning sun gilded the tree tops and glanced redly from hill to hill, as Capt. Ellerslie and his party issued from the black forest, and entered upon the more open country around it.—In the centre of the group rode the prisoners and the eye of the officer often rested with gloating admiration upon the fair features of the defenceless Marion, as she silently and with down-cast eyes rode along with a sturdy trooper upon each side, to prevent any sudden resolution she might form to escape. The live long night the party had traveled on with unwearied vigilance, and now that the terror of the forests, known as the haunt of Marion and his men, were passed, the Captain resolved to halt to procure some refreshments, and from the ardent glances he had so often cast upon her, Marion was led to believe he meditated some violence towards her, and secretly resolved, if opportunity presented, to escape.

The party halted before the gate at a large tory farm house, and one of the men dismounted—threw it open, and the cavalcade entered the enclosure one after another; the space not being wide enough to admit of more than one going in at a time. Their long ride had so wearied the men that they hurried in as fast as possible; and by checking the impatience of her horse, Marion remained outside until all but her two guards had passed in.—One of these then advanced before her, bidding the other remain behind her, but as he left her side, quick as thought she turned the head of her steed, and applying her whip to the flanks of the spirited animal, he sprang off in the direction of the black forest. A deep curse broke from the lips of the remaining guard as he wheeled his steed to follow her, and it drew the attention of those inside, among whom was Ellerslie.

"Mount men, and follow her! a thousand dollars to the one who secures her alive!" he shouted in phrenzied tones of madness, as he hastily mounted his own steed to pursue.

"Go on Marion!—God bless you for a noble girl! and I'll defy the villains to find you again. On, on, girl! There is hope before, and worse than death behind," and tears of heartfelt joy poured over the cheek of Hunter, as he gazed upon the exciting scene.

"Take that old gray headed dog to the first tree, and hang him upon the first limb!" wrathfully cried Ellerslie, as he spurred his horse through the gate, and urged him forward in quick pursuit.

Half a dozen men sprang forward to obey, and the old man was released from his horse, but so long had his limbs been confined in one position, that he was unable to walk, and his captors, brutally seizing him by the grey hairs of his head, dragged him forward to an oak tree which grew in the yard, and procuring a rope, prepared to carry into execution the diabolical order of the blood-thirsty Ellerslie.

In the mean time the steed which bore the flying Marion, swept rapidly onward for the forest, and soon distanced all save the one which was mounted by Ellerslie himself, and he soon saw that the speed of his horse was such that she must inevitably be overtaken, yet she plied the whip, and they flew like the wind toward the gloomy wood that loomed up before them. But a hundred yards intervencd, when, with a demonical laugh he dashed up beside her, and seizing hold of her bridle rein, by a powerful effort, checked the gait of her horse, and by the time they reached the edge of the black forest, both riders came to a halt, and throwing his left arm around her, he attempted to draw her to him.

The excitement of the flight had brought the warm blood to her cheek, but the insult he offered sent it rushing back, and for a moment she became as pale as marble; then recovering herself, sent one wild, heart-rending shriek through the surrounding wood, and vainly endeavored to shake off his hold.

But that cry of despair which went up from the lips of injured innocence, was heard by ears that thrilled with pangs of mortal agony as it vibrated upon his senses, and tearing himself from his executioners, Hunter essayed to mount the wall and fly to the rescue of his daughter. But he was rudely held back by arms of iron, and his pleadings fell as if upon hearts of marble, until, throwing himself upon the earth, the old man groaned in anguish, and heaped maledictions upon the destroyer of happiness and innocence.

But another beside her father heard that fearful shriek, as it went echoing along the forest, and oh, the thrill of horror that took possession of his bosom in that last scream of despair. The foam flew in drops from the bits of Selim, and, as if conscious of the urgency of the occasion, he flew, rather than ran, through the wood, until both he and his rider seemed like spirits flying thro' air rather than occupants on earth. From the top of that slope McDonald gazed down the road and beholds Marion struggling in the arms of Ellerslic, who has dismounted, and is endeavoring to drag her from her steed. He rises aloft in his stirrup his broad claymore glitters in the rays of the sun—and his powerful voice rings out like a thunder peal upon the morning air, as he shouts aloud his well known war cry upon the breeze—

"DEATH TO THE TORIES! MARION, I COME!"

The countenance of Ellerslie paled as he heard the terrible sound, and releasing the form of Marion, he sprang to his horse; but when he rose his head was clove to the chin by a descending blow from McDonald's claymore, and he sank lifeless to the earth. Seizing hold of the reins of Marion's palfrey, he turned him toward the farm house, and galloped hastily onward.

"Do not go there—a hundred red dragoons are resting in the yard."

"Their doom is sealed—listen!" and as he spoke, a loud volley rang forth upon the blast, and the thick volumes of smoke curled up above the roof of the house, and a loud crash of arms resounded through the yard. Marion fixed an enquiring glance upon her lover, who replied by simply saying—

"Tis Marion and his men!"

Of the hundred men that went forth with Ellerslie, not one escaped; and from the terror, with which their fate inspired the Tories, the battle of that morning was called by them, "McDONALD'S RESCUE."

PROFANE LANGUAGE.—We would guard the young against the use of every word that is not perfectly proper. Use no profane expressions—allude to no sentence that will put to blush the most sensitive. You know not the tendency of habitually using indecent and profane language. It may never be obliterated from your heart. When you grow up, you will find at your tongue's end some expression which you would not use for any money. It was one learned when you was quite young. By being careful you will save yourself a great deal of mortification and sorrow. Good men have been taken sick, and become delirious. In these moments they used the most vile and indecent language imaginable. When informed of it after restoration to health, they had no idea of the pain they had given their friends, and stated that they had learned and repeated the expressions in childhood, and, though years had passed since they had spoken a bad word, they had been indellibly stamped upon the heart. Think of this, ye who are tempted to use improper language, and never disgrace yourselves.—*Advocate and Guardiam.*

☞There is nothing requires so strict an economy as our benevolence. We should husband our means, as the agriculturist does his manure, which, if he spread over too large superfices, produces no crop, if over too small a surface, exuberates in rankness and weeds.—*Lacon.*

A company has been organized in Norwich, Ct, for the purpose of erecting a large building furnished with steam-power, to be rented out to mechanics. The stock is divided into a thousand shares, of $25 each, making $25,000 as the capital.

A PERILOUS SITUATION.

The following was related to me by the Captain who commanded the vessel referred to, and I know may be fully credited. The bark ——— was pursuing her voyage "up the Straits," bound for Sicily.—The prevailing winds had been light, and the current was setting the vessel in towards the shore, which, however, appeared quite distant. The coast which we were nearing was that of Morocco, formerly considered dangerous to approach, from the bands of piratical Moors which infest that country, but, in our unromantic days, all anxiety from fears of such characters was considered quite fanciful. We were slowly nearing towards this coast without apprehension, until a dense fog gradually arose and enveloped us, so that the Captain gave words of caution to the Mate. It was early in the morning, and the Captain was with his wife in the cabin; the mate, named John, was eating his breakfast. The Mate, who was an easy old character, replied to the Captain's caution, that he would keep a good lookout, and call him if there should be any appearance of land. The ship moved on, when suddenly down into the cabin came John, and with deliberate and slow articulation said he rather thought the ship had better come about. The Captain stepped on deck, when sure enough, close by her bows loomed the flinty rock of that fearful place called Ape's Hill. "Hard up the helm!" shouted the Captain, but all too late; the ship slid up the rock, and her stern worked to and fro, showing that she was fast aground. With quick and anxious eye the Captain took his glass to survey more closely some objects he saw in the distance, moving among the hills. Gleaming bayonets and flashing cutlasses, worn by half-clad, tall and powerful men, he plainly saw, and, like the men of Robin Hood, they sprang from rock to rock, until mustering 200 strong, they marched three abreast down the hills. Each man was fully armed, their guns of wonderful length, each with glittering bayonet fixed. They had sharp spears or boarding pikes, and cutlasses buckled at the waist.—Headed by three or four gigantic blacks, they came pell mell upon the ship. It so happened that a few yards of water cut off the ship from the shore, and there they stopped, like hungry wolves. The captain had no arms except two pair of pistols and an old musket—for who goes armed these peaceful days? These he soon saw were unavailing against the hellish gang. Besides, from the rocks they could pick off his crew, man by man, and no escape. The captain ordered out his kedge anchor, and the men had hove taut at the windlass, straining every nerve to heave the ship off. The Moors watched them a moment, then leaped upon an over-hanging rock, and raised their long guns—cocked them;—for a moment death seemed inevitable; but one man among the crew could speak their language; he, paralyzed with fear, told the crew to lie flat under the bulwarks. They did so, and the Moors dropped the muzzles of their guns, and called out in their language for the captain to desist and lay until the next day. The captain then went aft and held a counsel with his men. The man who spoko their language, said he had been among them near Algiers, but such fiends as these he never saw; and each thought they would probably be sacrificed to a bloody death, while the captain's poor wife was weeping in anguish and despair. The captain suddenly thought of his flag, and quick as thought the stars and stripes were unfurled. This seemed to cause a great clamor and hesitation among the Moors; they seemed to conclude, however, that they would be safe from any discovery of their bloody deed. They sent, upon a bayonet point, their flag, which was simply of white, with some characters like death's head and cross bones. The captain was a brave man, and felt that he never could leave his vessel in such hands. Even if he lost his life, he determined to do his duty.—So, springing up, he called his men, and said, "My life is as good as yours. I will lead; now, let us heave on our windlass, and if they fire, let them if they dare." He had scarcely moved one step, when, suddenly, down from off the mountain gorges, came a mighty wind; back went the sails, and the vessel swung off into deep water. Before the savages noticed her movement, she was spinning off, with her sails flapping, or they would have been blown to ribbons. An axe quickly cut the cable to the kedge, and thus with the loss of but a few fathoms of rope and a small anchor, our ship once more sped on her way. Is not this incident sufficient to show how necessary it is that we should have a man-of-war always in the Mediterranean? There was none there a few months ago.—*Journal of Commerce.*

MEN WITH TAILS.

It will be recollected that a French savan announced some time since that he had discovered the existence of a tribe of human beings in Africa, who were *graced* with caudal appendages. The story was regarded as apocryphal, but it appears by the Paris correspondence of the Journal of Commerce, that evidence in substantiation of the statement has been produced. Lately, Count de Castelnau, the explorer of South America, well known and highly esteemed in the United States, communicated to the Geographical Society of Paris the result of some personal inquiries at Bahia, which seems to confirm in a measure the direct report:

"I found myself there," he says, "in the midst of a host of negro slaves, and thought it possible to obtain from them information of the unknown parts of the African continent. I soon discovered that the Mahommedan natives of Soudan were much further advanced in mind than the idolatrous inhabitants of the coast. Several blacks of Haoussa and Adamawah related to me that they had taken part in expeditions against a nation called *Niam-Niams*, who had *tails*.. They traced their route, on which they encountered tigers, giraffes, elephants and *wild camels*. Nine days were consumed in traversing an immense forest. They reached, at length, a numerous People of the same complexion and frame as themselves, but with tails from twelve to fifteen inches long. This organ or excrescence they describe as smooth and motionless. The Haoussas massacred the greater part of the tribe; among the bodies were some females with the same appendage. Some lived in straw hovels, but the greater part lived in caves. The only article of furniture seen among them was a wooden bench, pierced with a hole for the *accommodation of the tail*."

This last circumstance is comical enough; the witnesses were seven or eight who declared that they had handled the excrescence, cut it, and so forth. The Count does not guaranty the statements; he intends to publish separately the interogations and answers, along with the maps, vocabularies, portraits of distinct tribes, which he procured in his researches in Brazil.

[This is rather the toughest *tale* we have read since that of the "Man-bats in the Moon-hoax."]

A DESTRUCTIVE IMPLEMENT OF WAR.—The Washington Correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, gives the following account of a new rifle, which, for efficiency, seems to throw all other inventions of the kind entirely in the shade:

"Among the remarkable inventions lately brought to public notice here, is the rifle invented by Mr. Porter, of Nashville, Tennessee. I was present yesterday when it was examined by a scientific and practical man who knows a good deal about guns, and has made rifles himself, with his own hands. He was rather favorably impressed with it, and intends to give it a trial. It will be submitted to a trial by the War Department. It has been already patented in the United States, in England and in France. It is a repeating rifle with a vengeance. It loads and primes itself; solecsism as this seems. To use the rifle as a revolver, you put on a cylinder with eight loads, and discharge them in succession. You may put on another cylinder. No caps are used—the gun being primed on Maynar's principle. As a repeater, this rifle has another movement. Discarding the cylinders, you may drop over the lock what Mr. Porter calls the "Magazine," which contains sixty charges of powder and ball. These sixty charges, you may fire as rapidly as a watch ticks."

Mr. Hobbs was in Liverpool lately, and picked the lock of Mr. Wm. Brown's safe by way of experiment, in a few minutes. Mr. Hobbs is to read a paper before the Polytechnic Society in March.

"SPURNING THE BRIBE."—The New Orleans Delta has the following statement relative to an offer made to Gen. Scott, shortly after the capture of the city of Mexico, placing at his disposal the Presidency of that Republic, and a large sum of money. The Delta says:

"One of our correspondents, a few days ago, referred to a fact, of which we have been cognizant for some time, and which, we are a little surprised, has never before transpired. We allude to the offer made to General Scott, when in the city of Mexico, after the capture of the city, by several of the wealthiest persons in the Republic,—*to maintain him as President of that Country*, with as much of his army as would be willing to remain in the country, until the government could be organized, and the country restored to prosperity, peace and order. As an inducement to accept this offer, these gentlemen bound themselves to settle upon General Scott, the sum of one million of dollars. This splendid offer was declined by the General, with scarcely a moment's consideration. The brave old soldier could not be tempted by such inducements, to abandon the flag under which he had achieved so much renown and honor."

THE LAST SURVIVOR OF THE "TEA PARTY."—A Correspondent corrects a slight error in the age of David Kinnison, the last survivor of the Boston "Tea Party." He was born in November, 1736, and was consequently 115 years and 9 months old. An excellent portrait and biographical sketch of Mr. Kinnison appeared in the first volume of Lossing's Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution. It is there stated that Mr. Kinnison had lost all traces of his children, and that he believed that not one of them survived. It is an interesting fact that a surviving daughter, who was living at Oswego, first obtained knowledge that her father was yet living, by having Mr. Lossing's publication put into her hands. She immediately went to Chicago, and was with her venerable parent until his death.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

OLD FASHION.—It is a curious fact worth metioning, that among the relics of art disinterred by Layard from the ruins of Nineveh, may be seen various ornamental devices exactly like some of the fashions of our own day. Among the rings and bracelets, for instance, of which Layard made accurate drawings, may be seen patterns which look as if manufactured from the designs of London and Paris jewellers of the present day. In one of the engravings of Layard's researches, we have a drawing of a horseman with his riding-whip, the handle of which is a gazelle's foot, exactly like the present fashion as it is frequently seen, in the finish of hunting whips. Verily, there is nothing new under the sun, telegraphs and steam engines excepted.

☞A man arrived in the night at a hotel in a Western village, one end of which was just by a lock in the enlarged Erie canal. Having occasion to step out, for some purpose, the traveller walked directly into the lock. After struggling for some time, he at length climbed out, and entered the house as wet as a drowned rat. "Landlord," said he, on coming in, "I don't know the size of your *house*, but you've got an all-*mighty* big *cistern*!"

REFLECTION.—The moon in her glory, the earth in her beauty, shines by a reflected light. The enchanting colors that beautify the flowers and make "the brook almost murmur down the painted landscapes," are intimately connected with Reflection. How important, then, to have a pure, cultivated, and well-stored mind, that our own meditations may be pleasing and useful, and that they may reflect light and joy on those around us.

☞While Calvin Fairbank, has been convicted at Louisville, Ky., of stealing negroes, and been sentenced to an imprisonment of fifteen years; George Alberti, for stealing a free negro, and selling him into slavery, got ten years; and this was regarded as monstrous by some, says the *Philadelphia News*, while Gov. Bigler thought eighteen months too long a period of imprisonment! Was George or the Reverend the more criminal?

☞TUNNEL UNDER THE HUDSON.—A bill has been brought into the New York Legislature to incorporate a company to construct a tunnel under the Hudson river, we infer at Albany. The *Albany Journal* says it believed that a perfect work can be constructed, with a double track and an easy grade, for half a million of dollars.

John C. Hamilton Esq., has just completed an edition of nine volumes of the works of his father, the late Alexander Hamilton, and two volumes of his life.

☞The expenses of taking the Seventh Census will amount to $1,500,000, exclusive of the printing, which is yet to be ordered by Congress.

The lawyer who believes it is wicked to lie, is spending a week with the quaker who indulges in marine hornpipes

Congressional Districts.

The following is the Bill which has been reported and has passed the Senate, for dividing the State into new Congressional Districts. We presume it will also pass the House.

We copy from the act the names of the cities and towns comprising the eleven Districts:

The said eleven Districts shall be as follows, to wit:—

The several towns in the counties of Barnstable, Dukes, and Nantucket, together with the city of New Bedford, and the towns of Dartmouth and Fairhaven, in the county of Bristol; and the towns of Carver, Kingston, Plymouth, Plympton, Rochester, and Wareham, in the county of Plymouth, shall form one district, and be called District Number One.

The towns of Attleborough, Berkley, Dighton, Easton, Fall River, Freetown, Mansfield, Norton, Pawtucket, Raynham, Rehoboth, Seekonk, Somerset, Swanzey, Taunton, and Westport, in the County of Bristol; and the towns of Abington, Bridgewater, Duxbury, East Bridgewater, Halifax, Hanover, Hanson, Hingham, Hull, Marshfield, Middleborough, North Bridgewater, Pembroke, Scituate, South Scituate, and West Bridgewater, in the County of Plymouth; and the town of Cohasset, in the County of Norfolk, shall form one district, and be called District Number Two.

The towns of Bellingham, Braintree, Canton, Dedham, Dorchester, Dover, Foxborough, Franklin, Medfield, Medway, Milton, Needham, Quincy, Randolph, Sabron, Stoughton, Walpole, West Roxbury, Weymouth, and Wrentham, in the County of Norfolk; and the towns of Blackstone, Mendon, Milford, Northbridge, Upton, and Uxbridge, in the County of Worcester; and the towns of Brighton, Holliston, Newton, Sherburne, and Wartertown, in the County of Middlesex shall form one district, and be called District Number Three.

The city of Roxbury, and the town of Brookline, in the County of Norfolk; and the wards numbered seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, and twelve, in the city of Boston, in the County of Suffolk, shall form one district, and be called District Number Four.

The wards numbered one, two, three, four, five and six, in the city of Bostou, and the towns of Chelsea and North Chelsea, in the County of Suffolk; and the city of Cambridge, in the County of Middlesex, shall form one district, and be called District Number Five.

The cities of Lynn, Newburyport, and Salem, and the towns of Amsbury, Beverly, Essex, Georgetown, Gloucester, Groveland, Hamilton, Ipswich, Manchester, Marblehead, Newbury, Rockport, Rowley, Salisbury, Wenham, and West Newbury, in the County of Essex, shall form one district, and be called District Number Six.

The towns of Andover, Boxford, Bradford, Danvers, Haverhill, Lawrence, Lynnfield, Methuen, Middleton, Saugus, and Topsfield, in the County of Essex; and the city of Charlestown, and the towns of Burlington, Lexington, Malden, Medford, Melrose, Reading, Somerville, South Reading, Stoneham, Waltham, West Cambridge, Wilmington, Winchester, and Woburn, in the County of Middlesex, shall form one district, and be called District Number Seven.

The city of Lowell, and the towns of Acton, Ashby, Ashland, Bedford, Billerica, Boxborough, Carlisle, Chlemsford, Concord, Dracut, Dunstable, Framingham, Groton, Hopkinton, Lincoln, Littleton, Marlborough, Natick, Pepperell, Shirley, Stow, Sudbury, Tewksbury, Townsend, Tyngsborough, Wayland, Westford, and Weston, in the County of Middlesex; and the towns of Berlin, Bolton, Harvard, Lunenburg, Northborough, Southborough, and Westborough, in the County of Worcester, shall form one district, and be called District Number Eight.

The towns of Ashburnham, Auburn, Barre, Boylston, Brookfield, Charlton, Clinton, Douglas, Dudley, Fitchburg, Gardner, Grafton, Holden, Hubbardston, Lancaster, Leicester, Leominster, Millbury, New Braintree, North Brookfield, Oakham, Oxford, Paxton, Princeton, Rutland, Shrewsbury, Southbridge, Spencer, Sterling, Sturbridge, Sutton, Templeton, Webster, West Boylston, Westminister, and Winchendon, and the city of Worcester, in the County of Worcester, shall form one district, and be called District Number Nine.

The towns of Athol, Dana, Hardwick, Petersham, Phillipston, Royalston, Warren, and West Brookfield, in the County of Worcester; and Erving, Leverett, Montague, New Salem, Northfield, Orange, Shutesbury, Sunderland, Warwick, Wendell, and Whately, in the County of Franklin; and Amherst, Belchertown, Easthampton, Enfield, Granby, Greenwich, Hadley, Hatfield, Northampton, Pelham, Prescott, South Hadley, and Ware, in the County of Hampshire; and Brimfield, Chicopee, Holland, Holyoke, Longmeadow, Ludlow, Monson, Palmer, Springfield, Wales, West Springfield, and Wilbraham, in the County of Hampden, shall form one district, and be called District Number Ten.

The towns of Ashfield, Bernardston, Buckland, Charlemont, Coleraine, Conway, Deerfield, Gill, Greenfield, Hawley, Heath, Leyden, Monroe, Rowe, and Shelburne, in the County of Franklin; and Chesterfield, Cummington, Goshen, Middlefield, Montgomery, Norwich, Plainfield, Southampton, Westhampton, Williamsburg, and Worthington, in the County of Hampshire; and Blandford, Chester, Granville, Russell, Southwick, Tolland and Westfield, in the County of Hampden; and the several towns in the County of Berkshire, shall form one district, and be called District Number Eleven.

The Old Brewery.—This well known den of crime and misery, in New York, is in a fair way to be purged of its corruption.—A New York correspondent of the Philadelphia North American says:

"The ladies of the City Missionary Society have completed their arrangements for the purchase of the property known as the Old Brewery, on the Five Points. The owner charges $16,000 for the property, but offers a donation of $500 towards carrying out the projects of the Mission. There are now in the building 60 families, or about 300 persons. The lot is very large, and the Society, besides the chapel and school-rooms, propose to fix up a number of tenements, to let to the reformed unfortunates of the neighborhood. These apartments will be always under the supervision of the officers of the association. This is looked upon as one of the most commendable of the benevolent movements of the day. Every New Yorker, at least, knows how to appreciate the value of the work, which promises to reclaim one of the worst districts of this or any other city."

PALMER JOURNAL.

G. M. FISK, EDITOR.

SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1852.

Spring.---Work for the Farmer.

Spring, genial, warm-hearted Spring is gently waking the earth from his wintry slumber, to put on her garland of green, her blush of roses, that she may invite the husbandman to her prolific fields, where the labor of his hands will meet with a bountiful reward.

The breaking of the icy fetters of Winter and the gently increasing geniality of Spring is one of the most beautiful operations in Nature. The snow leaves the open fields and creeps into the corners of fences, and along the shady side of walls and hedges; the ice-bound streams break their frozen bonds and leap gladly down the valleys, the frost starts from beneath our feet, lifts the gigantic rock, swells the bosom of the earth, and creeps out into sunshine, and in thousands of little rills among the dried grass, quietly finds its way to some neighboring rivulet where it is swallowed up in the swollen waters. The blue bird and robin usher in the morning with their cheerful songs, and the sun, the great eye of the world, sees and shines with bright and gladdening glances, gilding the forests and hill-tops with rays of gold and waking to life and action all the dormant energies of nature.

Amid these revivefying scenes and influences, the Farmer is called again to labor. The comparative rest and ease which he has enjoyed through the winter, must give way to employment which awaits his hand. The nerves which have gained strength and vitality by relaxation, must now put forth their powers in the great work of tilling the soil.

The ploughshare, which has gathered rust from the frosts of winter, must be brightened and got ready for use; yokes, chains, carts, wagons, and all other implements indispensible to farming operations, should be put in order and brought out into the great field of nature and labor. In this month, fences should be repaired, stones picked up and piled in heaps or drawn for walls; plowing, on dry land, should be commenced as soon as the frost is fairly out of the ground; manure should be carted into the fields, and a vast amount of other business pertaining to the science of agriculture, should claim the immediate attention of the husbandman.

The Farmer should call to his aid all the information he can gain from works on Agriculture, and at this day, when books and papers are so cheap, there is no apology for his ignorance of the chemical nature of soils and the seed best adapted to them. Farming has now become a science, which occupies a prominent position among other more advanced sciences, and that Farmer who neglects to inform himself of the improved methods of managing Agricultural affairs, is surely behind the times, and suffers the consequences in the unproductiveness of his lands and the leanness of his purse.

Town Meeting.

The Annual Town Meeting for the choice of Town officers, was held on Monday last. Frederick T. Wallace was chosen Moderator.

Voted, that the Selectmen constitute the board of Overseers of the Poor for the ensuing year. The following officers were then chosen:—

Town Clerk, T. H. Knight.

Selectmen, A. V. Blanchard, Enos Calkins, George Moores.

Assessors, A. R. Murdock, Perlin Shearer, Gilbert Barker.

School Committee, Rev. Addison Parker, Rev. Thomas Wilson, Rev. Sylvester Hine.

Constables, Elias Turner, George Moores, Horace Hunn, Seth A. Stimpson, Chester Strong.

Field Drivers, Elias Turner, Jos. A. Brown, Marshall L. Hitchcock, Geo. W. Randall, James Gamwell.

Fence Viewers, James Gamwell, Ocran Hanks, Clarke McMaster.

Surveyors of Lumber, Horace Hunn, Nathan Howard, Charles Richards, L. D. Shearer, Joseph A. Brown, Elias Turner.

Measurers of Wood and Bark, Samuel Atwood, W. C. Child, D. B. Bishop, Ralph Greene, Peleg Bosworth, L. D. Shearer.

Sealer of Leather, Moses Barnes.

The Collectorship was set up at auction and bid off by Chester Strong, he paying the town $15 for the privilege of collecting all the taxes.

The Selectmen and School Committee made Reports which were accepted, and the meeting adjourned to March 15th.

The Liquor Bill.

By referring to our Legislative Correspondence, it will be seen that the much-talked-about Liquor Bill has passed the Senate, with some amendments, which do not materially effect its stringency. The House will, we think, pass it without fussing over it as the Senate have for a month or more.

After the Legislature gets through with the Bill it will be given to the people for them to make it a law or to knock it on the head. We have not many fears that the Bill will meet with the latter treatment, though every effort that rum and money can purchase will be brought to bear against it.

Meantime, the friends of Temperance should not be idle. They must be prepared to meet the representatives of Rum at the ballot box and defeat their purposes.

Accidental Death.—Justus E. Bragg of Swanzey, N. H., was killed in Northampton, last Thursday afternoon, by the accidental discharge of his gun while hunting.

Jenny Lind's Generosity.—The following fresh instance of Jenny Lind's Christian generosity is taken from the Aftonbladst, a Stockholm, (Sweden,) paper:

"In September, 1850, the brig Johanna, of Stockholm, Capt. H. F. Janzou, was attacked by a violent storm, on its way from South Carolina to Bremen, sprang a leak, and sunk in the open sea. Happily, at this moment an American barque ship sailed past. Its commander immediately lay to, with great danger to himself and in spite of the violence of the waves, and Mr. Clark, the mate of the American ship, stepped into the boat to assist in their rescue.

At last all had left the sinking hull, Captain Janzou being the last to quit it, and even the luggage of the poor fellows was saved. The boat was at the ship's side, the crew of the Johanna was on board, and Mr. Clark was alone in the boat, assisting in handing up the last parcel, when a billow swamped the little sloop, and the bold mate vanished in the bottomless deep! For him who had saved all the others, there was now no rescue! Captain Janzon thanked Providence for his own deliverance; but he felt what a price had been paid for it.

On reaching New York he learned that Mr. Clark had left a family without any means of support, and was now bitterly sensible of his own want of means. But he did what he could. He wrote to Jenny Lind, telling the circumstances simply as they occurred; but before he could receive an answer, an opportunity offered of his returning home, and he embraced it, arriving last spring.—He now sent in a description of his rescue to the College of Commerce in Stockholm, hoping they would grant some reward or distinction to the American crew, and if possible, some support to the widow and children of the unfortunate Clark. But he did not succeed! Last autumn he received command of another vessel, arrived again at New York, and his first business was to visit Mr. Clark's widow. But judge of his delight when he learned that she had in the mean time received the gift of 500 American dollars from the celebrated Swedish singer."

The Rappings Outdone.—The Chilian paper, *El Pueblo de Copiapo*, says, credible witnesses, who have just arrived here from Caldera, in Chili, communicate to us the following particulars:—A succession of musical sounds have been distinctly heard beneath the water, at the distance of a quarter of a mile from this port. Every evening, about dusk, large parties go off in boats to listen to this mysterious concert of sub-marine music. The tones are various, and so well combined as to produce perfect harmony; and the sound, in its duration and vibration, resembles the deepest tones of the organ.

Ships' crews are daily attracted to the spot, besides multitudes, both of young and old, and of men and women, who pass hour after hour in listening to the vibrations which seem to pass along the keels of the ships, while they entertain each other with a thousand curious, probable, or ridiculous conjectures about the cause of the phenomenon. Our friend, Mr. W., assures us that on the spot whence this sub-marine music proceeds, the surface of the water assumes a deep green color, emitting an effluvia like that which arises from bodies in a state of putrefaction. The phenomenon is worthy of attention, particularly from the fact that the most important discoveries in the physical world have been suggested by occurrences, in their nature apparently trivial.—*Newburyport Herald.*

This is not the first instance of marine music that we have heard of. Such instances are not very uncommon in a tropical climate. A few years since the crew of a vessel were nightly charmed with music from the "mighty deep," and, after exhausting all their efforts to solve the mystery, some fish were caught, which, on being put into a tub of water in the ship, were found to produce the musical sounds. They had long feelers about their mouths which they fastened to the keel or the ship, and, by a muscular action, produced a harmonious sound not unlike the tones of the æolian harp.—Ed. Journ.

Almost a Fire.—Last Sunday morning some persons in the little building opposite the passenger house, discovered smoke coming from the room occupied by John Bowles for a Book and Shoe Store. The key to the door was soon obtained, and, on entering the apartment, the writing desk was found to be in flames. The fire was extinguished with little trouble, before much damage was done. The fire is supposed to have originated from some matches which lay upon the desk, and which were ignited by the sun shining through a window upon them. Some matches were set on fire in the same place, and in the same manner, once before, in presence of Mr. Bowles.

Another Family Poisoned.—The family of John Baker, of Philadelphia, were suddenly taken ill, after eating breakfast on Tuesday last. The cause of their sickness was traced to some newly baked bread of which they had partaken. The flour was purchased the previous day, of their miller, and upon being examined, was found to contain a large quantity of arsenic. How the poison was introduced into the flour is a mystery.

Sudden Death.—Mrs. Holliday, of Greenfield, died very suddenly, on the night of Sunday week. In the night, she complained to her husband that she was dying, and wanted him to get up and give her something warm. He did so, and again went to bed. She still complained, and said she was dying, but he went to sleep, supposing her not to be very ill. After a while he woke up, and found her dead by his side.

Sentenced to Death.—Reid and Clements, the two men who were convicted some time last winter, of murder and piracy on the high seas, and whose application for a new trial was refused by the Supreme Court, were, as we learn from the Richmond papers, on Friday morning, sentenced, by Judge Haliburton, to be hung on the 9th day of April prox.

☞ The Texas Legislature, previous to adjournment, passed a bill appropriating $100,000, to erect a state house.

Legislative Correspondence of the Journal.

Boston, March 11th.

Monday, March 8th.—In the Senate, after prayers, the usual amount of customary business was disposed of, up to the hour of 12, when the Liquor Bill was resumed. The discussion, on the merits of the bill, was continued by Messrs. Church, Bassett, Robinson, Brigham, and Wilson, in favor, and by Messrs. Warren and Hazewell, against it.

Mr. Hazewell proposed to amend the bill by striking out those clauses of the 4th and 5th sections, which allow spirits to be exported for sale. Upon this question, the yeas and nays were ordered, and resulted as follows:—

Yeas.—Messrs. Burlingame, Cary, Griswold, Hazewell, Hubbard, Kuhn, Thompson, Torrey.—8.

Nays.—Messrs. Alden, Alley, Ames, Bassett, Beard, Brigham, Brinley, Church, Crane, Currier, Fisher, French, Fuller, Hobart, Keys, Knowlton, Lawrence, Lovett, Osgood, Prouty, Robinson, Russell, Sewall, Strong, Walker, Warren, Werks, Wilson.—28.

Absent.—Messrs. Brown, Holcomb, Kimball, Wood.—4.

So the amendment was lost. Mr. Griswold proposed to amend the 15th section "in conformity with the constitution and laws of the Commonwealth." Pending the discussion, it was voted that the vote be taken on the main question to-morrow, at 1 1-2 o'clock. Senate adjourned at 2 1-2 o'clock.

House.—After prayers, and the usual morning business, the Orders of the Day were taken up, and debatable matters passed over. A batch of unimportant bills were ordered to be engrossed.

After a few speeches (well calculated to kill time,) upon the usury laws, the House adjourned at 2.

Tuesday, 9th.—In the Senate, at half past eleven, the bill concerning the manufacture and sale of spirituous or intoxicating liquors was taken up. The question was on the amendment proposed by Mr. Griswold, yesterday. The amendment was lost without a count.

Mr. Sewall's proposed amendments of the 4th, 5th, and 6th sections, which would prevent the manufacture of any liquor except Alcohol, were rejected by a vote of 19 to 9. Several slight amendments were offered, and mostly rejected. The vote, on ordering the bill to a third reading, resulted as follows:—

Yeas.—Messrs. Alden, Alley, Ames, Bassett, Beard, Brigham, Brown, Church, Crane, Currier, French, Fuller, Griswold, Hobart, Keys, Kimball, Knowlton, Lawrence, Lovett, Osgood, Prouty, Robinson, Sewall, Strong, Thompson, Torrey, Walker, Wecks, Wood, Wilson.—30.

Nays.—Messrs. Brinley, Burlingame, Cary, Fisher, Hazewell, Hubbard, Kiue, Russell, Warren.—9.

The Senate then adjourned.

House.—The small amount of business done in the House to-day, was of no general interest. The usual number of "Buncombe" speeches, not omitted. At 2, the House adjourned.

Wednesday, 10th. In the Senate, after prayers and the disposition of House papers, Mr. Sewall presented the petition of sundry parties, that the right of voting be extended to Women; also, the petition of G. L. Livingston and others, for a law to restrain the use of Tobacco.

The Orders of the Day were taken up, and various matters advanced one stage. No business of importance in either branch today.

In the House, the chief business consisted of the concurrent action on Senate papers. There was an unusual amount of morning business, but of little importance. The bill for the increase of the capital stock of the Taunton Bank, (especial assignment for to-day,) drew out a tedious debate. Mr. Stevenson, of Boston, spoke at great length in favor of the motion, and had not finished at the close of the session to-day.

Great surprise is manifested here, by nearly all, at the large vote given in the Senate, in favor of the final passage of the restrictive Liquor Bill. It was virtually saying, the people are *sure* of the law, *if they vote* in accordance with the sentiments that have been manifested by the scores and hundreds of petitions that have come up here, thus far, during the session. Nothing else is talked of here by all classes. The little news boys through the streets cry it; and large editions have been thrown off from the several presses of the dailies, and are in great demand, having the "Maine Law" as passed by the Senate. The House will probably concur with the Senate, by a large majority, if present appearances are any indication of its action upon this important bill.

A Legislative Temperance meeting was held in the Representatives' Hall, this evening, Gov. Boutwell presiding. Many distinguished speakers present. X Y Z.

A Fish Story.—The Cape Breton News asserts that a large sea mouster was seen in the early part of August last, at Aspy Bay, Cape North. It is described as resembling a snake, about 90 feet in length, with a flat, snake-like head, and body about the circumference of a puncheon. It was seen on the day after by another fishing smack, at a considerable distance from the land. The statement can be vouched for by the crew of the vessel.

Repeal of the Maine Liquor Law.—A large petition for the repeal of the Maine Liquor Law, has been presented to the Maine Legislature from the town of South Berwick. It is the first reactive movement in relation to the subject that has taken place in the State.

☞ Andrew Carney, grocer, Boston, while in the street, on Thursday, was seized with a fit of severe coughing, by which a blood vessel was ruptured causing death in a few minutes.

Thorndike Lyceum.

We were agreeably entertained, last Saturday evening, with the exercises of the Debating Club at Thorndike. This Club has been organized since last December, and draws a full audience at all its meetings.—Old men and young men, professional men and day laborers, mechanics and factory boys, participate in the exercises, and what is of more importance, they feel an interest, and take pride, in the performances.

The proposed "Ten Hour System" was debated last Saturday evening, and the disputants, in most cases, argued the subject in a commendable manner. The debate was followed by elocutionary and colloquial exercises. Between two and three hundred persons were present, and we were informed that the audience was unusually small. The benefits and enjoyment which the people of Thorndike realize from this institution must be incalculable.

To-night the "Credit System" will be debated, after which the highly pleasing comedy, "The Doctor in spite of himself," will be performed. The Vestry is fitted up with a stage and other conveniences for dramatic purposes, and appropriate music usually accompanies the performances.

Extension of the Capitol.—The Boston Advertiser says that there has been appropriated towards the extension of the Capitol building, at Washington, the sum of $100,000, of which the greater part has already been expended. There will be required, according to the estimate of the engineer, Thomas U. Walter, for the work to be done during the current year, the further sum of $350,000, and in 1853 a further appropriation of $650,000, after which there will be required, for the completion of the design, the further sum of $1,575,000; the entire estimated cost of the extension being $2,675,000. The shortest period in which it is estimated the work can be completed, in a substantial manner, is five years.

☞ A young daughter of Stephen W. Treadwell, of New York City, aged about nine years, disappeared on the 15th of January last, and is said to have been seized in the street while on her way to school. A Mrs. Catharine E. Drumond has been indicted before the Grand Jury on a charge of kidnapping her and held to bail; but no trace can be obtained of the child.

Liquor Abolished.—The Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company have enjoined upon all those connected with the different trains, abstinence from the use of intoxicating drinks while in the discharge of their respective duties. They have also abolished the sale of alcoholic liquors on the several stations along the road.

Triumph of Intemperance.—The Legislatures of Rhode Island, New Jersey, Ohio and Indiana have severally refused to enact the Maine Law for their respective States, whether with or without submission to the People; those of New York and Pennsylvania are doubtless preparing to follow the bad example.

Pardons.—The Committee on Pardons, of the Executive Council report the following statistics for the year 1851:—Whole number of cases considered, 133; pardoned from state prison, 15; do. houses of correction, 21; do. jails, 2; restored to citizenship, 12; cases rejected, 76; do. continued, 7.

☞ The town of Palmer, having failed to obtain a new trial of the Shaw case, by petitioning the Court of Common Pleas, will carry the matter up to the Supreme Court, on a bill of exceptions, supported by a plea of excessive damages.

☞ A ponderous hollow shaft, 23 feet in length, 33 inches in diameter, 4 1-2 inches in thickness, and weighing about twelve tuns, was cast Thursday at the South Boston Iron Company's works, by the Messrs Alger, for Messrs Richards, Munn & Co., the contractors who are to construct a tunnel through the Hoosac Mountain for the Troy & Greenfield Railroad. To this shaft is to be attached a drill, or augur; and two steam engines of 40 horse power each, are to be provided to drive it. The machinery to be attached to the shaft will weigh about 100 tuns.

Woman Convicted of Murder.—Nancy Farrar, who has been on trial in Cincinnati, for several days, for the murder of the Forrest family—a mother, and daughter and son—was last week found guilty and sentenced to be hung. Petitions for her pardon or the commutation of her sentence, have already began to pour in upon the Executive of Ohio. It is a rare thing that a woman is capitally convicted.

New Line of Atlantic Steamers.—Accounts from Quebec state that the government has advertised for tenders for three steamers to run from Montreal and Quebec via Halifax, to Liverpool. During the season for navigation of the St. Lawrence, the steamers are to run twice a month, and during the winter are to run between Portland and Quebec.

☞ One of the novelties of the present day is the establishment of a Maritime Passengers' Assurance Company, which has been brought into existence for the purpose of granting assurances against loss of life and personal injury, arising from accident at sea.

☞ Near St. Sevier there lives an old soldier with a false leg, a false arm, a glass eye, a complete set of false teeth, a silver nose covered with a substance resembling flesh, and a silver plate replacing part of his skull. He was under Napoleon, and these are his trophies.

The Mysterious Tracks.—The mysterious tracks, which have given rise to so much speculation, have not been confined to Coventry, or Kent County. They have been seen in other parts of the State. We learn upon reliable authority, that they were seen around the Butler Hospital on Christmas morning, and that they have been seen in many other places. The description corresponds in all the cases. The tracks have every appearance of those made by a colt; yet to fulfill all the apparent conditions, the animal should be able to pass through holes that would not admit a large sized cat, should be winged, and should be of such weight as to press the foot into the ground as deeply as the hoof of an iron shod horse. We learn from a friend in Coventry, who has seen the tracks, that a letter has been received there, stating that similar tracks have been observed in Ohio, but we have seen no mention of it in the papers. The track is not cloven, so it cannot be made by the devil, as was at first apprehended.—*Providence Journal.*

Perhaps those are the tracks of "the spirits," who are walking up and down the earth, now-a-days, seeking whom they may deceive.

Horrible Tragedy in Philadelphia.—Philadelphia, Saturday, March 6th, 1852.—James White, residing in Maiden-lane, near East-st., returned to his home drunk at 4 o'clock this morning. He immediately commenced beating his two children, a girl of 14 and a boy of 3 years of age. He afterward seized a razor, cut both their throats and his own and set fire to the house.

The firemen were soon on the spot and extinguished the flames, when the bodies of all three were found, considerably charred by the fire, and their throats cut from ear to ear. The skulls of the children were broken, as if with an axe.

His wife fled from the house last evening on account of his drunken violence, having no fear for the safety of her children, to whom he was always kind.

Arctic Travels.—We learn from the *Galena Daily Advertiser* of February 25th that Dr. John Rae arrived in that town on the 23d of that month from St. Paul. Dr. Rae has been making some explorations in the Arctic regions for the two past years, being one of the many explorers who have made an attempt to find a trace of Sir John Franklin's expedition. He brings no news of the seemingly lost explorers. He was rather of the opinion that a majority of the party were alive—that their ships had been crushed in the ice, and that they were among the Esquimaux, or perhaps wandering, but not lost, and that a portion of the party would yet be found alive. It is gratifying to see so much faith manifested by experienced Arctic explorers as to the probability of their being alive.

Extraordinary Feat!—On Monday evening, at 8 o'clock, the great feat of walking 60 consecutive hours, without sleep or rest, was concluded by Captain Tompkins, at the White Hall, on St. Louis street, New Orleans. Vast crowds assembled to witness the conclusion of the performance. The trial was instituted by the Medical Faculty, to test the full extent of Nature's endurance. For this feat, which has never before been accomplished, Capt. Tompkins was awarded the sum of $5,000!—*New Orleans Daily Times.*

Fatal Accident at the Prison.—On Saturday last a convict at the Prison, named Henry Witherall, was instantly killed by the bursting of a grindstone on which he was grinding files. The grindstones used in the file shops of the prison, are driven by steam power, and it seems that Witherall had increased the velocity of the stone on which he was at work, to a degree beyond that usually allowed. Witherall was but 27 years of age, and had nearly served out a term of five years in the prison.—*Sing Sing Chron.*

A Ludicrous Slip between Love and the Law.—In this town, a day or two ago, a certain Romeo, who is about to submit to the noose matrimonial with his Juliet in a neighboring place, by mistake addressed an exceeding affectionate *billet doux* to an officer of the law, and enclosed a legal document through the Post Office to his "intended."—He did not discover his ludicrous mistake, until the former was safely returned to him in time to recall the unpleasant missive he had inadvertently sent on his "errand of love."—*Taunton Gazette.*

☞ Chevalier Wikoff, who was tried at Genoa for the illegal seizure of Miss G C. Gamble, with a view to extort a promise of marriage, or, at least, one-half of the fortune of the young lady, in case of failure, was convicted, and sentenced to fifteen months imprisonment. Louis Vannaud, the courier of Miss Gamble, who was indicted as an accomplice, also received a similar sentence.

Industrial Exhibition at the South.—It is contemplated to hold a "Great South-western Industrial Exhibition," in New Orleans, in May of next year. Alabama and Florida are most active in their preparations. The governor of the former State has appointed delegates from 30 counties to attend a preliminary meeting in New Orleans, in May next.

From Texas.—Advices from Mexico state that the Government has directed the Matamoras Custom House to pay the State of Durango $1500 per month to aid in suppressing the revolt of Indians, who have ravaged that section of country during the last two years.

The Texas Legislature, previous to adjournment, passed a bill appropriating $100,000 to erect a State House.

Steamboat Explosion.—The boilers of the steamboat Warrior, on the 20th ult., exploded on the Mississippi, killing the engineer and fireman, and dangerously scalding three or four others. The boat forward of the wheelhouse was entirely destroyed.

☞ Trieste is to lose one of her ancient privileges as a free port, viz., that of freedom from military service. It seems that mothers far and wide came to Trieste that their children might be freeborn; and at length this has aroused the jealousy of Government, and the privilege is to be abolished.

An Eloquent Appeal.—As every one knows, they electioneer a *little* better in the Granite State than in all the rest of the universe beside. When they keep good natured —alas! they seldom do—we like to read their rallying articles, written just before election. As a specimen we give the following:

The Nashua Gazette came out as follows:

"Shall the small bird law be re-enacted, and a farmer prohibited from shooting a crow on a tree of his neighbor, *even if that crow had its crop full of corn abstracted from the farmer's cornfield?*"

The Independent Democrat, a great wag and a wicked freesoiler, answers thus:

"Men of New Hampshire! Here is the issue. What say you? Are you in favor of crows having their "crops full of corn," with impunity?—"standing on your own land?" All creation echoes, "are you willing?" If you are fellow Democrats, then vote for the editor of the Nashua Gazette, who is certainly "one of 'em"—not of crows —and will certainly, if elected, do all in his power to prevent that terrible calamity, the "small bird law," from ever again muzzling the blunderlusses of our farmers, and enabling "crows to fill their crops" with either boldness or impunity.

Legislative.—A bill has been reported to the Senate additional to the act known as the Mechanics' Lien Law. This bill gives to every contractor, sub-contractor, or artisan, who shall have performed any labor, or furnished any materials, in the erection, altering or repairing any building, or the appurtenances of any building, or any lot of land in this Commonwealth, for the owner of such land or his agent, a lien upon the whole piece of land and the house or building standing on the same, in the manner as the original act.

Smuggling.—An attempt was made, on Friday night last, to smuggle from the steamship America, lying at East Boston, 29 packages of lace, concealed in a quantity of dirty linen. The goods valued at $2,000 to 3,000, were seized, and an investigation showed, that the head waiter of the steamer was one of the guilty party.

A Good Idea.—The Chicopee Telegraph says:—"We understand that it is contemplated to *man* our factories with American girls. We hope this is true, as foreign girls have been employed in such numbers that what American girls are employed there, experience considerable difficulty in finding society among their workmates congenial to their tastes and feelings.

Valuable Horse Stolen.—On Wednesday night last, a valuable black mare belonging to Messrs D. & B. Weld, in Brimfield was stolen from the stable. She was traced in the direction of Palmer, but it is hardly probable that she stopped here. The owners offer a liberal reward for the arrest of the thief or the recovery of the horse.

Steam Fire Engine.—Experiments are being made at Cincinnati with a steam fire engine, which promises to supersede the necessity of manuing "the brakes." In 4 minutes and 16 seconds after fire had been applied steam was raised and the engine set in motion, and in 46 seconds more water was forced through 250 feet of hose, and thrown a distance of 140 from a three quarter inch pipe. A stream was thrown from 120 to 130 feet steadily for fifteen minutes.

☞ The Westfield Standard states that on Saturday last, Mr. Sterling Phelps of East Otis, having occasion to use his gun, was in the act of capping it, when it accidentally discharged, lodging the contents in the left leg of his wife below the knee, tearing the flesh and mangling her other leg in a most shocking manner. It is feared both limbs will have to be amputated.

Fire, and Suicide of a Pig.—A shanty owned by a man named Gould, in Southwick, and occupied by himself, a hog and several fowls, was burnt on the morning of the 5th inst. The neighbors rescued the pig from the devouring element, but the contrary animal as soon as released, rushed back into the flames and perished!

Madagascar.—A late arrival from Madagascar, reports the death of its coutumacious queeu, after the defeat and degradation of the flower of her army, in a contest with a belligerent chief, in November last. This queen was a bitter enemy of the Christians, and her persecutions of the native converts would have been unendurable had it not been for the influence of her son in mitigating their severity.

☞ We publish in another column the certificate of E. A. Stansbury, Esq., editor of the Burlington *Courier*, and with many others congratulate him on his restoratou to health by using the famous Oxygenated Bitters. Truly this medicine is becoming the wonder of our times.

☞ The State Treasurer has given notice that the money constituting the school and sinking funds, will be loaned to such cities and towns of the Commonwealth for a period of not less than two years, at six per cent interest, payable semi-annually.

☞ The Northampton Courier says that the man who asked Jenny Lind for $10,000, to save him from bankruptcy, hails from Belvidere, N. J., and that if it would not shock his *modesty*, it would give his name.

Willis *vs.* Forrest.—The jury have returned a verdict of $2,500 in favor of Willis, who announces that he shall not make use of the money any further than to pay the expenses.

Town of Danvers.—The town of Danvers has appropriated the sum of $500 for a celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the severance of that town from the town of Salem. Wednesday, the 16th of June, is the day assigned for the celebration.

We wish the town of Palmer would appropriate half the above amount for a like celebration the present year, it being the two hundredth anniversary of the incorporation of the town.

☞ Capt. George Huggins, late a citizen of Mobile, died on the 22d of February, a victim to a superstitious presentiment. In the full belief that he would expire on that day, he the week before bought his grave clothes and his coffin, and after only a day's sickness died on the 22d, between one and two o'clock P. M.

A Relic of the Revolution.—A revolutionary relic, being a human head with a musket ball rattling within it, was thrown up by a person digging a grave in St. Andrew's Church-yard, at Mount Holly, N J., a few days since. During the Revolution a severe skirmish took place near this ground, and it is supposed the owner of the caput came to his death on that occasion. The ball had evidently entered at the eye, and lodged in the back part of the head.

There is a sturdy old farmer in Westminster, Vt., now in his eightieth year, who during the past winter, has threshed out with his own hands, a hundred and fifty bushels of grain, and struck his full half of the strokes in threshing out two hundred more. He has also chopped from the tree all the wood necessary for the use of his family.

A correspondent of the Chicago Tribune tells of a little girl ten years of age whose only subsistence since infancy has been sugar and milk —some obstruction or discase of her throat having led her always to refuse anything more substantial. She is stated to be as large as children usually of her age, and as healthy, bright and active as those whose food would be considered more invigorating.

New Railroad.—The Birre Gazette says that the project of a railroad from that place, to connect with the Western Road at East Brookfield, is now under consideration by the Worcester and Western Railroad corporations. A hearing of the friends of the project has been had before a Committee of the two Boards of Directors.

The American World's Fair.—The New York Evening Post learns that they are very desirous at Boston that the new crystal palace should be built in that city, and thinks it will be, if the New York legislature insists upon its paying over all its profits above ten per cent to the American Institute and State Agricultural Society.

An exploring expedition sent by the English into the interior of Southern Africa, has returned and reports the discovery of large rivers, fertile valleys and powerful tribes of blacks.

Indian difficulties have broken out in Orange Co., Florida. A party of savages, found beyond their limits, were fired upon by a hunting party of whites, and four Indians were killed and their plunder secured.

Railroad Schemes.—It is stated, that there are thirty-one petitions before Congress, asking grants of land to aid in the construction, in the aggregate, of 8,300 miles of railroad.

☞ A cloud of pigeons were seen in Washington on Sunday morning. They appeared to cover a space of three miles in length, and one mile in width, and were passing to the North-east from the South-west.

☞ Rev. Mr. Beebe of South Wilbraham has received and accepted a call to the pastorate of the Congregational Church in Sturbride. He will remove to his new location in April.

☞ Ten thousand dollars were found in the Dead-letter Office at Washington, during the present quarter.

Captain West of the steamship Atlantic has been staying for some days with Mrs. and Mr. Goldschmidt, at Round Hill, Northampton.

☞ The last Carpet Bag has a picture of Mr. Burlingame presenting the hat and cane to Mr. Lawrence, in the Senate.

"Fifty sewing machines driven by steam" are said to be in operation in New York.—How many driven by starvation?

☞ Hon. Horace Greeley has been nominated for the next Goverunor of New York, by the Fredonia *Censor*.

☞ Mr. Gliddon has unswathed a female mummy in New Orleans, which did not prove to be a man, as was the case in Boston some eighteen months since.

☞ The story that Jenny Lind had purchased a farm at Northampton, is contradicted.

☞ The proceedings of Congress during the past week have been so devoid of interest that we have not published them.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A Card.

THE subscriber would hereby tender his thanks to those friends who have extended their confidence to him during his residence in Palmer, assuring them of his grateful recollection of their kindness; and in leaving, would say that he has sold his stock of medicines to Dr. Wm. Holbrook, whose professional judgment and skill he would commend to the attention of any in need of a physician.

Any unsettled accounts, may for a short time be found with Mr Joseph C. Burke, (Palmer Center) who will give receipts without additional expense.

GEORGE W. BURKE.

Palmer Depot, March 2, 1852.

☞ Martin, the Democratic candidate for Governor of New Hampshire, has been elected.

Another Scientific Wonder.

Important to Dyspeptics.—Dr. J. S. Houghton's Pepsin, *the true Digestive Fluid, or Gastric Juice*, prepared from Rennet, or the Fourth Stomach of the Ox, after directions of Baron Liebig, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. Houghton, M. D., Philadelphia. This is truly a wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Constipation and Debility, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own Agent, the Gastric Juice. Pamphlets, containing scientific evidence of its value, furnished by agents gratis. See the notice among the medical advertisements.

EDITOR'S CERTIFICATE—Another great cure by using the Oxygenated Bitters.

Burlington, Vt. Nov. 12th, 1851.

Messrs Reed, Bates & Austin:—I suffered for about a year previous to last spring, from a derangement of the action of the heart, which, like most others similarly afflicted, I supposed to be an organic disease. Having learned, however, from several physicians that it was very common for those who labored under derangements of the heart, to fancy them organic, while they are in a great majority of cases, merely the result of sympathy with inuperfect digestion, and having seen the Oxygenated Bitters highly recommended for use in such cases, I procured and used a single bottle, with entire success.

The disagreeable symptoms speedily disappeared, and I have never, except in one or two instances easily accounted for, had any recurrence of them, and when they occurred, were easily removed by a single dose of the Bitters.

Being really of the opinion that this medicine is of unquestionable value as a cure for dyspepsia, (in which opinion I am happy to know that I agree with many intelligent physicians,) I have no hesitation in permitting this certificate to be used in any way that will promote its more general use.

E. A. STANSBURY.
Editor of the Burlington Courier.

REED, BATES, & AUSTIN, Wholesale Druggists, No. 23 Merchants' Row, Boston, general Agents. Price $1.00 per Bottle Six Bottles for $5.00.

Brighton Cattle Market.

March 11.—At market, 600 Beef Cattle, no Stores, 18 pairs Working Oxen, 60 Cows and Calves, 1600 Sheep and Lambs, and 12 Swine.

Prices—Beef Cattle—Extra $7; 1st quality, $6,50; 2d, $5,50: 3d, $4 a 4,50 Working Oxen—$75, 85, 95, 100 a 105. Cows and Calves—$20, 23, 26, 28 a 31. Sheep and Lambs—$1,75, 2 a 3; extra $4,50 a 6. Swine —5 1-2 a 6 1-2c; retail 6 a 8 1-2c.

Remarks—Prices have advanced from last week. Sales quick, and market brisk.

BORN.

In this village, March 10th, a daughter to Amos C. Billings.

In this village, March 5, a son to Rev. Henry Edwards.

In Belchertown, March 4th, a son to Otis Sedgwick. This is the *twelfth* child of Mr. Sedgwick, the eldest being but 25 years old, and what is somewhat singular, they are all living at home.

MARRIED.

In Cabotville, March 9th, by Rev. George A. Oviatt, James M. Cowles of Belchertown, and Louisa J. Fuller of this town.

In Belchertown, 2d, Samuel R. Wilson to Eliza R. Aldrich.

In Greenwich, March 5th, Clark P. Stone of Palmer and Clara S. Cook of Townsend, Vt.

In Ware, 2d, by Rev. D N. Colburn, Levi H. Snow of Palmer and Harriet S. Bacon of Ware.

In Springfield, 10th, by Rev. Mr. Buckingham, Edward P. Maynard of Oakham, and Mary E. Gay of Springfield.

DIED.

In Belchertown, March 9th, Nancey Sophia, 19, wife Mark Hinkley Jr.

For Sale.

A Large and commodious House, Barn, and other necessary buildings, with about two acres of land, with a variety of fruit trees, &c. Situated in Palmer Centre and known as the Old Parsonage. For further particulars enquire of F. P. BISSELL on the premises.

March 13th, 1852. 47tf

Westfield State Normal School.

THE next term of this school will commence Wednesday, April 7th, and continue 14 weeks. The conditions of membership are the following: Applicants, if males, must be at least 17 years of age, and 16 at least, if females. An examination in Reading, Spelling, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography and Grammar is required, conducted by the Board of Visitors and the Secretary of the Board of Education. *All must be present on the first day of the term.* A testimonial of good character must be presented by the applicant. It must be the design of all to become teachers. An attendance of three terms is required, two of which must be in succession. A charge of $1 a term is made to each member of the school for the use of text books and for incidental expenses. The school will be limited to 84 members. Board will cost about $2,00 per week, including washing, &c. No charge is made for tuition.

D. S. ROWE, *Principal.*

March 9, 1852. 473w

A Chance to make a Fortune!!!

BOOK Agents, do you want to make money? If you do, engage with GEO. H. DERBY & CO., to sell their valuable Publications, for the following good reasons:

They publish none but good Books.

Their books will sell more readily than any others.

They content themselves with small profits, and their books are of a very popular and desirable kind, and calculated to please almost every taste.

A list of Books, with the wholesale and retail prices attached, forwarded, postage paid, on application.

We have now about one hundred Agents in the field, many of them clearing from two to five dollars per day.

THE SILVER CUP of Sparkling Drops, from many fountains. For the friends of Temperance. Containing over 300 12mo. pages, by Miss C. B. Porter, with a beautiful Steel plate. Price $1,25. On receipt of $3 free of postage, we will send to any *one* address three copies by mail, or Express, post-paid.

Publishers of Newspapers, to whom this advertisement is sent direct by us, copying the above advertisements, (with this notice) and giving three or more insertions, shall receive a copy of the "Silver Cup," subject to their order, on the receipt of their paper, postage paid, containing above advertisements.

Postage on transient papers as well as letters should now be prepaid, which saves unnecessary expense to all parties.

GEO. H. DERBY & CO.,
47 Publishers, &c., Buffalo, N. Y.

HOUSE FOR SALE in Monson.

A NEW and well built two-story Cottage, containing eight large and well lighted rooms, pantry, wash-room and good cellar, with a new Barn and Carriage house, wood house and other necessary out buildings, and two acres of choice land, with over two hundred the best kind of fruit trees that could be had at the nurseries. The water comes in the house by an aqueduct.

The above property is situated in as healthy and pleasant part as Monson can afford. Part of the purchase money can remain on bond or mortgage. For further particulars inquire of THEODORE C. DENECKE on the premises.

ALSO,

A neat, handsome building in the Centre of Monson, favorably known as "Denecke's Clothing and Tailoring Establishment." This is one of the best chances for one who wishes to commence business. The shop will be sold with or without Goods, to suit the purchaser. The south part is fitted up and adapted for a Boot and Shoe store; it is a very good opening, for the universal call (in this part of the town) is for a good Bootmaker. The south part is to let now and if the shop is not sold by the first of May, then the Tailor's shop will be to let likewise. For further particulars inquire on the premises of

THEODORE C. DENECKE.

Monson, March 13th, 1852.

W. I. Goods.

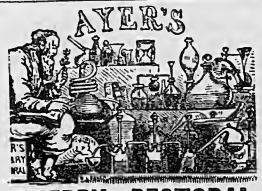
PROVISIONS, &c., &c.

40 Hhds. Molasses, various grades.
20 " Sugar " "
25 Bbls. " " "
10 " Molasses, N. O.
10 " Extra Solar Oil.
10 " English and American Linseed Oil
20 " Mess Beef.
10 " Dried Beef.
10 " Hams.

Together with an assortment of Groceries, Flour, Grain, Salt, &c., &c. For sale low by

HALL & VALENTINE.

Palmer, March 13th, 1852. 47tf



CHERRY PECTORAL

For the Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

Among the numerous discoveries Science has made in this generation to facilitate the business of life—increase its enjoyment, and even prolong the term of human existence, none can be named of more real value to mankind, than this contribution of Chemistry to the Healing Art A vast trial of its virtues throughout this broad country, has proven beyond a doubt, that no medicine or combination of medicines yet known can so surely control and cure the numerous varieties of pulmonary disease which have hitherto swept from our midst thousands and thousands every year. Indeed, there is now abundant reason to believe a remedy has at length been found which can be relied on to cure the most dangerous affections of the lungs. Our space here will not permit us to publish any proportion of the cures affected by its use, but we would present the following opinions of eminent men, and refer further enquiry to the circular which the Agents below named, will always be pleased to furnish free, wherein are full particulars, and indisputable proof of these facts.

From the President of Amherst College, the celebrated Professor Hitchcock.

James C. Ayer—Sir: I have used your Cherry Pectoral in my own case of deep-seated Bronchitis, and am satisfied from its chemical constitution, that it is an admirable compound for the relief of laryngial and bronchial difficulties, If my opinion as to its superior character can be of any service, you are at liberty to use it as you think proper.

EDWARD HITCHCOCK, L. L. D.

From the widely celebrated

PROFESSOR SILLIMAN, M. D., L. L. D., Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy, &c., Yale College, Member of the Lit. Hist. Med. Phil. and Scientific Societies of America and Europe.

"I deem the Cherry Pectoral an admirable composition from some of the best Materia Medica, and a very effective remedy for the class of diseases it is intended to cure."

New Haven, Ct., Nov. 1, 1849.

MAJOR PATTISON, President of the S. C. Senate, states that he has used the Cherry Pectoral with wonderful success, to cure an inflamation of the lungs.

From one of the first Physicians in Maine.

Saco, Me., April 26, 1849.

Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell. Dear Sir: I am now constantly using your Cherry Pectoral in my practice, and prefer it to any other medicine for pulmonary complaints. From observation of many severe cases, I am convinced it will cure coughs, colds, and diseases of the lungs, that have put to defiance all other remedies.

I invariably recommend its use in cases of consumption, and consider it much the best remedy known for that disease.

Respectfully yours,
I. S. CUSHMAN, M. D.

Prepared and sold by JAMES. C. AYER, Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Sold in Palmer Depot, by Dr. Wm. Holbrook; in Thorndike, by W. N. Packard; in Stafford Springs by J. H. Nutting, and by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine everywhere.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscribers of 3 months standing are requested to call and pay their notes and accounts without delay.

T. WARD & Co.

Palmer, March 13, 1852. dtbaswistf 46

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES S. AMES of this place is appointed Freight Agent for the New London-London W. & Palmer R. R. Co. in the place of Merrill Ladd, resigned. All communications hereafter should be directed to Mr. Ames, and all outstanding bills are requested to be presented at the office of said Co. in Palmer for settlement. A. G. DARROW, Superintendent.

Palmer, Feb. 25, 1852. 4w45.

Billet Paper.

JUST received a beautiful assortment of Billet Paper of various styles—just the thing for writing pretty thoughts on—for sale cheap at the Journal Office.

Writing Paper.

FOOLSCAP, Common Letter, Bath, Gilt Edged and other kinds of paper for sale low at the Journal Office. 44tf

500 LBS. Superior Boston Smoked Hams, at

MUNGER & BASSETT'S.

Palmer, Feb. 12, 1852. 43tf

T. C. LEONARD, Agt.

DEALER IN

Foreign and American Marble,

PALMER, MASS.

☞ Shop about half a mile East of Palmer Depot.

Tombstones, Monuments and Table Tops, made to order at short notice.

Palmer, Feb. 21, 1852. tf44

Farm to Sell or Rent.

POSSESSION 1st of April. Those wishing to get a great Bargain, call on the subscriber at the Old Center of Palmer.

E. TURNER.

Palmer, Feb. 18, 1852. 44

Franklin Fire Insurance Company.

Capital $300,000!

THE Franklin Fire Insurance Co., located at Saratoga Springs, N. Y. and at Worcester, Mass., is one of the best Stock Insurance Companies in New England. Their terms are reasonable and they pay their losses with that promptuesss which gives character and stability to a company.

In conformity to the requirements of the laws of the State of New York, the Franklin Fire Insurance Company of New York, have just submitted to the Controller the following statement of the condition of said company at the close of the year 1851. The Capital of this Company consists of:

Securities approved by the Controller on the 12th day of March, 1851,	$100,000 00
Bonds and Mortgages on Real Estate,	144,000 00
Cash on hand,	56,000 00
	$300,000 00
Whole amount of Cash Premiums received since April 1st, 1851,	$34,312 98
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Whole amount of losses and expenses paid $4,704 41	
Amount paid for reinsurance and refunded on Canceled Policies, 1,309 67	$16,014 08
Net Cash Balance of Premiums January 1st, 1852,	$18,298 90
Amount of losses not due by terms of contract,	$5,800 00
Amount of claims rejected on account of fraud, for which the Company do not consider themselves liable,	$4,500 00
Amount due on demand,	Nothing

Saratoga County, ss. Cady Hollister, of Ballston, and Wm. L. Avery, of Saratoga Springs, in said County, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the former is President and the latter Secretary of said Company, that the above statement is shown by the books of said Company, and we believe the same to be true.

CADY HOLLISTER, Prsident,
WM. L. AVERY, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 31st day of January, 1852. S. B. EDWARDS, Justice of the Peace.

Farmers are invited to examine the following advantageous terms which the company holds out to them:

Perpetual Insurance.

This Company insures the First Class Farm Property, upon the following very advantageous terms for the Farmer, viz:

The Company issue policies for any number of years less than thirty, at 2 1-2 per cent upon the sum insured, paid in in cash.

For this we issue certificates of increased Capital Stock, together with a perpetual Policy of Insurance.

Thus the insured becomes a stockholder to the amount of cash premium paid by him.—This stock shares equally with the $300,000 original capital stock of the Company in the dividend of profits. With holders of perpetual policies the Secretary opens an account on the Books of the Company as follows: At the expiration of the first year from the date of the policy (as also each succeeding year) the insured is charged 15 cents for each $100, on the amount insured, and at the same time credited with the dividends that day declared on his stock from which amount of dividend said sum (charged for insurance) being 15 cents for $100 —or $1,50 for $1000 is deducted, and the balance paid to the insured in cash.

To make the system still better understood, suppose a person applies for a perpetual policy of $1000—for this we charge 2 1-2 per cent, paid in in cash. Amount of premium $25, entitling him to $25 stock. At the end of each year he is charged $1,50 for the last year's insurance—at the same time the Company declare a dividend of 10 per cent on their capital stock, amounting to $2,50. From this amount of dividend deduct $1,50 and you have $1 left.—Thus it will be seen that the simple interest on your stock has paid one year's insurance, and earned $1 besides, and the stock is left at par, and this insurance is not subject to any of the uncertain contingencies attending a note system in a mutual company, there being no liabilities to assessments; and by this system the insured saves the expense of renewal, the interest on his stock pays his insurance, and is entitled to the earnings of said stock over and above said simple interest. This stock is transferable upon the books of the Company whenever the policy is assigned. In case the holder of this stock wishes to withdraw from the Company at any time, the Company will upon three months' notice of such desire to withdraw and upon the surrender of the policy accompanying the same, redeem or purchase such stock at its actual value at the time of such redemption or purchase.

Among the inducements to the Farmer to enter this Company upon these terms, the following very naturally present themselves, viz:

First—The farmer gets a permanent insurance upon his property, and need not be constantly watchful to see that his insurance does not expire unexpectedly.

Second—The insurance is made and continued at incalculably less expense to the insured.

He would save $1,50 paid for survey and policy every five years, at least, during the whole time. He would also save quite a sum in the premiums paid.

We are enabled thus cheaply to insure by saving the great amount of labor and expense necessary to carry on the business on the old mutual plan.

G. M. FISK,
Agent for Palmer and vicinity.

February, 1852. 43.

PRIME quality of Mollasses for sale at 25 cents per gallon by

MUNGER & BASSETT.

Palmer, Feb. 28, 1852. 45tf

MESS BEEF
DRIED BEEF
HAMS

for sale by the barrel.

HALL & VALENTINE.

Palmer, Feb. 27, 1852. 45tf

A Farm for Sale.

PLEASANTLY situated in the North-westerly part of Stowe, County of Middlesex two miles from the meeting house, containing 110 acres of choice land, well divided into Mowing, Tillage, Pasturing, and Wood land with good Buildings thereon.

The above will be sold for two thirds the cost of buildings and wall, as the owner is aged and infirm. For information enquire of

ABRAHAM WHITCOMB.

Stowe, January, 1852. 2m41

KID Gloves! Kid Gloves! at

T. C. DENECKE'S

Monsom, May, 1851. 4tf

Plows.

THE Subscriber keeps at his shop, about one mile east of the Depot Village, the different sizes of J. R. Whittemore & Co.'s celebrated Eagle Plows, which he will sell for cash at manufacturers' prices, or exchange for white oak timber.

F. BLANCHARD.

Palmer, Dec. 27. 35tf

A Chance for Employment.

TWO or three active business men are wanted to engage in a business that will yield them good wages. They will be hired by the month, or share the profits of the business.—None but trustworthy persons need apply. Enquire at this office.

Palmer, Feb. 4th, 1852. too42.

Howard Fire Insurance Company of Lowell.

Capital $200,000.

THE Howard Fire Insurance Company of Lowell, having over $100,000 paid in and invested according to law, continues to insure against hazards by Fire, on as favorable terms as other insurance companies.

G. M. FISK,
Agent for Palmer and vicinity.

LIVE STOCK INSURANCE.

THE Subscriber is agent for the Northern Live Stock Insurance Company of Plattsburg, N. Y., incorporated in 1851, with

$50,000 Capital.

This Company insures owners of Horses, Cattle and Sheep against loss by disease, accident and death of those animals.

With the ample security to be afforded by sound Insurance Companies, the investment of capital in horses and live stock may be made as safe and safer than the carrying of frieght on the seas and inland waters. Marine Insurance has rendered this last business steady and profitable; while without it, it would want the confidence which that branch of business now commands. The absence of this Insurance in the case of live stock is universally felt; while the owner of real estate can command half or two-thirds its value when needed for an emergency. The Directors intend it shall be prudently conducted and one which shall deserve the confidence of the public.

No single risk will be taken that exceeds four hundred dollars.

G. M FISK,
Agent for Palmer and vicinity.

REMOVAL.

E. B. MILES & Co. have removed their stock of Goods from D. F. McGilvary's Block to the new Store in the west end of the Tockwotton House, where they will be happy to wait upon their customers.

Palmer Depot, Feb. 5, 1852. 42 tf

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber by Note or Book account of more than three months standing, are requested to make immediate payment and save costs.

CARLOS E. BOND.

Bondsville, January 24, 1852.

BETTER Black and Green Teas than were ever before kept in Palmer, can be had at

MUNGER & BASSETT'S.

Palmer, Feb. 12, 1852. 43tf.

CLOTHING

JUST received a fresh supply of Over Coats, Business Coats, Pants, and Vests of various styles and qualities adapted to the season, which he will sell cheaper than ever. Call and see.

L. A. BAILEY, Merchant Tailor.

Hall & Valentine's Block, No. 4.

Palmer, Dec. 6.

READY Made Clothing at

T. C. DENECKE'S

Monson, May, 1851. 4tf

BROADCLOTHS of all shades, colors and prices at

T. C. DENECKE'S

Monson, May, 1851. 4tf

BAILEY'S Caps, very handsome and fashionable at

T. C. DENECKE'S

Monson, May, 1851. 4tf

1852. BOOKS 1852.

FOR the Holidays, Christmas and New Years Presents, Annuals for 1852, Poets' Tokens of Friendship, Bibles, Juvenile Books, and a variety of Works suitable for the Holidays.—School Books of all kinds at J. Bowles's Bookstord, opposite the Depot.

Dec. 20. 35tf

BEACH, Kempshall and other favorite brands of Flour, at

MUNGER & BASSETT'S.

Palmer, Feb. 12, 1852. 43tf

REMOVAL.

T. WARD & Co. would inform their customers that they have removed from D. F. McGilvary's Block to a new Store in the Tockwotton House.

Palmer Depot, Feb. 5, 1852. tf42

Letter Envelopes.

BUFF Letter Envelopes, for sale by the pack, very cheap, at the Journal Office.

Feb. 12, 1852. tf43

150 PAIRS Men's, Women's and Children's Boots and Shoes, a little out of style for sale at cost at J. BOWLES'.

☞ Opposite the Depot.

Palmer, Feb. 28, 1852. 45tf

Commercial Note Paper.

JUST the thing for business men to write letters on, for sale at the Journal Office.

Feb. 12, 1852. 43tf

PURE Burnt and Ground Java Coffee, an article rarely found, for sale by

MUNGER & BASSETT.

Palmer, Feb. 28, 1852. 45tf

Last Call.

ALL persons having unsettled accounts with the subscriber are informed that they will go into an attorney's hands for collection after 15th inst.

A. P. CHAPMAN.

P. S. Books may be found until then at the old place of business.

Palmer, March 1, 1852. 46tf

PALMER JOURNAL.

☞ When a man thinks he has been insulted, and challenges the accused, and beside the insult, gets a bullet through his nerves, arteries, or brains, this kind of action is called satisfaction. When a man's pocket-book is not in a plethoric condition at best, and he is compelled, by an inexorable dun, to hand over the little that remains, that is the kind of action called Subtraction.—When a tea sipping, gossiping gathering, each in turn, lets off the pent-up stream of scoff, sneer and scandal that has been hissing after delivery for weeks and months, that is the kind of action called Detraction. When a man smites another, in the folly and madness of his sudden wrath, and gets in return a blow or missile, that loosens a tooth or blackens an eye and sends him wounded, ashamed and conscience smitten to his home that is what we call Reaction.

MONSTER CUSTOM HOUSE AT NEW ORLEANS.—The largest building in the United States is now in process of erection at New Orleans. It is built by the Federal Government as a Custom House, and made large enough to include the United States Court Rooms, together with the necessary warehouses for the use of the government. The building covers some two acres of ground, and is one-third larger than the Capitol at Washington, as completed with the new wings. The granite for the building is furnished from the Quincy (Mass.) quarries.—Almost all the companies at the quarries have contracts to furnish the stone. It is expected it will be about three years before the building will be entirely completed.

☞ A romantic incident connected with the unfortunate and beautiful Countess de Bocarme, has just been made public. The Count de Bocarme was executed about a year since in Belgium, for the murder of his brother-in-law—and the conduct of his lady on that trying occasion, together with her beauty, made so strong an impression upon the heart of a young Englishman residing at Paris, that he was induced to offer his hand. The offer was declined, for the reason that she had determined never again to marry.—The young lover has just died, and bequeathed her a fortune of 600,000 francs.

IMPROVEMENT IN SPY GLASSES.—The London papers, in speaking of art in the great exhibition, mention a newly invented and very powerful small waistcoat pocket glass, the size of a walnut, by which a person can be seen and known one and a half miles distant. They answer every purpose on the race course and at the opera house; country scenery and ships are clearly seen at twelve and fourteen miles.

☞ It costs the people of the United States fifteen million dollars a year for newspapers and other periodicals, and these newspapers and periodicals are as essential to their safety and happiness as the roofs over their heads and more so than the army and navy, which cost twice as much.

At Buffalo, a gentleman mounted a barrel of lard, to hear and see, on the arrival of the Mayflower, with the President and suite. As he was listening to the speeches, the barrel head gave way, and he slid easily and noiselessly up to his 'third button' in the 'great staple of Ohio,' exclaiming,

Lard have mercy on us!'

'How melancholy it is to think,' said a modern philanthropist of the sentimental school', that so many of our fellow creatures should, under the arbitrary laws of men, be immured in prison.' 'Yes,' replied a philanthropist of a different class, yes truly; but not half so melancholy as that so many should be at large who deserve to be there.'

☞ The last number of The Cherokee Advocate gives the substance of the President's Message in verse, after the manner of the singing geography, adapted to the tune of "The Winding Way." The editor states that these documents are apt to be prosy, and he employed a competent poet for the accommodation of that large portion of the public which is horrified at these annual inflictions in their usual shape.

☞ We have all one bright spot in our character. The devil, for instance, invented modesty. Till the adversary appeared to Eve, people dressed naked. Aprons came in with sin, while breeches of skin owe thier invention to breeches against the commandments. The 'gentleman in black' may have ruined man, but he has proved the salvation of tailors and mantuamakers.

☞ Courtship is an institution made up of flutes and moonlight; a PERION that brings discretion to a full stop, and marks with a star the morning of our hopes. Courtship converts women into angels, mouths into honey comb; the heart becomes a great hive of sweets; while kisses are the bees that keep up the supply. Again we ask, did you ever hold the head of a blue-eyed girl?

☞ The Bangor Democrat states that there are four feet snow on a level at Moose-Head Lake, and that the snow between Bangor and that point is piled up in the road fifteen feet deep in some places, and for miles it lays on a level with the tops of the fence posts.

☞ A machine for the printing of DeLains has been invented and put in operation in Providence, that will print twelve colors. This is going beyond any other machine hitherto made for the same purpose. Let the yankees alone, for doing anything which will "*pay.*"

☞ There are many young ladies down east who get their living by breaches of promise. They get a love letter out of fellow and then their fortune is made.

POETRY.

The Use of Wealth.

'Tis waste in glittering piles to hoard
The wealth that blesses toil;
In rusting coffers idly stored,
A miser's treasured spoil;
'Tis waste to spend on selfish greed
The debt to Mercy owed,
While countless thousands moan the need
Of what our lot bestow'd.

For there are dying men now,
With hollow sunken eyes,
And famine written on their brow,
Who coin no beggar's lies;
Once tenants of a decent home,
They plied an honest trade;
Now houseless in the streets they roam,
Fit objects of our aid!

And there are widows newly reft
Of joys of happier years;
In bleak and lonely sorrow left
To shed unheeded tears;
And orphan children cry aloud
For food to nourish life:
Where wraps the sire a tatter'd shroud,
And shrieks the frenzied wife.

Aye! these are scenes for wealth to seek,
And scatter gifts around;
Where pine the starved, where crawl the weak
On holy Christian ground.
Let us not brook that aught should breathe
Our country air in vain;
But kindle beaming smiles to wreathe
The brow of Want and Pain!

☞ A brave veteran officer, reconnoitering a battery, which it was necessary to storm laconically answered the engineers, who were endeavoring to dissuade him from the attempt; Gentmen, you may say and think what you please; all I know is that the American flag must be hoisted on the ramparts to-morrow morning, for I have the order in my pocket

☞ Good morning Mr. Grimes! I come over to see if you would lend our dad your pickaxe, to saw off a board to make a chicken coop to put our dog in; he runs after our neighbors' cows, and then they won't come about any more, so we have to drink our coffee without cream or sugar.

A friend of ours says that he has been without money so long, his head aches ready to split, when he trise to recollect how a 'silver dollar looks. He says the notion that we live in a 'world of change,' is a great fallacy.

A writer says that women require more sleep than men, and farmers less than those in almost any other occupation. Editors, reporters and doctors need no sleep at all. Lawyers can sleep as much as they please, and thus keep out of mischief.

Never quarrel with a lady. If you are troubled with her, retreat; if she abuse you, be silent; if she tears your cloak give her your coat; if she boxes your ear, bow to her in return; if she tears your eyes out, feel your way to the door and fly.

☞ James H. West, of Bristol, R. I., has been for several years, and still is, a political prisoner in Cuba, and the Legislature at its late session adopted a resolution to bring his case to the attention of the General Government.

☞ A fellow seven feet high, passed through Charleston on his way to California. On being asked why he ventured upon so hazardous a journey he replied that they didn't want him any *longer* down in Maine.

Did you ever know a man 'too poor' to take a paper, that did not spend a dollar a week for rum and tobacco? We never did.

A person whistles when he has cold fingers and he whistles when he has burnt his fingers and strange to say, when he has lost money he whistles for it also.

BUSINESS CARDS.

TORREY & BARLOW,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
PALMER, MASS.
Office first door East of the Nassowanno House.
C. TORREY. M. BARLOW.
jan. 13. 39 tf.

T. C. DENECKE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Monson, May, 1851. 4tf

F. T. WALLACE,
COUNSELLOR & ATTORNEY.
All business entrusted to him will be conducted with promptness and care. Particular attention paid to collecting.
Palmer, April 6, 1850. 1tf

N. L. WAIT,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 5, McGILVRY'S BLOCK.
All work done with despatch and in the best manner.
Palmer, May 24th, 1851

S. W. CONE,
DEALER IN
Foreign & Domestic Marble,
WARE, MASS.
☞ Tombstones, and Monuments of all descriptions constantly on hand or made to order.—All orders promptly attended to.

How to drive off the Blues.
WALK into T. C. Denecke's store, buy a New Suit of Clothes, and the way he manages to fit and give satisfaction, will drive away the hardest kind of Blues.
A few more of those much admired Tweeds just received at T. C. DENECKE'S.
Monson, May 24th, 1851 tf 5

PRINTERS pretend to say, that to sell Goods a man must advertise, well here she goes:

Gents
I have Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins and Vestings of every variety, color or quality, Hat's, Caps, Shirts, Collars, Cravats, Drawers, Gloves, Umbrellas, in fact, any thing a man needs for wearing and withall, I am one of *the* Tailors.—very Garment *warranted*, so please give me a ca.
T. C. DENECKE.
Monson Sept 0. 22 tf

THE CELEBRATED

In all its Various forms,
CONTAINING NO ALCOHOL.
A certain cure for for Pain in the Stomach, Heartburn, Habitual Costiveness, Acid Stomach, Headache, loss of appetite, Piles, Night Sweats, Asthma or Phthisic, Flatulence or wind in the Stomach, Nervousness, coldners of the extremities, weakness of the limbs,

GENERAL DEBILITY,
and all the indescribable symptoms of this universal disease.
They are also the best tonic known for the prevention and cure of

FEVER AND AGUE.
These Bitters have received the
Highest Testimonials
ever offered to the public in favor of any medicine in the world, and are approved by some of the best physicians, who use them in their practice.
For the most satisfactory proof of the success of this remedy, see pamphlets containing full particulars and certificates from

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS
and other parties well known to the public.—Any individual wishing further information respectiug this

INVALUABLE MEDICINE,
are invited to call on the Agents, and satisfy themselves by reference to numerous letters and certificates of the highest respectability.
DR. GEO. B. GREEN, Proprietor, Windsor Vt.
REED, BATES & AUSTIN, Wholesale Druggists, No. 26 Merchants' Row, Boston. General Agents.
Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

CAUTION.—Each bottle of the OXYGENATED BITTERS, will have the outside wrapper printed in English, French and Spanish, with the signatures of Geo. B. Green, Proprietor, upon three sides, and in addition, a finely engraved label upon the top of the bottle, with the signature of Read, Bates & Austiu, who are the sole General Agents, and to whom all orders must be addressed.
For sale by Dr. Wm. Holbrook, Palmer Depot; O. F. Packard & Co., Three Rivers; W. N. Packard, Thorndike; N. F. Rogers & Co. and T. F. Packard, Monson. 14 1y

Notice!
THE Subscriber keeps the following popular Medicines for sale as cheap as the cheapest and as good as the best:
Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla,
Oxygenated Bitters,
Rogers' Compound Liverwort Tar and Chanchalagua,
Holman's Cod Liver Oil,
Holman's Restorative,
Dr Tobias' Venitian Liniment,
Dr Carter's Compound Pulmonary Balsam,
Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor,
McAllister's All Healing Ointment,
Masta's, Thayer's Roger's and other Pills,
Dr Somerville's Cedar Plaster,
Essex Strengthening Plaster,
Dadd's Heave Powder and Horse Liniment,
And various other medicines too numerous to mention.
A. R. MURDOCK.
Bonosville, Nov. 22, 1851 31tf

To Tailoresses.
TAILORESSES can find employment at T. C. DENECKE'S.
Monson, Sept. 20. 22 tf

DOESKINS, Cassimeres, the best assortment in this county at T. C. DENECKE'S
Monson, May, 1851. 4tf

Wanted Immediately.
THREE or four Vest makers by the piece or week. Good wages given.
T. C. DENECKE.
Monson, Sept. 20. 22 tf

CASH
WILL be paid for *good clean BUCKWHEAT*, in any quantity, by
HALL & VALENTINE.
Palmer, Nov. 8, 1851. 29 too

The Whole Universe Ahoy!
Wanted
TWENTY five cash Customers, to raise funds Inquire at T. C. DENECKE.
Monson, Sept. 20. 22 tf

Book Binding.
ALL kinds of Books, Magazines, &c., Bound in the best possible manner and on reasonable terms at this Office.

Stoves! Stoves!!
IN consequence of the late fire the subscriber has removed his place of business to No. 1 Furnace Row directly under the Printing Office, and is now ready to supply his Patrons with Stoves, Stove Pipe, Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware with other articles usually kept in a Stove Store. Persons in want are respectfully invited to call. J. S. BAILEY.
Palmer, May 7, 1851. 4tf

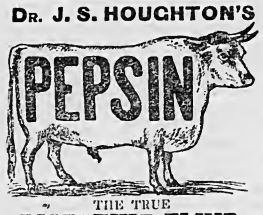
VESTINGS! Vestings! Vestings! the best, the neatest and the greatest assortment at T. C. DENECKE'S
Monson, May, 1851. 4tf

JOB PRINTING.
EVERY variety of Book, Job and Card Printing executed promptly and on reasonable terms at the JOURNAL Office.
Handbills, Billheads, Circulars, Pamphlets, Waybills, Ball Tickets, Business and Visiting Cards,
done in the best manner at short notice A general assortment of Cards and fancy paper always on hand.

Silver Spoons.
AND other Silver ware in great variety for sale low by F. O. BROOKS.
Palmer, May 31, 1851. 6 tf

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1851, by J. S. HOUGHTON, M. D., in the clerk's Office of the District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

Another Scientific Wonder!
GREAT CURE FOR
DYSPEPSIA!
DR. J. S. HOUGHTON'S



THE TRUE
DIGESTIVE FLUID,
OR, GASTRIC JUICE.
Prepared from Rennet, or the fourth Stomach of the Ox, after directions of Baron Liebeg, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. Houghton, M.D. Philadelphia, Pa.
This is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Constipation, and Debility, Curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own Agent, the Gastric Juice,
☞ Half a teaspoonful of Pepsin, infused in water, will digest or disolve, *Five Pounds of Roast Beef in about two hours*, out of the stomach.
PEPSIN is the chief element, or Great Digesting Principle of the Gastric Juice—the *Solvent of the Food*, the *Purifying, Preserving*, and *Stimulating* Agent of the Stomach and Intestines. It is extracted from the Digestive Stomach of the Ox, thus forming an Artificial Digestive Fluid, precisely like the natural Gastric Juice in its Chemical powers, and furnishing a Complete and Perfect Substitute for it. By the aid of this preparation, the pains and evils of Indigestion and Dyspepsia are removed, just as they would be by a healthy Stomach, It is doing wonders for Dyspeptics. curing cases of Debility, emaciation, nervous decline and Dyspeptic Consumption, supposed to be on the verge of the grave. The scientific evidence upon which it is based, is in the highest degree curious and remarkable.

Scientific Evidence.
Baron Liebig in his celebrated work on Animal Chemistry, says: "An artificial Digestive Fluid, analogous to the Gastric Juice, may be readily prepared from the mucous membrane of the stomach of the Calf, in which various articles of food, as meat and eggs will be *softened, changed and digested, just in the same manner as they would be in the human stomach.*"
Dr. Combe, in his valuable writings on the "Physiology of Digestion," observes that "a diminuation of the due quantity of the Gastric Juice is a prominent and all-prevailing cause of Dyspepsia;" and he states that "a distinguished professor of medicine in London, who was severely afflicted with this complaint, finding everything else to fail, had recourse to the Gastric Juice, obtained from the stomachs of living animals, *which proved completely successful.*
Dr. Graham, author of the famous works on "Vegetable Diet," says: "It is a remarkable fact in physiology, that the stomachs of animals macreated in water, impart to the fluid the property of dissolving various articles af food, and effecting a kind of *artificial digestion* of them *in no wise different from the natural digestive process.*
☞ Call on the Agent, and get a descriptive circular, gratis, giving a large amount of scientific evidence, similar to the above, together with reports of remarkable cures, from all parts of the United States.

As a Dyspepsia Curer,
Dr. Houghton's Pepsin has produced the most marvelous effects, in curing cases of *Debility, Emaciation, Nervous Decline*, and *Dyspeptic Consumption*. It is impossible to give the details of cases in the limits of this advertisement; but authenticated certificates have been given of more than Two Hundred Remarkable Cures, in Philadelphia, New York and Boston alone.—These were not only rapid and wonderful, but permanent,
It is a great Nervous Antidote, and particularly useful for tendency to Bilious disorder, Liver Complaint, Fever and Ague, or badly treated Fever and Ague, and evil efforts of Quinine, Murcury, and other drugs upon the Digestive Organs, after a long sickness. Also, for excess in eating, and the use of ardent spirits. It almost reconciles *Health* with *Intemperance.*

Old Stomach Complaints.
There is no form of Old Stomach Complaints which it doesn't seem to reach & remove at once. No matter how bad they may be, it gives instant relief! *A single dose removes all the unpleasant symptoms*; and it only needs to be repeated for a short time to make these good efforts permanent. Purity of blood, and vigor of body follow at once. It is particularly excellent in cases of Nausea, Vomiting, Cramps, Soreness of the pit of the Stomach, distress after eating, low, cold state of the Blood, Heaviness, Lowness of Spirits, Despondency, Emaciation, Weakness, tendency to Insanity, Suicide, &c.
Dr. Houghton's Pepsin, is sold by nearly all the dealers in fine drugs and popular medicines, throughout the United States. It is prepared in Powder and Fluid form—and in prescription vials for the use of Physicians.
Private circulars for the use of Physicians, may be obtained of *Dr.* Houghton, or his Agts., describing the whole process of preparation, and giving the authority upon which the claims of this new remedy are based. As it is not a secret remedy, no objection can be raised against its use by Physicians in respectable standing and regular practice. Price One Dollar per bottle.
☞ *Observe this!*—Every bottle of the genuine Pepsin bears the written signature of J. S Houghton, M. D., sole proprietor, Philadelphia, Pa. Copy-right and Trade Mark secured.
☞ Sold by all Druggists and dealers in Medicines.
Agents.—Dr. Wm. Holbrook, Palmer Depot, Bliss & Haven, Springfield; M. B. Green, Worcester; A. Fitch, Amherst; Dealers in Barre.

Watches!

A LARGE lot of Gold and Silver Watches just received and will be sold cheap. Also, a fine lot of clocks.
F. O. BROOKS.
Palmer, May 31, 1851. 6t

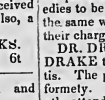
SHIRTS! Bosoms! Dickeys! Silk and Linen Cravats in endless variety at T. C. DENECKE'S
Monson, May, 1851. 4 tf

Fire! Fire!!
THE Subscriber is Agent for some of the best Fire Insurance Companies in the United States, and will take risks on the most favorable terms.
GEORGE W. RANDELL.
Palmer, March 22d, 1851. 51 ft

Cuff Pins.
THE Subscriber has just received a lot of beautiful Cuff Pins—pretty ornaments for any lady. Call and see them.
F. O. BROOKS.
Palmer August 2. 15tf

New-London, Willimantic and Palmer R. R.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
COMMENCING WEDNESDAY, OCT. 15d, 1851.

Passenger Trains Leave Palmer
For Willimantic, Hartford, Norwich, New-London, Stonnington and Providence
5,45 A. M. Freight train, with passenger car connecting, with the first train for Hartford, at Willimantic, (8,15) and at Norwich with train on Norwich and Worcester R. R., arriving at New London at 11, A. M.
10,45, A. M. After the arrival of the Express trains pr W. R. R. and stages, connecting at Willimantic (12,25 A. M.) with train from Hartford, arriving at New London 1,45, P. M., connecting with steamer Chicopee for Stonington and Providence, via Stonington R. I.
2,40 P. M. After the arrival of Trains from Springfield and Boston, connecting at Willimantic (4,30) for Hartford, New Haven and New York; at New London (6,) with the evening boats for New York, at 10 P. M.
Leave New London
For Norwich, Willimantic, Hartford and Palmer.
6,50 A. M. Connecting at Willimantic, (8,15) with the H. P. & F. R. R., for Hartford and New York, and at Palmer (10 00) with Western R. R. for Springfield, Albany and Boston.
12,00 A. M. After the arrival of the steamer Chicopee from Stonington, connecting at Norwich, (12,25,) with N. & W. R. R., arriving at Palmer 5,30 P. M.
3,00 P. M. Connecting at Willimantic (4,30,) for Hartford, New Haven and New York, and at Palmer, (6,00,) for Springfield, Albany and Boston.
The 5,45 a m train from Palmer and the 12 m train from New London are Freight trains with Passenger Car attached.
☞ Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before entering the cars.
Stages
Run from the principal Stations on the line of the Road to Towns in vicinity.
A. G. DARROW, Supt.
Oct. 15th, 1851. tf 27

Horse Shoeing.

THE Subscriber has lately had a new shop fitted up, a few rods from Main street, North side the Rail Road, where he is prepared to do Horse Shoeing in the best possible manner. Having had many years experience in this branch of buisness, he flatters himself that he can do work to the satisfaction of all customers. JAMES GORMLEY.
Palmer Depot, June 7, 1851 7 tf

Coffins.
THE Suoscriber keeps constantly on hand a good assortment of Mahogany, Black Walnut, White Wood and Pine Coffins, which he will furnish with shrouds and plates, if desired, and will deliver them if wished. J. S. LOOMIS.
Palmer, Oct. 19, 1850. tf 29

NOTICE TO INVALIDS.
Dr. and Mrs. Drake,
No. 259, Greene St. New York,
Successors to the late Celebrated
MRS. MOTT,
FEMALE PHYSICIAN,
Formerly corner of Lynde and Cambridge Sts.,
BOSTON, MASS.;
Would inform her old patients and such others as may desire to try her medicines that having visited the several towns mentioned in previous advertisements during the four months proposed, they will now be prepared to furnish Mrs. Mott's well known remedies, and be consulted at their residence as above, on the use of them in the following diseases:
Debility, Decline, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Nervous symptoms, Neuralgia, Tic Doulroux, Asthma, Phthisic, Bronchial affections, Female Weaknesses of all kinds, Catarrh Coughs, Colds, Scroffula, Kings Evil, Salt Rheum, Canker, Ringworm and all other scorbutic or cutaneous diseases, Hemorrhoids or Piles, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Worms, Complaints of the Kidneys, Bladder, and many others, in the treatment of which Mrs. Mott was so universally successful, and such as Dr. and Mrs. Drake do not hesitate to pledge themselves to cure or relieve with her remedies which are prepared by themselves from the original receipts that have been in the family for the two past generations.
The success that Dr. and Mrs Drake have met with during their recent visits has fully equalled and even surpassed the hopes of their most sanguine patients and their friends.
DR. DRAKE (*Mrs. Mott's Son-in-Law*) has for several years devoted himself to Mrs. Mott's system of medicine and method of curing diseases, and also traveled with her several seasons, this is mentioned to assure invalids that it is not proposed to introduce a new system, but one practised for many years, giving universal satisfaction and proving a blessing to thousands when others had failed. To those unacquainted with the nature and system of our medicine, it may be proper to state, that no Mercury or other Mineral preparations are used, no hot medicines, or cold water, but preparations of
Herbs, Roots, Flowers, Vegetable, and Essential Oils, Gums, Balsams and Simples;
Forming in fact an union of the simples of the Materal Medica and the Herbal Medico therefore called vegetable.
MRS. DRAKE wishes to impress upon the minds of those whom it may interest, that she was carefully educated by her Mother (*the late Mrs. Mott*) expressly for the profession and that she for some years previous to her mother's decease practised in conjunction with her. This fact will be readily remembered by all patients under their care in Boston and vicinity. Mrs. DRAKE would assure those persons calling on her for advice &c. that it will be her aim to pursue the same upright and candid manner to all, for which Mrs. Mott was so celebrated, and universally respected.
☞ To invalids residing at a distance and those that are unable to call upon us in person we would state that if ew are informed by letter, or through some friend, the symptoms attendant upon, mode of attack, and the unnatural state of the patient, we can prescribe the necessary remedies to be used in their complaints, and forward the same with full directions by express, free of their charge from New York.
DR. DRAKE attends to male patients, MRS. DRAKE to females and children. Advice gratis. The price of medicines will be the same as formely. All communications post paid promptly attended to. Letters &c should be addressed to 259 Green-st. New York—our city residence. For further particulars address a letter as above and the enquirer will receive a prompt reply with full instructions &c.
Sept. 13 6m

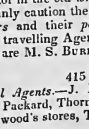
Rings!
THE Subscriber has the prettiest styles and best quality of Finger Rings, both for Ladies and Gentlemen that were ever brought into town Call and purchase one or more while the assortment is large. F. O. BROOKS.
Palmer, May 31, 1851. 6 tf

HATS, Hats, Hats and Caps, all qualities and prices at T. C. DENECKE'S
Monson, May, 1851. 4tf

STATIONERY,
BLANKS,
Blank Books, Envelopes,
TOYS, PERFUMERY,
BRUSHES,
FANCY GOODS
AND
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
Without number, for sale by
ELIHU GEER,
16 State St., Hartford, Conn.
ALSO,
CARD, JOB, BOOK & FANCY
STEAM PRINTING!
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
On the lowest terms, and with the utmost dispatch.

ALL KINDS OF
LETTER, CAP, NOTE AND OTHER WRITING
FANCY & FLOWER PAPER;
WHITE, BUFF & ENAMELED ENVELOPES;
GOLD PENS,
PENCIL CASES, STEEL PENS AND PEN HOLDERS;
INKSTANDS, OF EVERY STYLE;
BLACK, BLUE, RED, COPYING & INDELIBLE INK;
WAFERS, SEALING WAX,
Blot Pads, Blotting Paper, Pen Racks,
WRITING SAND, TWINE STANDS;
Slate and Lead Pencils;
RUBBER, RUBBER BALLS AND TOYS;
VESTA LIGHTS, SLATES,
Water Color Paints and Brushes;
GUM LABELS;
ERASERS, Scissors & Shears, Pen & Pocket KNIVES,
Writing Desks, Work Boxes,
BACKGAMMON BOARDS, CHESS-MEN, DOMINOES,
PAPER WEIGHTS,
Porte Monnaies, Wallets, Pocket Books, Bankers' Cases, Purses;
INNUMERABLE GAMES,
FOR CHILDREN AND OTHERS;
CHECK, ORDER AND HAY-SCALE BOOKS,
SAND AND WAFER BOXES,
BLANK BOOKS, LEGAL BLANKS,
PORTFOLIOS, CALENDARS,
LETTER PAPER & FANCY BOXES,
&c. &c. &c., at
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE GOODS AND PRICES, AT
No. 10 State Street,
NORTH-WEST OF THE STATE HOUSE PARK,
HARTFORD, CONN.
New Goods are received every week from the Manufacturers and Importers. Dec. 1851.

Important Announcement.
THE KING OF
PAIN KILLERS
IN A NEW DRESS.
That ONLY sovereign and *never failing* remedy for SUBDUING PAIN, and curing the worst *Burns, Scalds, Piles, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Rheumatism*, and all *cutaneous* and *inflamatory* diseases,
DALLEY'S
Magical Pain Extractor,
In a New Dress and Boxes of much Enlarged size!
CAUTION.—Counterfeits in the Old Wrappers flood the market! Avoid them as you would poison!
GROSS IMPOSITION.
CAUTION TO DEALERS!—Unscrupulous venders of counterfeit Extractor, put up the spurious and deleterous stuff with a *few Boxes* of the *genuine Dalley* salve in each dozen, under a well imitated but *counterfeit wrapper* of the *old size* and thus offer it to dealers at a reduced price. This *BAIT* takes with many dealers, but the confiding who happen to use the counterfeit and poisonous stuff pays the penalty of the fraud!—aggravated diseases, unsightly deformity resulting from severe burns and weunds, and not unfrequently loss of life itself are the woful consequences! *Avoid Fraud.*
Buy the Dalley Salve *ONLY* in the *NEW DRESS.* You avoid *the danger* attending the use of *counterfeits*—are sure of getting the genuine article—and gain near 50 per cent, in quantity of Ointment!
☞ See the *new* Circulars for 1850.
MIND!—THE NEW ENVELOPE—THE LARGE BOXES—AND THE GENUINE ARTICLE
No other Salve but *Dalley's* can allay the pain of the worst Burns or Scalds in a few minutes, and *CURE* the wounds *WITHOUT SCAR!*
Emblems on the new Envelope—the Triangle, Serpent, Dove, Lion, Sun and Eagle.
CAUTION EXTRA.
Beware of travelling *IMPOSTERS* who represent themselves as my Agents, offering Dalley's Extractor in the *old wrapper* at a reduced price, I solemnly caution the public against such *interlopers* and their *poisonous* nostrums. My *ONLY* travelling Agents in the New England States, are M. S. BURR, and I. B. TOUSEY.
H. DALLEY,
415 Broadway New York.;
Local Agents.—J. Bowles, Palmer Depot W. N. Packard, Thornbike; at the Company's and Atwood's stores, Three Rivers.
24 1y

Musical Instruments

F. O. BROOKS, has just received a fine assortment of Violins, Accordeons, Music Boxes &c. which he will sell very cheap.
Call and examine.
Palmer, May 31, 1851. 6 tf

WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS.
THE Publisher of the Journal having procured new materials for executing Wedding and Visiting Cards would invite those who may wish for such articles to give him a call. A good assortment of Cards generally on hand. tf

THE PALMER JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY GORDEN M. FISK.

OFFICE CORNER OF MAIN AND THORNDIKE STS.

TERMS.—One Dollar and Fifty Cents per annum. A discount of Twenty-five Cents will be made to those who pay in *advance*.

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☞Communications of News &c. should always be accompanied with a responsible name.

PALMER JOURNAL.

A BUSINESS AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER-----INDEPENDENT IN EVERYTHING.

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ADVERTISING TERMS.

For one square three weeks One Dollar; for each subsequent insertion Twenty Cents. For half a square two-thirds of the above price.

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Travelers' Directory.

CARS LEAVE PALMER

For Boston, 8. 49, A. M., 1,49, 2. 25, 9.10, P. M

" New York, 10,44, 11,15, A. M. and 5,45, P. M

" Albany, 11,15, A. M. 7,30, P. M.

☞The 10,44, A. M. and 2,25, 6,14, 9,10, P. M trains do not stop at small way stations.

Freight Train with Passenger Car attached leaves for the East at 5,40 A. M.—West at 3,20 P. M.

Cars arrive from New London at 10 A. M., and 6,45 P. M. Leave Palmer for New London at 5,45, 10,45 A. M. and 2,40 P. M.

STAGES

Arrive from Enfield 9 1-2, from Southbridge Brimfield, Wales and Holland at 9; from Belchertown at 8 1-2; from Barre, Hardwick and Ware at 10; from Amherst and Belchertown at 12 A. M.

Leave for Amherst at 12 A. M., for Ware, Hardwick, Barre, Enfield, Belchertown, Brimfield, Southbridge, Wales and Holland, at 2,33 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LEAP FOR LIFE.

A TRUE STORY OF SPANISH CRUELTY.

I am no romancer. The experience of my life has taught me that "truth is stranger than fiction." The incidents detailed below are literally true. I am acquainted with the hero of our story, who has since the occurrence related, commanded a vessel out of one of our neighboring ports. I happened to be at Havana at the time of his imprisonment, and was lying in the harbor when he made his escape. I was also with him in the Fox privateer, of Portsmouth, N. H., during the war with England, and have had long conversations with him in relation to the affair. And although the story may appear incredible, and a romance, yet it is strictly true.

In the year 1809, a brig commanded by a man named Smith, sailed from a port in Massachusetts, for Kingston, Jamaica, with a cargo of lumber. At this place she discharged, and took in Nicaragua wood for ballast, and proceeded to Havana; it then being contrary to the law to take cargoes at an English island. The brig arrived at Havana in the month of February, 1810, where she commenced loading with log-wood from a Spanish ship which lay along-side. After a while, the Spanish captain and the American mate, whose name was White, became very intimate, and so much so, that Capt. Smith became jealous of their acquaintance, and by a number of petty devices, sought to break it up, but without success. Capt. Smith was what is generally called a clever man, when not under the influence of liquor—but when he was, all went wrong, and at such times he took particular pains to quarrel with the mate. This state of affairs continued for some time, until his abuse being too outrageous for the mate to put up with, he asked for his discharge. To this the captain would not consent, but told him he might leave the vessel. The mate acceded to the proposition—received his wages, and went on shore, accompanied by the Spanish captain, whose name was Estefano.

There was a physician at Havana, a native of Massachusetts, and an acquaintance of the mate's, with whom he took lodgings until he could get a voyage.—The doctor and White frequently visited a billiard room together, where they were often joined by Estefano. One night White and the Spanish captain were playing for money. The stakes were quite small at first; but soon getting heated with the wine and the excitement of the game, Estefano proposed to play higher—and at last threw down a doubloon, and insisted upon his antagonist covering it. White objected for a while, but Estefano urged him so hard that he met the stake. The game was played—and to his chagrin the Spaniard lost. He was greatly enraged at the result of the game, and was all for fight. To avoid a squabble, White agreed to play one more game for doubloons, declaring that he consented to do it merely to give his opponent a chance to get his money back; and that lose or win, he would not play another game.—The conditions were agreed to and the game commenced. For a while the Spaniard evidently had the advantage, and the probabilities were greatly in his favor of being the winner; but just before the victory decided in his favor, by a masterly stroke, White turned the tables, and won the game. The fury of the Spaniard was unbounded. He raved and swore as only a Spaniard can rave and swear—declared the stroke unfair, and ended by striking White a severe blow, which he as promptly returned with the cue which he held in his hand, causing the Spaniard to measure his length on the floor. Several of the bystanders then interfered, and peace was restored. Shortly after the Spaniard left the room. In the course of an hour or so, it being almost midnight, the Doctor and White started for home. They had arrived within a few yards of the house, when they were met by three men armed with swords, who immediately began an attack upon White. Being unarmed, and taken unawares, he would instantly have fallen a victim had not his friend interfered, and, with a heavy cane, which he fortunately had with him, disarmed one of the assailants, who dropped his sword, which White had picked up and run his antagonist, who pressed upon him the hardest, through the body. It proved to be Estefano, the Spanish captain. Seeing one of their number fall, the rest took to their heels. The doctor and White also quit the place and arrived safely at their lodgings, leaving the wounded Spaniard to the care of some stragglers who had been attracted to the spot by the struggle.

The next morning White and the doctor were arrested and put in jail. Shortly after, an examination took place before a magistrate, the result of which was, that White was convicted and the doctor acquitted. Strange as it may appear, the mate was convicted by the testimony of the two accomplices who attempted his life! The Spaniard, Estefano, lived three days after the affray, and was honest enough to state the whole circumstances of the case, acknowledging that White run him through in defence of his own life, which he and the other two had determined to take. These facts were all preserved by the doctor for the final trial, not doubting that they were sufficient to to clear his friend. The trial was put off from time to time, and it was three months before it came on. It came at last, and White was arraigned. He had no counsel—no *friend* but the doctor.—Here he was at the mercy of a Spanish court, whose most tender mercy is cruelty. An English merchant who had heard of the case, and who commiserated the isolated situation of poor White, volunteered to defend him.

Objections were made by the court to the testimony of the doctor, but the Englishman strenuously insisted that his evidence should be allowed. After a long and heated debate, and with the aid of gold—the most persuasive of all arguments—the doctor was permitted to give in his testimony. In a clear and lucid manner he related the circumstances of the case—stated that the Spaniard gave the first blow in the billiard room—that Estefano with two others, attacked the prisoner on his way to his lodgings, and that it was by the mere chance of White's getting possession of the weapon that he was not murdered. The confession of the Spaniard, duly attested to, was presented, but all in vain. Plain as the case was, the court condemned the mate to eight years' imprisonment in the Moro Castle.

It was on the 15th day of May that White was placed in the Moro. His cell, though not entirely dark, was dismal enough, being forty or fifty feet below the fort. Above this dungeon stands a strong fort called "Moro Castle," which is situated on a point that makes the eastern side of the entrance of the port of Havana—Punta making the western side, also a strong fort. The entrance is quite narrow, not more than half a mile wide, with deep water. The Moro is a huge rock, perpendicular on the harbor side, and nearly so on the side facing the sea. The water is so bold at its base, that vessels of the largest burthen can approach within a few feet of the rocks. The rocks run up almost sheer about sixty feet to its summit. In the belly of this rock, nearly on a level with the sea, was confined the unfortunate mate. Not a ray of light nor a breath of air could reach him, save what came thro' small holes in the side of the cliff. He had no clothing except a pair of duck trousers; his provisions were served out to him once a day, and consisted of boiled bullock's heads and corn, with a jug of water. In this dark and gloomy cell he was to remain eight long years—buried alive—with nothing to do—nothing to think of but his bitter fate. Dreary as was the prospect before him—so dreary at times when he tho't of his far away home, that he could have welcomed death—a fact which soon after came to his knowledge, added a ten-fold gloom to the horror of his situation. It was this:—In the same dungeon with White, was a man who had been there 18 years, whose crime was the smuggling of tobacco. He had been put there for one year, at the expiration of which he had probably been forgotten. He could not make his case known, and eighteen dreary years he had been incarcerated there, hoping for release until hope itself had expired—and there he expected to end his days. He had almost lost the power of speech, and appeared at times to be deranged. He had not been shaved, and perhaps not washed since his imprisonment; and in this dismal rock—filthy and spirit broken—suffering the greatest cruelty—forgotten, probably by every living being save his keeper—his only crime the petty one of smuggling a few pounds of tobacco—here was the poor wretch doomed to linger until death bro't him relief. The thought that such might be his fate, at times almost drove White to despair. Indeed, it was enough to shake the firmest nerves.

On entering his dismal abode, the mate was confined with irons on his hands and feet, but he was told that they should be taken off at the end of the first year.—Fettered thus, he lived on from day to day, expecting every moment to be set at liberty through the interference of the American government, as his friend the doctor had promised to make a proper representation of his case to the United States authorities, and use all his endeavors to get him free. Alas, little had he to hope from that quarter, although he knew it not. A deeper pang would have rent his heart, had he learned the melancholy tidings of the death of his friend, which took place a few days after his imprisonment. Not hearing from him—thinking perhaps that he was forgotten—feeling that he could not survive the term of his sentence—he began to think over a plan of escape. He calmly reviewed his situation, and a thousand projects suggested themselves, not one of which seemed practicable. Often his mind was worked up to the highest pitch of desperation, at which times he would resolve to rush upon his keeper, and obtain his liberty, or end his misery by provoking the guard to despatch him—when lo! he would feel the shackles on his hands and feet, and his powerless state was apparent to him.

"Oh! if I could only free myself of these irons," he would exclaim, "I would die or be free."

He would often examine the shackles and bolts, but they appeared too strong to be broken. There was a fore lock in one end of the bolts, which was driven through and twisted, the other end being headed. At times he indulged the hope that his hands and feet would become so emaciated that he could pull them through the shackles; then he thought that by that time his strength would be so reduced that he could not effect any thing.

He had been pondering one day over the chances that had presented themselves to his mind, weighing this and balancing that, when he said to himself, "This is thinking without acting; this will never do; if I am to accomplish anything, I must make a beginning." And, starting to his feet, he went to the side of the dungeon and groped his way, feeling at the same time, along the wall, he at last found a crevice in the rock. With much difficulty, and after repeated trials, he succeeded in entering the point of the forelock a little into the opening, and giving it a twist, to his great joy he had straightened it considerably. With renewed vigor he continued his work, until success crowned his labors, the forelock was out of the bolt and his hands were free.

This he looked upon as one step accomplished; the freedom of his hands was a great relief to him, and he had the use of them all the time save when the man bro't him his meat and water; and as he always came at a stated time, (about half an hour after sunset,) he was in no danger of being caught with his irons off. He now began to work on the forelock of his feet irons, and, with the aid of the hand shackles and bolts, he at last succeeded in freeing himself entirely from his fetters.

He had as yet no fixed plan of escape, and he now waited, hoping and fearing—one moment adopting a method by which he thought he might succeed—the next, abandoning it as not altogether feasible. Small indeed was the chance of escape—it was a thousand to one against him.—There was the man who brought him his food, his especial keeper—to be got rid of; and there the guard in the fort to be eluded; and after this the rock to be cleared. The undertaking was desperate—so desperate that one might quail in prospect of it. But the desire for liberty was strong within the heart of the prisoner, and to secure it he was willing to brave death in its worst form; for without liberty he felt that he was poor and valueless. Nerving his soul for the task, hope whispered to him the blessed assurance of success. He felt with the poet—

> "What are fifty—what a thousand slaves
> Matched to the sinew of a single arm
> That strikes for liberty?"

After adopting and rejecting many plans White came to the conclusion at last, to kill his keeper who brought him his food, rush to the top of the Moro and leave the rest to fate. He waited, agitated and impatient, for the appointed hour. The time flew swiftly by, and at the usual hour the man entered the dungeon with the daily supply of food, little dreaming of the danger that threatened him. As he deposited the articles within the prisoner's reach, White looked at him steadfastly for a moment and strove to steel his heart to the pleadings of humanity. But no, he could not do it; he could not find it in him to kill the poor creature; the thought made him shudder, and this time he suffered him to depart. "To-morrow night I will do it," thought White, "but not to-night, not to-night."

To-morrow night came and again the courage of the prisoner failed him—rather the feelings of humanity triumphed.—He could not nerve his arm to strike the blow. "Would to heaven there was any other alternative!" thought he as the doomed keeper slowly turned and left the dungeon;—"would that this man, who has never injured me, against whom I have not the slightest ill-will, might be saved!" His very soul recoiled at the idea of striking him down and murdering him in cold blood. But he felt it must be done if he would escape a thraldom worse than death. The man stood in his way and must be removed, although he cursed the necessity which imposed the fearful deed upon him.

Nearly all that night the prisoner paced the narrow limits of his cell. Thought was too busy for sleep. If he closed his eyes for a moment, fancy floated in deeds of blood and violence, and he found no rest. At times he imagined the terrible task was accomplished—the fatal blow given—and stark and ghastly the poor keeper was stretched out before him, dead!—the immortal spirit quenched by his hand—the stony eye glaring upon him reproachfully, and the pale blue lips whispering "murder" in his ears. At such times he would start from his troubled sleep with the cold sweat streaming from every pore, and a convulsive throbbing of his heart. Thus passed the night.

The day brought no relief. He brooded on the terrible task before him. If he succeeded in overpowering the keeper, but one slight obstacle was removed. He was altogether ignorant of the difficulties to be overcome after he left the dungeon; all he knew was that his chance was small—that a bare possibility remained to him of escape. "Well, be it so," thought he, "better death than this lingering existence!"

Torn with conflicting emotions the third day drew to a close—the dim light in the cell grew fainter—the sun went down. It was the last sunset ever witnessed by the poor keeper! As the light faded away, White relieved himself of his irons, and stood tremblingly awaiting the nightly visit of the man. He heard him descending the steps—every foot-fall smote his heart. Slowly he came, carelessly humming a Spanish air—his death song. He entered the cell, White grasped off the foot shackles. The man stooped to set down the food and water which he bore, when White sprang up and with one blow of the bolt stretched him a corpse on the floor. The fearful drama had commenced. Without stopping to look upon his victim, he rushed up a long flight of stairs still grasping the fatal bolt. He reached the platform nearly at the top. A sentinel was stationed there, who, thinking White was the keeper returning from a visit to the prisoner, stood quite at his ease. A blow from White leveled him to the ground. The stroke was not fatal, and he soon manifested signs of life. The prisoner felt there was but one course to pursue, and he did not hesitate. He repeated the blows till the man was quiet. He then mounted the other steps, when, lo! to his dismay, the first objects he saw were the soldiers relieving guard! What course should he take?

There is a moat about ten or twelve feet wide, running through this fort on the harbor side. This moat is of great depth, and across it runs a draw-bridge. At this moment, when the prisoner reached the final landing, the sentinels on the harbor side had been relieved, and the soldiers were crossing the bridge to relieve guard about the fort and prison.—As soon as they got over, the bridge was taken up.

But little time was given to the prisoner to think. He was placed in a fearful position. To retreat back to his prison would be death—to rush on the guard, madness. What should he do? A moment he hesitated, and a faint sickness stole over him as the hopelessness of his situation stared him in the face. He shook it off, gathering his energies he dashed past the guard and leaped the moat! It was a desperate leap, but he well knew that desperate deeds alone could save him. His left foot struck the opposite bank, and for a brief period he balanced on the fearful edge, when, by a masterly effort his body canted forward, and he recovered a sure footing.

Here then he stood—the moat and the ground behind, and the sentinel before him. He had gone so far that retreat was impossible, and there was but one alternative—go ahead! Dashing past the sentinel, who was so astonished that he scarcely offered resistance, he rushed to the brink of the rock. For a moment he stood there gazing on the dizzy depth below. It was an agonizing moment. Behind were the infuriated soldiers—before him a yawning gulf! Sheer down for sixty feet or more the precipice fell, at the foot of which the foams of waves could just be seen as they broke against the cliff—so distant that their roar came faintly up to the ear. Death was behind him—certain death—no more than death was before him.

He looked wildly around. He saw one of the soldiers preparing to fire on him—there was no time to be lost. Concentrating all his energies, and commending his soul to his Maker, he leaped from the cliff! Not a moment too soon, for the ball of the sentinel whistled over his head, as like an arrow he shot downward. Down, down, he went; his feet pressed together, and his arms glued to his side. He struck fairly, and cutting the water like a harpoon, he sunk beneath the surface. Consciousness, for a while, deserted him, but as he arose from his plunge and found himself unhurt, he struck out for the cliff, and, swimming alongside, he clung to the rocks, thanking God who had preserved him so miraculously. The sentry on the Moro concluded that the prisoner was drowned; notwithstanding, the fort commenced firing minute guns, and the alarm quickly spread through the place.

It had now got to be quite dark, and feeling the insecurity of his situation, White took to the water and swam to a vessel anchored not a great way off. It was the brig Happy Couple.

Boarding her he informed the captain of the strait he was in, and asked him to secrete him somewhere in the vessel.—This the captain said would be impossible, as every vessel in the harbor would be strictly searched, and if White was found on board the Spaniards would put them all to death.

"Well," said White, after hearing the captain through, "cannot you do something for me? Will you let me be murdered by them?"

The captain said there was a boat astern and went below. The boat was immediately hauled alongside; some bread and water was hastily put in her, and one of the sailors threw White an old jacket. Shoving off he sculled her alongside the rocks as gently as possible.

It was now dark, and he remained quiet for some time, listening eagerly, expecting every moment to hear the clink of the row-locks of his pursuers. About midnight he commenced hauling the boat along by the rocks out of the harbor, until he got round the fort, when, under cover of the darkness, and aided by the land breeze, he sculled out to sea, and taking the current of the gulf, by daylight he found himself a long distance from the Moro.

Well it was he took this course, for the Governor of Havana laid an embargo on all the vessels in the harbor for one day, and each one of them was thoroughly searched. But the bird had flown.—Three days out White was picked up by a ship from New Orleans bound to New York, where he safely arrived. He has lately died in one of the New England States.—*Eastern Argus.*

MANNA IN CALIFORNIA.—The San Joaquin Journal says that a saccharine matter of delicious flavor appears on the trees in California:

On the leaves of the willows which grow on the banks, it is found in a candied form, on the upper surface, early in the month of July. The Indians gather the sugar, and, at their encampment enjoy the luxury of chewing the leaves. On the leaves of the white oak, also, there is a clear deposit of honey, which is as transparent and fine as the article is ever seen, but it is of a thicker consistency. Here, also, it collects on the upper surface of the foliage, until the latter is borne down, when the saccharine matter drops in masses or lumps. Its flavor is exceedingly pleasant. On the ascent of the Sierra Nevada there is a species of pine much resembling the white pine of the Atlantic States, except that the leaves turn down. This tree grows to an enormous height and size—270 feet in height, and 30 feet in diameter at the base, and sometimes runs up 180 feet almost without a limb or crook—the resinous matter which exudes from the bark has a rich saccharine flavor.

☞At a late fire in Cambridge, Mass., while the flames were consuming the lower part of a dwelling and threatening the whole building with instant destruction, Mr. Thomas G. Fay, a merchant of Boston, and boarder at the Brattle House, observed in the upper story a female and several children.—Without stopping for a moment to consider the dangers of an attempt to rescue them, he rushed through the wreathing smoke, and for a brief space the greatest anxiety prevailed in the crowd for his safety. In a moment more he emerged from the burning building, bearing the children in his arms, and followed by the mother. The entire upper part of the building was in a moment after enveloped in flames. Such an act of bravery, displayed in the preservation of human life, is worthy of more than a simple newspaper notice.

☞It is estimated that nearly $40,000 was circulated in Oswego county last autumn, by speculators in apples, &c. Some 20,000 barrels have been purchased and many of them shipped to New York. The fruit of the entire county has been bought up, one firm having contracted for 8000 barrels of winter apples.

☞The people of the United States eat, every year, thirty-two million pounds of maple sugar. So the census says. Not quite a pound and a half a piece.

We learn from the *Lafayette* (Ind.) *Courier*, that a man in that State offers to bet five thousand dollars that he can swim from Cincinnati to Madison without sleep and with only rest of fifteen minutes, and refreshments every six hours. He is to undertake the voyage in the month of August.

The Amended Liquor Bill.

We give below the main features of this bill which have been introduced into it since it was first presented. As it now stands, it is far from being what the petitioners prayed for, yet, if it can pass as it is, we shall be satisfied.

The first amendment was that of Mr. Knowlton of Worcester. The bill originally provided that the act should take effect from and after the expiration of sixty days after its passage. Mr. Knowlton's amendment, which was adopted, strikes out the section containing the above provision, and provides that the act shall go into effect on Saturday, the first of May, and that on Monday, the third of May, the people shall vote on the question whether or not it shall be *suspended* for one year—the votes to be given in sealed envelopes.

Mr. Robinson's amendments are next in importance. As originally reported, the 9th section required any person claiming an appeal from judgment against him by a Justice, to give a recognizance of $100 with two good sureties, to prosecute his appeal and pay all fines and costs awarded against him by the higher court; and further, to give a bond of $200, with like sureties, that he will not sell liquor during the pendency of such appeal.

Mr. Robinson's amendment, which was adopted, strikes out this whole section and inserts another, which requires that the "appellant shall be committed to abide the sentence of the said Court until he shall recognize, to the Commonwealth, *in such reasonable sum, and with such securities as the Justice shall require*, with condition to appear at the Court appealed to, and there to prosecute his appeal, and to abide the sentence of the Court thereon, and in the meantime, to keep the peace, and be of good behavior. The seventeenth and nineteenth sections, which originally contained similar requirements for bonds in the case of the appeal of owners or keepers of liquors, and of persons selling in tents, shanties, &c., on public occasions, were modified like the ninth, so as to leave it for the Justice, or Magistrate, to exact such bail and sureties as he shall deem reasonable.

The thirteenth section which restricted persons engaged in the unlawful manufacture and sale of the article from sitting upon juries in any cases arising under the act, was upon motion of Mr. Lawrence, stricken out altogether. Upon motion of the same gentleman the word "conclusive" was inserted in the 68th line of the 15th section, so that it reads, as amended, "The custom house certificates of importation, and proper marks on the casks or packages corresponding thereto, shall not be received as *conclusive* evidence that the liquors contained in such packages are actually imported therein.

The seventh section was amended on motion of Mr. Torrey, rendering the term of imprisonment in default of payment of fines and costs provided for the third, and every subsequent conviction, from *four* to *three* months.

The fifteenth section was also further amended, by striking out in the 25th line, the words, "at least one of," so that as amended, the bill requires three persons to make oath to their belief of a sale of liquor in a dwelling-house, before such house can be searched.

Death of Dr. Gridley.—Dr. Timothy J. Gridley, of Amherst, died in that town on Wednesday, at the age of 64. He has not been well for the past year, having suffered more or less, for that period, with a chronic disease. About ten days since, he went to Belchertown, on a consultation visit, and against the earnest remonstrances of his friends. The consequence was a cold, which affected his lungs so seriously that his weakened constitution succumbed, and he who had ministered to such a multitude under similar circumstances of suffering, yielded to the common doom.

Dr. Gridley graduated at Yale College about the year 1808, and studied medicine under the celebrated Dr. Nathan Smith, father of Dr. Smith of this town. He commenced practice at Amherst, about 40 years ago, and has continued there ever since, maintaining for the whole period a reputation for skill, both as a surgeon and a physician, second to none on the Eastern side of the river, in Hampshire County. The late Dr. Flint, for many years a resident of Northampton, was the only man in the county who disputed the palm of precedence with him. From 1821, for three years, we believe, he represented Amherst in the Legislature, and again in 1842 and 1843. During 1849 and 1850, he was a member of Gov. Briggs' Council.

Springfield Republican.

A "Spiritual" Joke.—Rev. H. Bushnell, of Hartford, Conn., has been lecturing at length on "Supernaturalism,"—of course, in opposition to the modern "Manifestations." Andrew Jackson Davis has more recently been replying to him. One evening, last week, Dr. Bushnell was to give his closing lecture, and Davis gave one the evening before. In the course of it he said in substance, "Ladies and gentlemen, as one evidence of the reality and accuracy of this Clairvoyance, Prevision, or whatever you please to term it, I will now give you the Lecture which Dr. Bushnell *will* give to-morrow evening,"—whereupon he proceeded to reel off what he declared that Lecture would be, several of the audience taking notes.—These walked in at Dr. B.'s lecture next evening, notes in hand, and lo! the Doctor's Lecture proved *verbatim* what Davis had declared it would be the evening before.—*Tribune.*

Murder.—Two men, giving their names as C. P. Coleman and Theodore Nye, put up at the Eutaw House, in Mobile, on the 25th ult., and occupied the same room. Before retiring, Mr. Nye handed the clerk a large sum in gold for safe keeping. In the morning, Coleman applied at the office for the bill for both, paid it, and then asked for Nye's gold, which he said he had been authorised to receive. The clerk, however, refused to deliver it, and Coleman observing that Nye would soon call for it himself, left and was not afterwards heard from. Nye was found to be murdered in his room, and efforts were made to arrest Coleman, but without avail. A despatch dated at Cleveland, on Saturday, says that a man named Nathan H. Christ, had been arrested at Montgomery, charged with the murder of Mr. Nye. At the time of the murder Mr. Christ was on bail on a charge of forgery.

The Nightingale and her Mate going to Europe.—By a private letter received in this city, we learn that Mrs. Jenny Lind Goldschmidt and her husband contemplate sailing for Europe in May next. It is rumored that they intend to return to the United States and reside permanently at Round Hill, Northampton.—*Commonwealth.*

PALMER JOURNAL.

G. M. FISK, EDITOR.

SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1852.

Landocracy.

We hear a great deal said about Aristocracy, Slaveocracy, and Cottonocracy, but among the great variety of ocracies which claim attention at the present day, we know of none which deserves to be held up to public cognisance more than Landocracy. This kind of ocracy usually accompanies Aristocracy, but in some instances it is to be found among the Commonocracy. In large cities and populous villages it thrives and grows fat, but when it attempts to introduce itself into smaller places, it falls into lean pasturage, and, sooner or later, starves to death.

We presume the reader will at once see what we are aiming at. We mean to show up the incousistency of landholders in small country villages, who are endeavoring to imitate those in populous towns and cities, whose land necessarily brings enormous prices.—In those places there is no probable reason to expect that land will ever materially depreciate in value; while the prospect of its increasing worth is every day brightening.

It is a notorious fact that the soil of all newly settled country villages is owned by a few lucky persons, who invariably expect to make a fortune from the advantage they have over those who may wish to locate upon their lands. They sell off a few lots at comparatively reasonable prices, but as the demand increases, so do their prices, till at length the sales of building lots become few and far between. For the latter, of course, large prices are obtained, and the landocrat, thereby, flatters himself into the belief that he is selling *really cheap*, and if he holds on to the rest of his soil a *little* longer, he shall obtain still greater prices.

So long as people can purchase ground on which to build houses at reasonable prices, just so long will the enterprise and population of new villages increase; but when real estate owners get puffed up with Landocracy, then comes a stagnation of enterprise and business. Those who would be glad to remain and settle down, no longer entertain the idea of tarrying, and they pull up stakes and remove to other places, with the hope of getting into a locality where it will not take half their lives to earn enough to buy a spot of land large enough to contain a shelter for their heads.

A man can never really be called a citizen of a place until he has a house of his own, and is not subject to move with the rotation of the seasons. Nor can a village be said to be in a prosperous condition when the greater portion of its inhabitants are merely the tenants of overbearing landlords. The frequent change of population makes a wreck of society and gives a fluctuating character to all business concerns. If land could be obtained at proper prices, nearly all new villages would grow to be large ones in a very few years, and landholders, in the end, would be much better off than they possibly can be by sticking to high prices. Mechanics would be encouraged to build themselves houses and take up a permanent abode in such places; society would possess more uniformity and attractiveness, business would have a more even current, and, in fact, everything that pertains to the happiness and comfort of life, would be more fully developed, and more universally enjoyed.

We suppose it will be hard work for landholders to see the advantage that would be gained by selling their lands at fair prices, but so long as they look through silver dollars we cannot wonder at their blindness. They may never live to see their folly, but those that may come after them will curse their memory for the part they have acted. One word, then, to the landholders in new country villages: Sell your lands at fair prices, while they *can* be sold, that people may be induced to settle around you and build up large and prosperous neighborhoods, which will serve to promote your own honor and welfare.

Romance, and Slip between the Cup and Lip.—A couple of young lovers, of this town, took it into their innocent heads to get married last Sunday. The certificate was obtained on Saturday evening, which the anticipating swain placed in his coat pocket for safe keeping. The day arrived, and in high glee our happy couple started off in a carriage to a distant village to have the nuptial ceremony performed. While on the way, the certificate was bethought of, but on looking for it, judge of the consternation of both to find it gone. To go on without it was folly, to return was sad disappointment. But return they did, when it leaked out that a friend of the would-be bridegroom had discovered the certificate and, being opposed to the match, given it to the fire. If things did'nt burn blue about that time we are mistaken.

Town Meeting.—In last week's paper we carelessly made the figures read that the adjourned Town Meeting would take place March 15th. The meeting was adjourned to March 22d—next Monday.

The business of the meeting will be to appropriate money for Schooling, appoint Highway Surveyors, choose a committee to look after the Bell, about which so much has been said, and talk and act on various other matters.

It takes the Women.—Two married ladies in St. Louis lately met a young man upon the street, and gave him a severe cowhiding. They said he had been enticing their husbands away from home at night, and taking them to doubtful places.

Shipwreck of the General Warren---Forty-two Lives Lost.

The steamer Columbia, Capt. Le Roy, arrived at San Francisco on the 15th of February, from Columbia River, bringing most painful intelligence of shipwreck and loss of life.

The Columbia left Astoria on the 12th, and brings down sixty-one passengers.

The propeller Gen. Warren, for many months engaged in the coast trade, was wrecked at the mouth of the Columbia on the 31st of Jan., and forty-two lives were lost. She was bound for San Francisco, and had proceeded to sea, when an accident occurred, causing her to leak badly, and she put back for Astoria. She had passed the bar, when, in consequence of the insufficient power of her engines, and the roughness of the sea, she became unmanageable, and drifted toward Clatsop-spit, where she finally struck. The sea, breaking over her with great fury, parted her old hull, and before assistance could be procured by a boat's crew, dispatched with extreme difficulty to the shore, every vestige of the wreck had been swept away, and every soul on board perished. Only the ten men composing the boat's crew escaped. Capt. Thompson, commanding the Gen. Warren, met the sad fate to which his vessel and all on board were so suddenly swept.

Efforts were made to recover the bodies of those who were drowned when the Columbia left. The body of Mr. Luther, passenger, had been found, with over $400 upon it.—Mr. Finch, of San Francisco, had taken out letters of administration, and received the money. The body of a Kanaka was found; also two bodies, unknown, were found and buried. One of them had $180, and upon the finger of the other was a gold ring with a heart engraved upon it.

The General Warren was owned by Messrs. Garrison & Fritz, of Panama. She came out to the Coast in October of 1850, with passengers, and has been employed in the coast trade ever since. Capt. Thompson, her commander, has borne an excellent reputation, and it cannot be doubted that this disaster was owing to her utter unworthiness as a sea-going vessel.

☞ We have a note of a hundred dollars to pay in a few days, for paper, and if those who are indebted to us will send in the cash before that time, it will save us a good deal of trouble, and enable us to make the News Letter more useful and interesting.—*Westfield News Letter.*

If you had a note of a *thousand dollars* to pay, you might as well whistle for it as to expect subscribers to hasten their payments on that account. Some how or other, many people seem to have got the idea that it do'nt cost anything to publish a newspaper, and that a printer can wait eternally for his pay. They little dream how many anxious hours of toil by day-light and candlelight, it costs the publisher to get out his paper; and then the expense of paper, help, rent, &c. &c., is not thought of by the man who takes up his paper and reads it over with evident satisfaction, to learn what is transpiring in the world around him. We wish all tardy subscribers could experience the care and perplexities of a newspaper publisher one week, and if they did not pay up more promptly afterwards, we should despair of ever reclaiming their inhumanity.

Herald of the Union.—We have received two numbers of an elegantly printed paper, bearing the above title, published and edited by C. Edwards Lester, New York.—Its object is to illustrate and sustain the principles and spirit of the great Compromise measures of 1850. It will oppose all men and all measures that seek to create agitation that may endanger the safety of the Union. As a literary paper, it is of a high order, containing some of the editor's own productions, which are very finely written, and of a highly classical taste. The last No. contains an excellent variety of well written articles, well worth the price of a whole year's subscription. Terms $2 per year.

The Plague.—It is very certain, from accounts received both here and in England, that the true plague has been introduced into Madeira, and the work of death has been appalling. The question has been agitated, will that dreadful disease ever reach this continent? There is reason to believe it will; the wonder is, why it has not been here already. Our commercial intercourse is extensive with various parts of Africa and the Asiatic shore of the Mediterranean, where this great scourge is never dead or dying, but simply reposing from one period to another.

☞ Mr. Corwine, the U. S. Consul, has appointed three persons to inspect all American vessels leaving Panama for California, in order to see that the passengers are allowed a sufficient quantity of room, and that the proper supplies of water and provisions are placed on board for a protracted voyage, as well as to see that the vessels are sea-worthy. This is an important movement, and if the inspectors do their duty, will prevent much suffering.

Distressing Casualty.—Mrs. Fenter F. Hutchins, of Peacham, Vt., being sick, two female acquaintances called upon her on Tuesday evening last, to inquire after her health. One of them, holding a candle in her hand, approached the bed, when the alcohol which had recently been applied to the person of the sick woman, took fire, and she was enveloped in flames in an instant. She was so badly burned that she died before morning.

Fortunate and Unfortunate Escape.—A rum shop, owned by Michael Garry, in Pittsfield, was destroyed by fire on Sunday last. Several topers were still enjoying their cups when the fire had made considerable progress, but they were fortunate enough to escape, while the liquor stored in the building was so *un*fortunate as to be saved likewise. Loss $300—no insurance.

More Forrest Cases. The *New York Mirror* learns that Forrest has commenced proceedings for perjury against the greater portion of the witnesses, in the late trial for divorce.

XXXIId CONGRESS---First Session.

Last Saturday the Senate was not in session.

In the House, Mr. Polk, of Tenn., stated that the Mississippi pugilists had patched up their personal difficulties. Mr. Wilcox, one of the parties, finished the speech which had been interrupted by the fist of Mr. Brown coming in his face on Friday. After some debate, the House voted the half-million appropriation for the extension of the Capitol.

In the Senate, last Monday, among other petitions, was one for the friendly offices of our Government in favor of Smith O'Brien and companions. A long discussion followed on the foundation of the Capitol Extension, Party Extravagance, &c. Mr. Cass then spoke on the Iowa Land Bill, and was followed by Messrs. Downs and Broadhead. In the House two additional pages were appointed to help 'tothers do nothing, or to form a ring during a Congressional set to.

In the Senate, Tuesday, a long debate was had on the Iowa Land Bill, was ordered to be engrossed. A lively colloquy occurred between Messrs. Hale and Borland.

In the House, a smart debate on Slavery, the Union, &c.

The storm of Wednesday night having broken down the telegraph wires, the proceedings of Wednesday and Thursday have not reached us.

Public Lands.—The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce makes some interesting statements in regard to the public lands, as follows:—

There are fourteen hundred millions of acres to be disposed of; and to dispose of them by the existing system of sales, it would require nine hundred years to sell them.

To promote the rapid settlement of the lands, by grants for railroads and all other improvements, and by a judicious system of donation of lands to actual settlers, is now urged as the proper policy of the country.—Mr. Webster and General Cass, and all our prominent public men here, encourage this liberal system. About 104 millions of acres have been already granted to the new States for various public purposes. The pre-emption system was also resorted to as an inducement to settlers. In Oregon, every settler is entitled to receive from 160 to 640 acres.—But, means are demanded for even a more rapid settlement. The number of land holders—that is—persons owning farms, in this country, is about a million and a half, out of twenty millions of white population,—whereas in Great Britain the number of land holders is only 30,000, out of a population of 27 millions. To settle and improve our wild lands will, it is urged, promote the wealth and prosperity of the country more rapidly, and give to our free institutions more strength and perpetuity, than any other policy. The settlement of the new States will promote the prosperity of the old States.

But while the new States are thus to be benefited by grants of lands for their railroads, it is not inconsistent with the policy indicated, to bestow some benefits upon the old States. Among the propositions now before Congress, for disposing of the lands, is one to give lands to all the States for the establishment of institutions for the benefit of the Insane. There is a project, also, to give 160 acres to every head of a family who will become an actual settler and cultivator. Mr. Underwood has, however, just been making a speech, blowing up the whole system of making people rich without work—saying that he has been a poor man himself, and thought work was the best cure of poverty.

Accidental Death in Stafford.—Garner Cady, Jr. of Stafford Hollow, while returning from Stafford Springs, last Tuesday, was thrown from his wagon by the breaking of an axle, and striking upon his head, was killed instantly. His head was literally split open. He was 45 years of age, and leaves a wife and six children.

☞ The mysterious tracks down in Rhode Island, which we noticed in last week's paper, and which some of the Algerines supposed to be made by the Old Harry himself, are now said to be those of the Grey Owl of the North, which, in extremely cold weather, often migrates to a warmer latitude.

Salt Lake Emigration. There is a prospect of a large emigration from some of the North Western States, to the Mormon settlements, the present season. The *St Louis Times* says near three hundred families are in that city preparing to emigrate to the Salt Lake, and states on "reliable authority" that the emigration to the Salt Lake Valley this season will not fall short of 5000 souls.

A Newfoundland dog came to his death in a strange manner in Morrisania a few nights since. He wore a brass collar on his neck, and in attempting to jump over a picket fence, the collar caught on one of the pickets, and in that position he was found in the morning suspended by the neck, cold and stiff.

The Isthmus.—There is now, it is said, nearly five thousand persons on the Isthmus of Panama without means of proceeding to San Francisco. Notwithstanding this announcement, thousands more are rushing on rashly for the same destination.

A barn belonging to Mr. Charles F. Searle, at the Globe village, Mass., was consumed by fire on the night of the 11th inst., together with two valuable horses, three cows, and several hogs. Mr. S. was insured on the building.

The Japanese Alarmed.—Advices from the Hague state that the Japanese, expecting Commodore Perry's squadron, have asked the assistance of the Dutch Fleet to repel the invaders, which is declined.

Sent to the State Prison. James Williams, William Jackson, and George A. Brace, have been sentenced in Bristol County to one year's imprisonment in the State Prison—the first two for burglary and the latter for larceny.

The bodies of those persons who fell at Cardenas in May, 1850, during the attack of that place by Lopez, are to be disinterred and placed in the Castle of San Carlos de la Cabana.

The Cuban Prisoners Arrived. The ship Prentice, Capt. J. T. Woodbury, from Vigo, Spain, arrived at New York on Saturday, having on board a portion of the Americans engaged under Gen. Lopez in the Cuban expedition.

Legislative Correspondence of the Journal.

Boston, March 17th.

March 15. The Senate came to order at 11. On motion of Mr. Fuller the roll was called, and only 13 Senators present. There not being a quorum, Mr. Warren moved an adjournment, but the motion was lost. At a quarter past 11 a quorum was present, and business proceeded

On motion of Mr. Russell, the bill for calling a convention to revise the Constitution was especially assigned for Thursday at 11 1-2 o'clock. At 12 o'clock the bill to declare the rights of jurists in Criminal cases was taken up. The bill was opposed by Messrs. Brinley and Beard.

The question was passed over on account of the thinness of the Senate.—Adjourned.

The House met at 11; the reading of the Journal and prayers were attended to, after which a large number of petitions were presented and appropriately referred. Mr. Earle of Worcester, submitted an order that hereafter the House shall hold two sessions a day. The order, on motion of Mr. Schouler, was laid over. Mr. Sweetser of Saugus, submitted an order providing that no member shall speak more than 30 minutes on any one question. Laid over. The first matter in the orders of the day was a bill from the Senate, concerning tender, in actions at law and suits in equity. The Committee reported in favor. Messrs. Alby and Lord of Salem, opposed the bill. Messrs. Smith of Chelsea, and Davis of Worcester favored it. After a violent and length speech against the bill, by Mr. Dawes of Adams, the bill was passed to a third reading.—Adjourned.

March 16th. Prayer by the Chaplain, and Journal of yesterday read. House papers concurrently disposed of. Petitions &c. presented and referred. Petitions various, but of no general interest. Reports of Committees followed for the incorporation of various companies, and all that sort of things. Mr. Warren of Boston, offered an order for the opinions of the Supreme Judicial Justices, relative to the constitutionality of so dividing the cities and towns of the Commonwealth entitled to more than one representative, into Districts, corresponding in number, to the number of representatives entitled to, by such city or Town. The yeas and nays were taken. Yeas 18, nays 16—and the order was laid on the table.

After a few moments debate upon bills of minor importance, the orders of the day were laid on the table, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House, reports were presented, both in the majority and minority, for and against the rights of Messrs. Claflin of Hopkinton, and Whitcomb of Bolton, to seats in the House. Also, in favor of passing the bill to incorporate the Hampden Savings Bank, Springfield.

It was ordered that no member should speak more than half an hour at one time, and that on and after Tuesday next, the House should commence at 10, and hold two sessions per day.—Adjourned.

March 17th. Senate, Prayer by the Chaplain, Journal of yesterday read by the Clerk, House papers concurrently disposed of, Petitions, &c., presented and referred, sundry papers were advanced one stage. Passed to be Engrossed—various Bills to incorporate fire companies, Seminaries, &c. &c.

House met at 10. Petitions, &c. presented, among which was one from J. M. Smith and 680 others, of Springfield, in aid of that for the construction of a Railroad from the Connecticut line to Springfield. Senate papers acted on concurrently. Mr. Mansur of Fitchburg, from the Committee on Elections, reported a bill, that Timothy Graves, member from Sunderland, is not entitled to a seat in the House.

Several Bills passed to be engrossed. At 12 o'clock, the special assignment was taken up, the report of leave to withdraw on the petition of Taunton Bank for increase of Capitol, and of Nahum Ward. The question was on a "motion to reconsider" the vote whereby the House refused to reconsider the report with instructions to report a bill in favor of the Taunton Bank. The yeas and nays were then called on the previous motion to reconsider. The House refused to reconsider, 168 to 190. The bill concerning the Eastern Rail Road Co., and the South Reading Branch Railroad was taken up and discussed by Abbot, Lord, Brown, and others, until the House adjourned. X Y Z.

The only business of importance transacted in the Senate, Thursday, was the passage to be engrossed of the bill concerning the calling of a convention to revise the Constitution.

The bank question came up in the House again, under a motion to reconsider the vote accepting the Report of the Committee on Banks and Banking, on the petition of the President and Directors of the Taunton Bank for an increase of capital, and on the petition of Nahum Ward and others to be incorporated for Banking purposes. The reconsideration was rejected.

Passed to be engrossed: bills to incorporate the South Boston Gas Light Company; authorizing the Boston Society of Natural History to amend its Constitution; concerning the Mariners' Mutual Marine Insurance Company; to authorize the city of Charlestown and others to fill up certain flats in Mystic River. The bill concerning the calling a Convention to revise the Constitution was passed to be engrossed.

☞ Two men named Martin and Ellis, were arrested on Wednesday night in New York, having in their possession four dead bodies and the shrouds of twelve others.—The bodies were packed in barrels and addressed to Mr. Newell, Worcester, Mass.

☞ The carpet bag which contained the Clay medal has been found, but there are no traces of the medal.

Accident to the Steamer State of Maine.—A despatch to the Traveller gives the following account of an accident to the steamer State of Maine:

"The steamer State of Maine, which left Fall River on Saturday evening, when off Stratford Point, at 2 o'clock on Sunday morning, broke her walking beam and became entirely disabled. The pieces fell on deck, and one of them went through endwise into one of the state rooms, but did no personal injury.

The boat drifted about for 24 hours in great peril, at one time drifting nearly on the steppes. When off Stratford light ship, at 11 1-2 A. M., six miles distant, the wind then blowing a gale, three men boarded the steamer in a life boat from the light ship, and three of the men, including a pilot, got into a boat and succeeded in getting into Bridgeport at 3 1-2 P. M., whence they telegraphed to the agent at New York for assistance.

The steamers Sampson and Hercules were sent out, and the former, at three o'clock Monday morning, succeeded in finding the State of Maine off Huntingdon, Long Island, where the gale having abated, she had got an anchorage. She was taken in tow and reached New York at 11 o'clock Monday morning. The passengers are all uninjured. Capt. Jewett behaved with great coolness and judgment on the perilous occasion, and the passengers speak highly of his conduct."

Bad Accident.—The Chicago (Ill.) *Commercial Advertiser* gives an account of a bad accident which occurred in that place a few days ago. Three men were at work upon a church when the scaffolding gave way precipitating them to the ground, one of them Mr. Williams, had a large chisel in his pocket, and he fell in such a position as to force the chisel into him. It entered just above the right hip and the whole of the blade and about half of the handle was buried into his body. He jumped up and walked about a rod, when he again fell, and a young gentleman by the name of McMonegal immediately sprang forward and wrenched the chisel from his side and it was found a vein had been dissected. He immediately expired.—The other persons had one an arm broken and the other a leg.

Another Accident on the Erie Railroad.—At an early hour on Thursday morning, as the train on the Erie Railroad was going west, and when it had arrived at a point near Hawkin's station, about thirty-two miles below Port Deposit, the whole train, with the exception of the baggage car and the engine, ran off the track, and rolled down the banks of the Delaware, a distance of twenty-five feet. The passenger cars were turned bottom side up, and a scene of confusion ensued. Fortunately no one was killed, although many are slightly injured—some severely. No blame is attached to any of the officers of the road, and great credit is due them for their prompt and efficient aid to the passengers.

The Horse Thief Arrested.—Rufus K. Smith *alias* Wm. Smith, was arrested in the vicinity of Goshen, (Hampshire Co.,) a few days ago, charged with stealing a horse from Benjamin and David Weld, of Brimfield, on Wednesday night, last week, he having a horse in his possession answering the description of the one stolen. He ran three miles barefoot and plunged into a river, where he would have drowned had his pursuers not arrived at the time they did. His feet were badly lacerated, and he was otherwise badly used up. He is in jail at Northampton.

Galvanic Discovery.—Dr. Nichols of Haverhill is alleged to have made a very important improvement in an apparatus by which he produces light and heat through galvanic agency. He applies the same batteries which decompose the water to the propulsion of machinery by the machine of Prof. Page, so that he now lights, warms, cooks and propels by the apparatus, and carries on all the operations at the same time.

☞ We were shown, the present week, a beautiful trotting buggy, manufactured by E. Tobey & Co., of this place. The buggy weighs but 254 lbs., and for elegance of style, beauty of finish and excellence of workmanship, surpasses anything of the kind we have lately seen. E. Tobey & Co., are manufacturing a large number of carriages of superior style and excellence.

A New State.—The Legislature of Wisconsin are deliberating upon a memorial to Congress, for a territory comprising that portion of Wisconsin lying north of the 45th degree of north latitude, and that portion of Michigan lying west of Lake Michigan.

A Murder and a Mob.—Thomas M. Bingham, of Grenada, Mississippi, was murdered on the 23d ult. by four negroes, all of whom were arrested, and two of them soon after were seized by the mob and executed.

Artificial noses and ears are now made of India rubber. Artificial hands, &c., are also made. It is generally believed that india-rubber will never be required to supersede the material of which the greater number of consciences are made.

Foreign Items—Letters from Messina say that the shock of an earthquake was felt in that city, which so alarmed the inhabitants as to cause hundreds to sleep out of their houses. Volcanic action continues to be felt at Melfi.

The *Vienna Gazette* contains the sentence of Maria Vichweger, a cigar roller, to four months imprisonment in irons and twenty stripes with rods, for inciting her fellow-laborers to strike for wages.

A terrible accident lately occurred at Insterburgh, in Prussia. Seventeen children returning home from school were passing over the ice of the river Inster, to shorten their way, when the ice broke and they were all drowned.

Dr. Murray, the late Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, was struck with paralysis.—He had presided at the funeral ceremonies over the remains of the late Richard Sheil, at the Church of St. Francis Xavier. He was in his 83d year.

From California.

The Daniel Webster and El Dorado bring nearly two millions of gold from California. The mines are still turning out well, and new quartz gold discoveries are of daily occurrence.

Immense crops of barley, onions, potatoes and all kinds of vegetables will be raised the present year. The money market was never so tight as now—the result of the gross neglect of Congress to settle the land affairs, and establish a Mint in California. Trade is remarkably dull. Flour continues neglected, and quoted at $9. Beef commands $20 a 25. Other articles unchanged.—Stocks declining. The Daniel Webster brings news that peace reigns in Chili, and an amnesty is about to be granted to political offenders.

HENRY CLAY MEDAL LOST.—This valuable Medal, presented to Mr. Clay by the Ladies a short time since, was lost recently in New York. The N. Y. *Sun* states that the medal was entrusted by Mr Clay to Miss Emma C. Lynch the poetess, to carry to New York for the purpose of having an alteration made in the lettering. Miss Lynch, in company with a gentleman and lady, on arriving at New York by the Philadelphia train, took a hack, and on arriving at her residence, the carpet bag in which the medal had been placed, could not be found. Search was immediately made, but without success.

☞ A bill is before the Legislature of New York in relation to aged or infirm immigrant passengers, or immigrants liable to become a public charge, authorising the Commissioners of Emigration to require the owner or consignees of vessels in which they may arrive, to provide every such person with a free passage home, and meantime to maintain them at his own expense; otherwise to give bond, in a penalty of $500, to respond to all costs incurred for their maintainence for five years from date.

☞ It appeans by the Congressional proceedings of Friday, last week, that a disgraceful rencounter occurred that day on the floor of the House of Reprcsentatives, between Messrs Wilcox and Brown of Mississippi. One forgot the dignity of a gentleman and the other proved himself a blackguard. The lie and a blow were interchanged—the combatants were separated—apologized to the House—and the matter was suffered to drop.

LATER FROM ST. DOMINGO.—By the arrival of the brig Clara Windsor, Captain Britteans, from Port-au-Prince, we have received advices to March 7. All was quiet. The Dominicans were in great glee in consequence of the Coronation of their Emperor, to take place April 18, on which occasion a grand feast is to be given, and 20,000 troops to be paraded under arms. It will be observed as a great holiday throughout the country. It is supposed that not less than 50,000 persons will be in Port-au-Prince on that day.

GAMBLER LYNCHED.—A gambler named Stevenson, recently attempted to play the morphine game on a returned Californian in a steamboat on the Mississippi; at the first landing the passengers took him ashore, proceeded to the woods, tied him up to a tree and gave him sixty-seven lashes on the bare back, and then turned him louse. Every blow brought the blood from the poor wretch whose screams could be heard a mile.

MURDER DISCOVERED BY MEANS OF A FAITHFUL DOG.—The body of a man was found at Felix's Dam, in Berne county, Pa., on Wednesday last, under circumstances which lead to the belief that it is that of a pedlar, and that he was murdered by being shot through the body. The attention of persons was directed to the spot by the faithful dog of the pedlar, which for weeks kept wandering about the spot, howling piteously and refusing to be driven away. No trace of the murderers have yet been discovered.

INTERESTING TO CIDER DRINKERS.—Neal Dow, in a private letter says that the Maine Liquor Law does not forbid the manufacture of cider. It is not intoxicating when manufactured. It may be freely sold when new, and afterwards kept for vinegar. But after it becomes intoxicating, it cannot be sold except by city or town agents.

☞ Purser Ashmun, brother of George Ashmun of Springfield, of the U. S. sloop-of-war Decatur, died on the 2d inst., while that vessel was lying at San Juan de Nicaragua. He was buried on the 3d, in the burial ground of that city, with military honors.

SICKNESS IN CONGRESS.—At a recent call of the House of Representatives, sixteen members were absent on account of sickness. This is one-fifteenth of the whole number, and indicates an extraordinary extent of sickness.

☞ The down frieght train on the Boston and Worcester Railroad, was thrown off the track below Newton Corner, on Monday morning. Several cars were broken, and their contents scattered. No one injured.

☞ We are indebted to Hon. Charles Sumner for the speech of Mr. Geyer, of Missouri, on the Bill granting land to Iowa for Railroad purposes.

☞ The city of New London has refused to pledge its credit, in aid of the New London, Willimantic and Palmer Railroad.

ITEMS.

It is estimated that all railroads now on earth cost $2,238,946,000.

The Governor of Connecticut has issued his proclamation for a fast for April 8th.

The Indiana House of Representatives have refused to abolish capital punishment. Ayes 36: noes 38.

There were seventy-one divorces legalized at the recent session of the Alabama Legislature.

There are now ten persons confined in the New York City Prison, who are charged with having committed capital offences.

One dollar bills on the State Bank, at Burlington, Vt., altered to tens, are in circulation in New York.

SNOW IN SPRINGTIME.—A driving snow storm set in last Wednesday evening which continued till Thursday morning, covering the ground to the depth of four inches with hail and snow. The blue birds and robins, which had for several mornings previous ushered in the day with their merry songs, suddenly left and we have not seen or heard one since. Verily "Winter lingers in the lap of Spring." An't your legs cold Miss Spring, holding Mr. Winter so long in your "lap"?

☞ On the 10th inst., a little girl named Eliza Ann Busler, of Stewartston, York Co., Pa., was murdered mysteriously. Since then her sister, Catherine B. Busler, aged 12, has confessed that she committed the crime. It appears that the deceased had threatened to tell her mother that Catharine had stolen something out of the closet, whereupon the latter struck her a violent blow, and seizing a butcher knife, deliberately cut her throat from ear to ear. She is under arrest.

☞ In Cincinnati, a few days since, a man, once a respectable merchant, doing a good business, committed suicide in a gambling house. After losing $300, his all, with a demoniacal yell he leaped from his chair, and drawing a long dirk, plunged it five or six times into his breast, inflicting deep and ghastly wounds.

DEAD BODY FOUND.—The body of a man, whose name we have been unable to learn, was found the present week, in a field in Willington, Ct., with the face and head nearly eaten up by crows. He had been missed for some months from that place.

FAST DAY IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The Governor with the advice of the Council, has appointed Thursday, the 8th of April next, to be observed as a day of Public Fasting and Prayer.

☞ The legislature of Delaware, previous to adjournment, passed a law declaring that children of manumitted slaves shall not become free as heretofore, on arriving at a certain age, but shall be held in Slavery as long as they live.

☞ The extraordinary success of Brookmire, the California wheelbarrow emigrant, has stimulated others to follow in his track. A man fifty years old, with nothing but a wheelbarrow loaded with provisions, passed through Cincinnati the other day *en route* for the diggings.

DEATH OF THOMAS MOORE.—The telegraph brings us the report of the death of the author of the Irish Melodies, in England, at the age of 72.

A barn situated in Rye, N. H., the property of Major J. W. Upham of Rollinsford, was consumed by fire on the night of the 8th inst., together with one belonging to Mr. S. Foss, which was situated near it.

Littell's Living Age.—This weekly magazine published by E. Littell & Co., Boston, is worthy of more than a passing notice. It is not like most other magazines, filled up with love tales and light reading, but it is a daguerreotype of the solid and substantial literature of the day.—It takes the cream from foreign and American publications and rejects the rest. In it can always be found something to interest and something worth preserving. The magazine makes four volumes in a year. Terms $6, per annum, or 12 1-2 cents per No. Persons can subscribe for any length of time.

Sartain's Magazine for April is on our table. It is, as usual, filled with interesting matter and beautiful engravings. The mezzotint picture of the "Magic Lake," is one of the prettiest things we ever saw. For sale at Bowles' bookstore.

TO PURCHASERS OF GOODS.—By referring to our advertising columns it will be seen that Messrs. Munger and Bassett have entered into the spirit of trade in this place in good earnest. Their store is the largest, and their stock of Goods the most extensive, of any in town, and, what is of vast importance to purchasers, they will sell at very low prices.

Persons coming to Palmer Depot to trade—and everybody should come here for that purpose—will find it for their interest to call at the above named store.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

To Advertisers.

The Journal has a larger circulation than any other newspaper in the county, out of Springfield, and a greater circulation in eastern Hampden and vicinity than all other papers. It is, therefore, for the interest of those who wish their advertisements read and circulated in this section to publish them in the Journal. "A word to the wise is suffieient."

A Card.

THE subscriber would hereby tender his thanks to those friends who have extended their confidence to him during his residence in Palmer, assuring them of his grateful recolleetion of their kindness; and in leaving, would say that he has sold his stock of medicines to Dr. Wm. Holbrook, whose professional judgment and skill he would commend to the attention of any in need of a physician.

Any unsettled accounts, may for a short time be found with Mr Joseph C. Burke, (Palmer Center) who will give receipts without additional expense.

GEORGE W. BURKE.

Palmer Depot, March 2, 1852.

Oxygenated Bitters.

LETTER FROM REV. C. W. DENISON.

Boston, June 6, 1852.

Messrs. REED, BATES & AUSTIN— Gentlemen:—Having suffered considerably from Dyspepsia in consequence of close confinemet to my duties on shipbord, during a recent voyage to and from the Pacific coast, I was induced by the advice of a friend to try a bottle of your Oxygenated Bitters.

I must frankly say that the effect thus far, has been highly favorable. Mrs. Denison has also been an invalid from a Chronic Pleurisy, arising from Dyspepsia. and has experienced relief from the use of the Bitters. I feel a real pleasure in commending them to the public.

C. W. DENISON.

REED, BATES, & AUSTIN, Wholesale Druggists, No. 29 Merchants' Row, Boston, general Agents. Price $1.00 per Bottle Six Bottles for $5.00.

☞ The Superior Court of New York have recently rendered a verdict of $3,000 damages, against James Millward, for seducing the daughter of Thomas Mulverhol.—The seducer was an old man, and the girl a servant in his family.

Another Scientific Wonder.

IMPORTANT TO DYSPEPTICS.—Dr. J. S. Houghton's Pepsin, *the true Digestive Fluid, or Gastric Juice*, prepared from Rennet, or the Fourth Stomach of the Ox, after directions of Baron Liebig, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. Houghton, M. D., Philadelphia. This is truly a wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Live Complaint, Constipation and Debility, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own Agent, the Gastric Juice. Pamphlets, containing scientific evidence of its value, furnished by agents gratis. See the notice among the medical advertisements.

Brighton Cattle Market.

March 18.—At market, 650 Beef Cattle, no Stores, no Working Oxen, 9 Cows and Calves, 1000 Sheep and Lambs, and 1550 Swine.

Prices—Beef Cattle—Extra $7: 1st quality $6,50; 2d, $5,75; 3d, $4,75 a 5. Cows and Calves—No sales. Sheep and Lambs—$1,75, 2 a 3; extra $5,00 a 6,50. Swine—5 1-2 a 6 1-2c; retail 6 a 7c.

Remarks—The day is very stormy and unpleasant, yet the prices are firm at the above quotations.

BORN.

In Worcester, March 8th, a son to Dr. S. P. Hubbard.

At Northfield, 5th, two sons to Porter Dickinson. It may be proper to state that Mr. D. is 62 years old.

At Chicopee, 9th, a daughter to Francis O'. Here.

DIED.

In Springfield, 15th, Fanny F., daughter of John Wiley of New York; 12th, Seneca Cooley, 78.

At Chicopee, 7th, Naney, 31, wife of Charles W. Dudley.

At South Wilbraham, Mary E., 42, wife of Capt. Levi Smith.

Progress and Advancement

IS the order of the day with us; and as we have let out our links in the low price system, would say that we will sell you very good Molasscs for twenty-one, and Tip-top, for twenty-five cents per gallon.

MUNGER & BASSETT.

Palmer, March 20, 1852. tf48

Oranges and Lemons,

BY the Box or Dozen.

MUNGER & BASSETT.

Palmer, March 20, 1852. 48

The largest lot of

PAPER HANGINGS ever offered for sale in this market.

E. B. MILES & Co. have this day received from New York and Boston 4000 Rolls of all qualities and prices embracing seventy-five different styles, also velvet and other bordering and a variety of curtains.

West end of the Tockwotton House.

Palmer Depot, March 19, 1852. 48.

In Accordance

With the evidence of the Ladies of this vicinity, (which is of the very best character) we are allowed to say, through the medium of the Palmer Journal, that we have got the best assortment of DeLaines and Prints in this community, and take the responsibility that we shall continue to receive often fresh lots which shall be of the newest and neatest style, and prices to correspond.

MUNGER & BASSETT.

Palmer, March 20, 1851. 48tf

Sheetings, Bleached and Brown,

Tickings, Mariner Stripes, Drills, Denims, &c., &c., at prices to correspond with the depressed state of the cotton manufactories.

MUNGER & BASSETT.

Palmer, March 20, 1852. 48tf

Feathers.

E. B. MILES & Co. have just received a lot of prime Live Geese and Common Feathers, which will be sold low.

West end of the Tockwotton House.

Palmer Depot, March 19, 1852.

The only place in Town

TO buy No. 1 Ladies' and Gents' Kid Gloves of all colors,

MUNGER & BASSETT.

Palmer, March 20, 1852. 48tf

Feathers, Carpetings,

CROCKERY, and a general quantity of House Keeping Goods.

MUNGER & BASSETT.

Palmer, March 20, 1852. 48tf

Embossed Envelopes.

A NEW LOT of Card and Billet envelopes embossed and plain, of various sizes and styles, just received and for sale at the Journal Office.

As we were very Fortunate

IN the purchase of several old stocks of Goods in this place, *so shall our customers* be likewise *fortunate* in their purchases from us if they call soon, as the prices we have lately made for them are fast closing them off. Call soon and befriend yourselves.

MUNGER & BASSETT.

Palmer, March 20, 1852. 48

Commonwealth of Massachusetts

HAMPDEN SS.

A. W. STOCKWELL, Esq., Commissioner of Insolvency, in and for said County of Hampden has issued a warrant against the estate of Calvin Bradway of Palmer, in said county, an Insolvent Debtor, and the payments of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said Insolvent Debtor, to him and for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said Insolvent will be held at a court of Insolvency at the office of Calvin Torrey, in Palmer in said county, on the 29th day of March at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the proof of debts and the choice of an Assignee or Assignees. PARKER W. WEBSTER.

Deputy Sheriff and Messenger.

March 15, 1852. 2w48

Our Stock of Cloths

AND Clothing was never better, and prices never lower, which is enough to say to all who want good clothes for a little money.

MUNGER & BASSETT.

Palmer, March 20, 1852. 48tf

Trunks and Valises,

PROBABLY the best assortment in this vicinity and according to our late arrangements, at the lowest prices.

MUNGER & BASSETT.

Palmer, March 20, 1852. 48

AS WE make the Tea trade a very important branch of our business, we would most *earnestly* solicit the trade of all lovers of the very best of Teas; among them we can please the palates and purse.

MUNGER & BASSETT.

Palmer, March 20, 1852. 48tf

To Poultry Breeders & Fanciers.

EGGS for setting can be furnished from the following varieties and at the following prices, and sent by express to any distance required at the expense of the orderer.

Grey Chittayongs per dozen,	$2,00
Golden Pheasant " "	2,00
Silver Pheasant " "	2,00
Yellow or Forb's Shangs per dozen,	2,00
Brown's Shangahas " "	2,00

All orders post paid, with cash in advance, will be promptly attended to.

C. P COLLINS.

Palmer Depot, March 19, 1852. 48tf

Excellent Quality of Sugars,

14, 16 and 18 lbs. for a Dollar, and as much common do. as you can carry away for a like quantity of the ready go down. You may depend upon it they merit your attention.

MUNGER & BASSETT.

Palmer, March 20, 1852. 48tf

Hats and Caps,

A GOOD assortment by

MUNGER & BASSETT.

Palmer, March 20, 1852. 48

Boots and Shoes.

A SUPERIOR assortment, cheap, by

MUNGER & BASSETT.

Palmer, March 20, 1852. 48

Billet Paper.

JUST received a beautiful assortment of Billet Paper of various styles—just the thing for writing pretty thoughts on—for sale cheap at the Journal Office.

W. I. Goods.

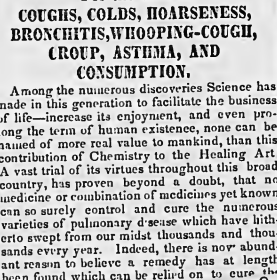
PROVISIONS, &c., &c.

40 Hhds. Molasses, various grades.
20 " Sugar " "
25 Bbls. " " "
10 " Molasses, N. O.
10 " Extra Solar Oil.
10 " English and American Linseed Oil
20 " Mess Beef.
10 " Dried Beef.
10 " Hams.

Together with an assortment of Groceries, Flour, Grain, Salt, &c., &c. For sale low by

HALL & VALENTINE.

Palmer, March 13th, 1852. 47tf



CHERRY PECTORAL

For the Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

Among the numerous discoveries Science has made in this generation to facilitate the business of life—increase its enjoyment, and even prolong the term of human existence, none can be named of more real value to mankind, than this contribution of Chemistry to the Healing Art A vast trial of its virtues throughout this broad country, has proven beyond a doubt, that no medicine or combination of medicines yet known can so surely control and cure the numerous varieties of pulmonary disease which have hitherto swept from our midst thousands and thousands every year. Indeed, there is now abundant reason to believe a remedy has at length been found which can be relied on to cure the most dangerous affections of the lungs. Our space here will not permit us to publish any proportion of the cures affected by its use, but we would present the following opinions of eminent men, and refer further enquiry to the circular which the Agents below named, will always be pleased to furnish free, wherein are full particulars, and indisputable proofs of these facts.

FROM THE PRESIDENT OF AMHERST COLLEGE, THE CELEBRATED PROFESSOR HITCHCOCK.

James C. Ayer—Sir: I have used your Cherry Pectoral in my own case of deep-seated Bronchitis, and am satisfied from its chemical constitution, that it is an admirable compound for the relief of laryngial and bronchial difficulties, If my opinion as to its superior character can be of any service, you are at liberty to use it as you think proper.

EDWARD HITCHCOCK, L. L. D.

From the widely celebrated

PROFESSOR SILLIMAN, M. D., L. L. D., Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy, &c., Yale College, Member of the Lit. Hist. Med. Phil. and Scientific Societies of America and Europe.

"I deem the Cherry Pectoral an admirable composition from some of the best Materia Medica, and a very effective remedy for the class of diseases it is intended to cure."

New Haven, Ct., Nov. 1, 1849.

MAJOR PATTISON, President of the S. C. Senate, states that he has used the Cherry Pectoral with wonderful success, to cure an inflamation of the lungs.

From one of the first Physicians in Maine.

Saco, Me., April 26, 1849.

Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell. Dear Sir: I am now constantly using your Cherry Pectoral in my practice, and prefer it to any other medicine for pulmonary complaints. From observation of many severe cases, I am convinced it will cure coughs, colds, and diseases of the lungs, that have put to defiance all other remedies.

I invarinably recommend its use in cases of consumption, and consider it much the best remedy known for that disease.

Respectfully yours,

I. S. CUSHMAN, M. D.

Prepared and sold by JAMES. C. AYER, Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Sold in Palmer Depot, by Dr. Wm. Holbrook; in Thorndike, by W. N. Packard; in Stafford Springs by J. H. Nutting, and by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine everywhere.

KID Gloves! Kid Gloves! at

T. C. DENECKE'S

Monson, May, 1851. 4tf

PURE Burnt and Ground Java Coffee, an article rarely found, for sale by

MUNGER & BASSETT.

Palmer, Feb. 28, 1852. 45tf

Writing Paper.

FOOLSCAP, Common Letter, Bath, Gilt Edged and other kinds of paper for sale low at the Journal Office. 44tf

500 LBS. Superior Boston Smoked Hams, at

MUNGER & BASSETT'S.

Palmer, Feb. 12, 1852. 43tf

T. C. LEONARD, Agt.

DEALER IN

Foreign and American Marble,

PALMER, MASS.

☞ **Shop** about half a mile East of Palmer Depot.

Tombstones, Monuments and Table Tops, made to order at short notice.

Palmer, Feb. 21, 1852. tf44

Farm to Sell or Rent.

POSSESSION 1st of April. Those wishing to get a great Bargain, call on the subscriber at the Old Center of Palmer.

E. TURNER.

Palmer, Feb. 18, 1852. 44

Franklin Fire Insurance Company.

Capital $300,000!

THE Franklin Fire Insurance Co., located at Saratoga Springs, N. Y. and at Worcester, Mass., is one of the best Stock Insurance Companies in New England. Their terms are reasonable and they pay their losses with that promptness which gives character and stability to a company.

In conformity to the requirements of the laws of the State of New York, the Franklin Fire Insurance Company of New York, have just submitted to the Controller the following statement of the condition of said company at the close of the year 1851. The Capital of this Company consists of:

Securities approved by the Controller on the 12th day of March, 1851,	$100,000 00	
Bonds and Mortgages on Real Estate,	144,000 00	
Cash on hand,	56,000 00	
		$300,000 00
Whole amount of Cash Premiums received since April 1st, 1851,	$34,312 98	
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Whole amount of losses and expenses paid	$4,704 41	
Amount paid for reinsurance and refunded on Canceled Policies,	1,309 67	$16,014 08
Net Cash Balance of Premiums January 1st, 1853,		$18,298 90
Amount of losses not due by terms of contract,		$5,800 00
Amount of claims rejected on account of fraud, for which the Company do not consider themselves liable,		$4,500 00
Amount due on demand,		Nothing

SARATOGA COUNTY, ss. Cady Hollister, of Ballston, and Wm. L. Avery, of Saratoga Springs, in said County, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the former is President and the latter Secretary of said Company, that the above statement is shown by the books of said Company, and we believe the same to be true.

CADY HOLLISTER, President,

WM. L. AVERY, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 31st day of January, 1852. S. B. EDWARDS, Justice of the Peace.

Farmers are invited to examine the following advantageous terms which the company holds out to them:

Perpetual Insurance.

This Company insures the First Class Farm Property, upon the following very advantageous terms for the Farmer, viz:

The Company issue policies for any number of years less than thirty, at 2 1-2 per cent upon the sum insured, paid in in cash.

For this we issue certificates of increased Capital Stock, together with a perpetual Policy of Insurance.

Thus the insured becomes a stockholder to the amount of cash premium paid by him.—This stock shares equally with the $300,000 original capital stock of the Company in the dividend of profits. With holders of perpetual policies the Secretary opens an account on the Books of the Company as follows: At the expiration of the first year from the date of the policy (as also each succeeding year) the insurer is charged 15 cents for each $100, on the amount insured, and at the same time credited with the dividends that day declared on his stock from which amount of dividend said sum (charged for insurance) being 15 cents for $100—or $1,50 for $1000 is deducted, and the balance paid to the insured in cash

To make the system still better understood, suppose a person applies for a perpetual policy of $1000—for this we charge 2 1-2 per cent, paid in in cash: Amount of premium $25, entitling him to $25 stock. At the end of each year he is charged $1,50 for the last year's insurance—at the same time the Company declare a dividend of 10 per cent on their capital stock, amounting to $2,50. From this amount of dividend deduct $1,50 and you have $1 left.—Thus it will be seen that the simple interest on your stock has paid one year's insurance, and earned $1 besides, and the stock is left at par, and this insurance is not subject to any of the uncertain contingencies attending a note system in a mutual company, there being no liabilities to assessments; and by this system the insured saves the expense of renewal, the interest on his stock pays his insurance, and is entitled to the earnings of said stock over and above said simple interest. This stock is transferable upon the books of the Company whenever the policy is assigned. In case the holder of this stock wishes to withdraw from the Company at any time, the Company will upon three months' notice of such desire to withdraw and upon the surrender of the policy accompanying the same, redeem or purchase such stock at its actual value at the time of such redemption or purchase.

Among the inducements to the Farmer to enter this Company upon these terms, the following very naturally present themselves, viz:

First—The farmer gets a permanent insurance upon his property, and need not be constantly watchful to see that his insurance does not expire unexpectedly.

Second—The insurance is made and continued at incalculably less expense to the insured.

He would save $1,50 paid for survey and policy every five years, at least, during the whole time. He would also save quite a sum in the premiums paid.

We are enabled thus cheaply to insure by saving the great amount of labor and expense necessary to carry on the business on the old mutual plan.

G. M. FISK,

Agent for Palmer and vicinity.

February, 1852. 43.

PRIME quality of Mollasses for sale at 25 cents per gallon by

MUNGER & BASSETT.

Palmer, Feb. 28, 1852. 45tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscribers of 3 months standing are requested to call and pay their notes and accounts without delay.

T. WARD & Co.

Palmer, March 13, 1852. dtbaewistf46

Plows.

THE Subscriber keeps at his shop, about one mile east of the Depot Village, the different sizes of J. R. Whittemore & Co.'s celebrated Eagle Plows, which he will sell for cash at manufacturers' prices, or exchange for white oak timber.

F. BLANCHARD.

Palmer, Dec. 27. 35tf

A Chance for Employment.

TWO or three active business men are wanted to engage in a business that will yield them good wages. They will be hired by the month, or share the profits of the business.—None but trustworthy persons need apply. Enquire at this office.

Palmer, Feb. 4th, 1852. too42.

REMOVAL.

E. B. MILES & Co. have removed their stock of Goods from D. F. McGilvary's Block to the new Store in the west end of the Tockwotton House, where they will be happy to wait upon their customers.

Palmer Depot, Feb. 5, 1852. 42tf

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber by Note or Book account of more than thee months standing, are requested to make immediate payment and save costs.

CARLOS E. BOND.

Bondsville, January 24, 1852.

BETTER Black and Green Teas than were ever before kept in Palmer, can be had at

MUNGER & BASSETT'S.

Palmer, Feb. 12, 1852. 43tf.

CLOTHING

JUST received a fresh supply of Over Coats, Business Coats, Pants, and Vests of various styles and qualities adapted to the season, which he will sell cheaper than ever. Call and see

L. A. BAILEY, Merchant Tailor.

Hall & Valentine's Block, No. 4.

Palmer, Dec. 6.

READY Made Clothing at

T. C. DENECKE'S

Monson, May, 1851. 4tf

BROADCLOTHS of all shades, colors and prices at

T. C. DENECKE'S

Monson, May, 1851. 4tf

BAILEY'S Caps, very handsome and fashionable at

T. C. DENECKE'S

Monson, May, 1851. 4tf

BEACH, Kempshall and other favorite brands of Flour, at

MUNGER & BASSETT'S.

Palmer, Feb. 12, 1852. 43tf

REMOVAL.

T. WARD & Co. would inform their customers that they have removed from D. F. McGilvary's Block to a new Store in the Tockwotton House.

Palmer Depot, Feb. 5, 1852. tf42

Letter Envelopes.

BUFF Letter Envelopes, for sale by the pack, very cheap, at the Journal Office.

Feb. 12, 1852. tf43

150 PAIRS Men's, Women's and Children's Boots and Shoes, a little out of style for sale at cost at J. BOWLES'.

☞ Opposite the Depot.

Palmer, Feb. 28, 1852. 45tf

Commercial Note Paper.

JUST the thing for business men to write letters on, for sale at the Journal Office.

Feb. 12, 1852. 43tf

Last Call.

ALL persons having unsettled accounts with the subscriber are informed that they will go into an attorney's hands for collection after 15th inst.

A. P. CHAPMAN.

P. S. Books may be found until then at the old place of business.

Palmer, March 1, 1852. 46tf

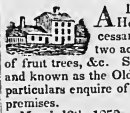
Westfield State Normal School.

THE next term of this school will commence Wednesday, April 7th, and continue 14 weeks. The conditions of membership are the following: Applicants, if males, must be at least 17 years of age, and 16 at least, if females. An examination in Reading, Spelling, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography and Grammar is required, conducted by the Board of Visitors and the Secretary of the Board of Education. *All must be present on the first day of the term.* A testimonial of good character must be presented by the applicant. It must be the design of all to become teachers. An attendance of three terms is required, two of which must be in succession. A charge of $1 a term is made to each member of the school for the use of text books and for incidental expenses. The school will be limited to 84 members. Board will cost about $2,00 per week, including washing, &c. No charge is made for tuition.

D. S. ROWE, *Principal.*

March 9, 1852. 473w

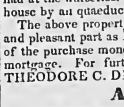
For Sale.



A Large and commodious House, Barn, and other necessary buildings, with about two acres of land, with a variety of fruit trees, &c. Situated in Palmer Centre and known as the Old Parsonage. For further particulars enquire of F. P. BISSELL on the premises.

March 13th, 1852. 47tf

HOUSE FOR SALE in Monson.



A NEW and well built two-story Cottage, containing eight large and well lighted rooms, pantry, wash-room and good cellar, with a new Barn and Carriage house, wood house and other necessary out buildings, and two acres of choice land, with over two hundred the best kind of fruit trees that could be had at the nurseries. The water comes in the house by an aqueduct.

The above property is situated in as healthy and pleasant part as Monson can afford. Part of the purchase money can remain on bond or mortgage. For further particulars inquire of THEODORE C. DENECKE on the premises.

ALSO,

A neat, handsome building in the Centre of Monson, favorably known as "Denecke's Clothing and Tailoring Establishment." This is one of the best chances for one who wishes to commence business. The shop will be sold with or without Goods, to suit the purchaser. The south part is fitted up and adapted for a Boot and Shoe store; it is a very good opening, for the universal call (in this part of the town) is for a good Bootmaker. The south part is to let now and if the shop is not sold by the first of May, then the Tailor's shop will be to let likewise. For further particulars inquire on the premises of

THEODORE C. DENECKE.

Monson, March 13th, 1852.

POETRY.

When I am Old.

When I am old—and, O how soon
Will life's sweet morning yield to noon,
And noon's broad, fervid, earnest light
Be shaded in the solemn night!
Till, like a story well nigh told,
Will seem my life—when I am old.

When I am old, this breezy earth
Will lose for me its voice of mirth—
The streams will have an undertone
Of sadness not by right their own;
And Spring's sweet power in vain unfold
In rosy charms—when I am old.

When I am old, I shall not care
To deck with flowers my faded hair;
'T will be no vain desire of mine
In rich and costly dress to shine;
Bright jewels and the brightest gold
Will charm me naught—when I am old.

When I am old, my friends will be
Old, and infirm, and bowed, like me;
Or else, their bodies 'neath the sod,
Their spirits dwelling safe with God,
The old church bell will long have tolled
Above the rest—when I am old.

When I am old, I'd rather bend
Thus sadly o'er each buried friend,
Than see them lose the earnest truth,
That marks the friendship of our youth;
'T will be so sad to have them cold
Or strange to me—when I am old!

When I am old—O how it seems
Like the wild lunacy of dreams,
To picture in prophetic rhyme
That dim, far distant, shadowy time;
So distant that it seems o'er bold
Even to *say*—"When I am old!"

When I am old?—perhaps ere then
I shall be missed from haunts of men;
Perhaps my dwelling will be found
Beneath the green and quiet mound,
My name by stranger hands enrolled
Among the dead—ere I am old.

Ere I am old—O let me give
My life to learning *how to live!*
Then shall I meet with willing heart
An early summons to depart,
Or find my lengthened days consoled
By God's sweet peace—when I am old.

Set a Good Example.

Nothing is so easy as to preach and talk of the obligations which we are under to do justly and to walk humbly; but it is altogether a different matter to write, and preach, and talk simply by example. And yet, though the former be useful, how much more valuable and effective is the latter! What are these most beautiful essays on the cardinal virtues, compared with the excellencies of a life in which these virtues have a living, vital existence? It was not alone the doctrines, advanced with such dignified and persuasive eloquence, by our Saviour Jesus Christ, nor the wonderful miracles performed by him, which made the hearts of men follow after him; these were rendered doubly effectual by the example which he set at all times, even under the most trying circumstances. And so it is now, in a human sense by mere human hopes. Men may preach, and the world will listen, but profit comes by example. A parent, for instance, inculcates gentleness to his children by many sound precepts, but they see him treat his beast in a rude and angry manner, and, in consequence, his instructions are worse than lost, for they are neither heeded nor respected.—His example, as a gentle and humane man, would have been sufficient for his children, without one word or command. Men are just like children in this respect, and imitate a good example, while mere words, no matter how good and true, without such an example will pass into one ear and out of the other.

DISEASE PROPAGATED BY BANK NOTES.—Dr. Thomas H. Buckler, who was for several years physician to the Baltimore almshouse has recently published a History of Epidemic Cholera. He says:

"Since the money pressure of 1837, the banks in many of the States have issued several millions of one, two, and three dollar notes, the effect of which has been to drive silver out of circulation. The inmate of a small pox hospital generally keeps what money he may chance to have about his person. If he wants a lemon, he sends a note saturated with the poison, and having, perhaps the very sea-sick odor of the small pox, to a confectioner, who takes it of course.—On leaving the hospital, the convalescent from the loathsome disease pays some twelve or fifteen dollars board. Provisions are wanted for the other patients; and the notes are sent to market, where they are taken by town and country people, and may pass through twenty different hands in a single day. It would be impossible to conceive of any better mode of distributing the poison of a disease known to be so very contagious and infectious. It could hardly be worse if so many rags were distributed from the clothing of small pox patients.

☞ There is a story told of a tame magpie, which was seen busily employed in a garden gathering pebbles, and with much solemnity and a studied air dropping them in a hole about eighteen inches deep, made to receive a post. After dropping each stone, it cried currack! triumphantly, and set off for another. On examining the spot, a poor toad was found in the hole, which the magpie was stoning for his amusement.

Shawl Printing.

Being in New York the present week, we were highly pleased to accept an invitation to visit the Paris Dying and Printing Works, for the printing of Cashmere Shawls, situated on the First Avenue and corner of Third street, where we witnessed the whole process of printing the Shawls now in market, which successfully rival in beauty the celebrated Cashmeres. The American article is retailed at from six to ten dollars, while the foreign costs from fifteen to four or five hundred dollars. For brilliancy of colors, fineness of texture, and elegance of figure, we confess that we can see no essential difference—except in a critical examination.—The above works occupy three stories of the building, or four, including the basement, and between one and two hundred hands are engaged in the preparation, printing and finishing of the shawls for market. They are wove in Woodbury at the Hotchkissville works, then brought to the New York establishment, where they are bleached, and otherwise prepared for the stamps of every variety of pattern and every combination of color. The shawls are stretched upon tables and the work of printing goes on—one man making an impression with one color, and thus the work continues until the whole combination is completed, when the fabric is removed to the steaming tubs, where these colors are all set so that they cannot be obliterated by ordinary washing or exposure. The fabric then passes through other hands, until it reaches the press, which is the last operation previous to packing for the market. At the Printing establishment above named, are impressed with figures various other goods, such as table and piano covers, silk and cotton goods, &c. The principal of the company is Wm. B. Hotchkiss, Esq.—*N. H. Palladium.*

HEARING WITH THE TEETH.—That faculty which we call "hearing," can as well be conveyed to the mind by means of the teeth as the ear. Curious as this assertion may appear, it is easy to prove it by the following simple experiment:

Lay a watch upon a table, glass side downwards; then stand so far from it that you cannot in the ordinary way, hear the ticking. Now place one end of a small stick (say six feet long) upon the back of the watch, and grip the teeth to the other; with the fingers close each ear, to exclude all external noise; the beat of the watch will then be as audible as if placed against the ear.—All other sounds can be conveyed in the same manner, no matter how long the stick is; for instance, if one end is put upon a piano-forte in the sitting-room facing a garden, and the stick is thirty or forty feet long, extending to the farther end of the lawn or walk; now if the instrument be ever so lightly played, "the time" will be distinguished by any person applying the teeth to the opposite end of the stick. The simple explanation of this phenomenon is that there is an auditory passage from the mouth communicating with the tymphanum of the ear. Hence persons hard of hearing listen with their mouths open.

IMMENSITY OF SPACE.—In Household Words it is said, imagine a railway from here to the sun. How many hours is the sun from us? Why, if we were to send a baby in an express train, going incessantly a hundred miles an hour, without making any stoppages, the baby would grow to be a boy—the boy would grow to be a man—the man would grow old and die—without seeing the sun, for it is distant more than a hundred years from us. But what is this compared to Neptune's distance? Had Adam and Eve started, by our railway, at the creation, to go from Neptune to the Sun, at the rate of fifty miles an hour, they would not have got there yet; for Neptune is more than six thousand years from the centre of our system.

☞ A drive unequalled in the world for combined comfort and novelty, will be the plank road now projected from Milwaukie to Mackinaw—*two hundred miles through an unbroken wilderness.*

BUSINESS CARDS.

TORREY & BARLOW,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
PALMER, MASS.
Office first door East of the Nassowanno House.
C. TORREY. M. BARLOW.
jan. 13. 39 tf.

T. C. DENECKE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Monson, May, 1851 4tf

F. T. WALLACE,
COUNSELLOR & ATTORNEY.
All business entrusted to him will be conducted with promptness and care. Particular attention paid to collecting.
Palmer, April 6, 1850. 1tf

N. L. WAIT,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 5, McGILVRY'S BLOCK.
All work done with despatch and in the best manner.
Palmer, May 24th, 1851

S. W. CONE,
DEALER IN
Foreign & Domestic Marble,
WARE, MASS.
☞ Tombstones, and Monuments of all descriptions constantly on hand or made to order.—All orders promptly attended to.

How to drive off the Blues.
WALK into T. C. Denecke's store, buy a New Suit of Clothes, and the way he manages to fit and give satisfaction, will drive away the hardest kind of Blues.
A few more of those much admired Tweeds just received at T. C. DENECKE'S.
Monson, May 24th, 1851 tf 5

THE CELEBRATED

In all its Various forms,
CONTAINING NO ALCOHOL.

A certain cure for for Pain in the Stomach, Heartburn, Habitual Costiveness, Acid Stomach, Headache, loss of appetite, Piles, Night Sweats, Asthma or Phthisic, Flatulence or wind in the Stomach, Nervousness, coldness of the extremities, weakness of the limbs,

GENERAL DEBILITY,

and all the indescribable symptoms of this universal disease.

They are also the best tonic known for the prevention and cure of

FEVER AND AGUE.

These Bitters have received the

Highest Testimonials

ever offered to the public in favor of any medicine in the world, and are approved by some of the best physicians, who use them in their practice.

For the most satisfactory proof of the success of this remedy, see pamphlets containing full particulars and certificates from

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

and other parties well known to the public.—Any individual wishing further information respecting this

INVALUABLE MEDICINE,

are invited to call on the Agents, and satisfy themselves by reference to numerous letters and certificates of the highest respectability.

DR. GEO. B. GREEN, Proprietor, Windsor Vt.

REED, BATES & AUSTIN, Wholesale Druggists, No. 26 Merchants' Row, Boston. General Agents.

Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

CAUTION.—Each bottle of the OXYGENATED BITTERS, will have the outside wrapper printed in English, French and Spanish, with the signatures of Geo. B. Green, Proprietor, upon three sides, and in addition, a finely engraved label upon the top of the bottle, with the signature of Reed, Bates & Austin, who are the sole General Agents, and to whom all orders must be addressed.

For sale by Dr. Wm. Holbrook, Palmer Depot; O. F. Packard & Co., Three Rivers; W. N. Packard, Thorndike; N. F. Rogers & Co. and T. F. Packard, Monson. 14 1y

Notice!

THE Subscriber keeps the following popular Medicines for sale as cheap as the cheapest and as good as the best:

Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla,
Oxygenated Bitters,
Rogers' Compound Liverwort Tar and Chanchalagua,
Holman's Cod Liver Oil,
Holman's Restorative,
Dr Tobias' Venitian Liniment,
Dr Carter's Compound Pulmonary Balsam,
Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor,
McAllister's All Healing Ointment,
Masta's, Thayer's Roger's and other Pills,
Dr Somerville's Cedar Plaster,
Essex Strengthening Plaster,
Dadd's Heave Powder and Horse Liniment,
And various other medicines too numerous too mention.

A. R. MURDOCK.
Bondsville, Nov. 22, 1851 31tf

DOESKINS, Cassimeres, the best assortment in this county at T. C. DENECKE'S
Monson, May, 1851. 4tf

CASH

WILL be paid for *good clean BUCKWHEAT*, in any quantity, by
HALL & VALENTINE.
Palmer, Nov. 8, 1851. 29 too

Book Binding.

ALL kinds of Books, Magazines, &c., Bound in the best possible manner and on reasonable terms at this Office.

Stoves! Stoves!!

IN consequence of the late fire the subscriber has removed his place of business to No. 1 Furnace Row directly under the Printing Office, and is now ready to supply his Patrons with Stoves, Stove Pipe, Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware with other articles usually kept in a Stove Store. Persons in want are respectfully invited to call. J. S. BAILEY.
Palmer, May 7, 1851. 4tf

VESTINGS! Vestings! Vestings! the best, the neatest and the greatest assortment at T. C. DENECKE'S
Monson, May, 1851. 4tf

JOB PRINTING.

EVERY variety of Book, Job and Card Printing executed promptly and on reasonable terms at the JOURNAL Office.

Handbills,	Waybills,
Billheads,	Ball Tickets,
Circulars,	Business and
Pamphlets,	Visiting Cards,

done in the best manner at short notice A general assortment of Cards and fancy paper always on hand.

Silver Spoons.

AND other Silver ware in great variety for sale low by F. O. BROOKS.
Palmer, May 31, 1851. 6 tf

PRINTERS pretend to say, that to sell Goods a man must advertise, well here she goes:

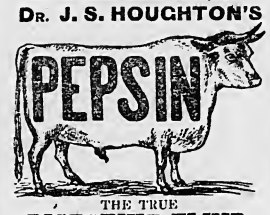
Gents

I have Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins and Vestings of every variety, color or quality, Hat's, Caps, Shirts, Collars, Cravats, Drawers, Gloves, Umbrellas, in fact, any thing a man needs for wearing and withall, I am one of *the* Tailors.—very Garment *warranted*, so please give me a call.
T. C. DENECKE.
Monson Sept 0. 22 tf

MESS BEEF
DRIED BEEF
HAMS
for sale by the barrel.
HALL & VALENTINE.
Palmer, Feb. 27, 1852. 45tf

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1851, by J. S. HOUGHTON, M. D., in the clerk's Office of the District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

Another Scientific Wonder!
GREAT CURE FOR
DYSPEPSIA!
DR. J. S. HOUGHTON'S



THE TRUE
DIGESTIVE FLUID,
OR, GASTRIC JUICE.

Prepared from Rennet, or the fourth Stomach of the Ox, after directions of Baron Liebeg, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. Houghton, M D. Philadelphia, Pa.

This is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Constipation, and Debility, Curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own Agent, the Gastric Juice,

☞ Half a teaspoonful of Pepsin, infused in water, will digest or disolve, *Five Pounds of Roast Beef in about two hours*, out of the stomach.

PEPSIN is the chief element, or Great Digesting Principle of the Gastric Juice—the *Solvent of the Food*, the *Purifying, Preserving*, and *Stimulating* Agent of the Stomach and Intestines. It is extracted from the Digestive Stomach of the Ox, thus forming an Artificial Digestive Fluid, precisely like the natural Gastric Juice in its Chemical powers, and furnishing a Complete and Perfect Substitute for it. By the aid of this preparation, the pains and evils of Indigestion and Dyspepsia are removed, just as they would be by a healthy Stomach, It is doing wonders for Dyspeptics. curing cases of Debility, emaciation, nervous decline and Dyspeptic Consumption, supposed to be on the verge of the grave. The scientific evidence upon which it is based, is in the highest degree curious and remarkable.

Scientific Evidence.

Baron Liebig in his celebrated work on Animal Chemistry, says: "An artificial Digestive Fluid, analogous to the Gastric Juice, may be readily prepared from the mucous membrane of the stomach of the Calf, in which various articles of food, as meat and eggs will be *softened, changed and digested, just in the same manner as they would be in the human stomach.*"

Dr. Combe, in his valuable writings on the "Physiology of Digestion," observes that "a diminuation of the due quantity of the Gastric Juice is a prominent and all-prevailing cause of Dyspepsia;" and he states that "a distinguished professor of medicine in London, who was severely afflicted with this complaint, finding everything else to fail, had recourse to the Gastric Juice, obtained from the stomachs of living animals, *which proved completely successful.*

Dr. Graham, author of the famous works on "Vegetable Diet," says: "It is a remarkable fact in physiology, that the stomachs of animals macerated in water, impart to the fluid the property of dissolving various articles af food, and effecting a kind of *artificial digestion* of them *in no wise different from the natural digestive process.*

☞ Call on the Agent, and get a descriptive circular, gratis, giving a large amount of scientific evidence, similar to the above, together with reports of remarkable cures, from all parts of the United States.

As a Dyspepsia Curer,

Dr. Houghton's Pepsin has produced the most marvelous effects, in curing cases of *Debility, Emaciation, Nervous Decline*, and *Dyspeptic Consumption.* It is impossible to give the details of cases in the limits of this advertisement; but authenticated certificates have been given of more than Two Hundred Remarkable Cures, in Philadelphia, New York and Boston alone.—These were not only rapid and wonderful, but permanent,

It is a great Nervous Antidote, and particularly useful for tendency to Bilious disorder, Liver Complaint, Fever and Ague, or badly treated Fever and Ague, and evil efforts of Quinine, Murcury, and other drugs upon the Digestive Organs, after a long sickness. Also, for excess in eating, and too free use of ardent spirits. *It almost reconciles Health with Intemperance.*

Old Stomach Complaints.

There is no form of Old Stomach Complaints which it doesn't seem to reach & remove at once. No matter how bad they may be, it gives instant relief! *A single dose removes all the unpleasant symptoms*; and it only needs to be repeated for a short time to make these good efforts permanent. Purity of blood, and vigor of body follow at once. It is particularly excellent in cases of Nausea, Vomiting, Cramps, Soreness of the pit of the Stomach, distress after eating, low, cold state of the Blood, Heaviness, Lowness of Spirits, Despondency, Emaciation, Weakness, tendency to Insanity, Suicide, &c.

Dr. Houghton's Pepsin, is sold by nearly all the dealers in fine drugs and popular medicines, throughout the United States. It is prepared in Powder and Fluid form—and in prescription vials for the use of Physicians.

Private circulars for the use of Physicians, may be obtained of *Dr.* Houghton, or his Agts., describing the whole process of preparation, and giving the authority upon which the claims of this new remedy are based. As it is not a secret remedy, no objection can be raised against its use by Physicians in respectable standing and regular practice. Price One Dollar per bottle.

☞ *Observe this!*—Every bottle of the genuine Pepsin bears the written signature of J. S Houghton, M. D., sole proprietor, Philadelphia, Pa. Copy-right and Trade Mark secured.

☞ Sold by all *Druggists* and dealers in Medicines

Agents.—Dr. Wm. Holbrook, Palmer Depot, Bliss & Haven, Springfield; M. B. Green, Worcester; A. Fitch, Amherst; Dealers in Barre.

Watches!

A LARGE lot of Gold and Silver Watches just received and will be sold cheap. Also, a fine lot of clocks.
Palmer, May 31, 1851. F. O. BROOKS. 6t

SHIRTS! Bosoms! Dickeys! Silk and Linen Cravats in endless variety at T. C. DENECKE'S
Monson, May, 1851. 4 tf

Fire! Fire!!

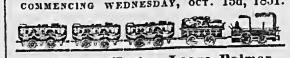
THE Subscriber is Agent for some of the best Fire Insurance Companies in the United States, and will take risks on the most favorable terms.
GEORGE W. RANDELL.
Palmer, March 22d, 1851. 51 ft

Cuff Pins.

THE Subscriber has just received a lot of beautiful Cuff Pins—pretty ornaments for any lady. Call and see them.
F. O. BROOKS.
Palmer August 2. 15tf

New-London, Willimantic and Palmer R. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
COMMENCING WEDNESDAY, OCT. 15d, 1851.



Passenger Trains Leave Palmer

For Willimantic, Hartford, Norwich, New-London, Stonnington and Providence

5,45 A. M. Freight train, with passenger car connecting with the first train for Hartford, at Willimantic, (8,15) and at Norwich with train on Norwich and Worcester R. R., arriving at New London at 11, A. M.

10,45, A. M. After the arrival of the Express trains pr W. R. R. and stages, connecting at Willimantic (12,25 A. M.) with train from Hartford, arriving at New London 1,45, P. M., connecting with steamer Chicopee for Stonington and Providence, via Stonington R. I.

2,40 P. M. After the arrival of Trains from Springfield and Boston, connecting at Willimantic (4,30) for Hartford, New Haven and New York; at New London (6,) with the evening boats for New York, at 10 P. M.

Leave New London

For Norwich, Willimantic, Hartford and Palmer.

6,50 A. M. Connecting at Willimantic, (8,15) with the H. P. & F. R. R., for Hartford and New York, and at Palmer (10 00) with Western R. R. for Springfield, Albany and Boston.

12,00 A. M. After the arrival of the steamer Chicopee from Stonington, connecting at Norwich, (12,35,) with N. & W. R. R., arriving at Palmer 5,30 P. M.

3,00 P. M. Connecting at Willimantic (4,30,) for Hartford, New Haven and New York, and at Palmer, (6,00,) for Springfield, Albany and Boston.

The 5,45 a m train from Palmer and the 12 m train from New London are Freight trains with Passenger Car attached.

☞ Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before entering the cars.

Stages

Run from the principal Stations on the line of the Road to Towns in vicinity.
A. G. DARROW, Supt.
Oct. 15th, 1851. tf 27

Horse Shoeing.

THE Subscriber has lately had a new shop fitted up, a few rods from Main street, North side the Rail Road, where he is prepared to do Horse Shoeing in the best possible manner. Having had many years experience in this branch of business, he flatters himself that he can do work to the satisfaction of all customers. JAMES GORMLEY.
Palmer Depot, June 7, 1851 7 tf

Coffins.

THE Suscribrer keeps constantly on hand a good assortment of Mahogany, Black Walnut, White Wood and Pine Coffins, which he will furnish with shrouds and plates, if desired, and will deliver them if wished.
J. S. LOOMIS.
Palmer, Oct. 19, 1850. tf 29

NOTICE TO INVALIDS.

Dr. and Mrs. Drake,
No. 259, Greene St. New York,
Successors to the late Celebrated
MRS. MOTT,
FEMALE PHYSICIAN,
Formerly corner of Lynde and Cambridge Sts.,
BOSTON, MASS.;

Would inform her old patients and such others as may desire to try her medicines that having visited the several towns mentioned in previous advertisements during the four months proposed, they will now be prepared to furnish Mrs. Mott's well known remedies, and be consulted at their residence as above, on the use of them in the following diseases:

Debility, Decline, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Nervous symptoms, Neuralgia, Tic Doulroux, Asthma, Phthisic, Bronchial affections, Female Weaknesses of all kinds, Catarrh Coughs, Colds, Scroffula, Kings Evil, Salt Rheum, Canker, Ringworm and all other scorbutic or cutaneous diseases, Hemorrhoids or Piles, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Worms, Complaints of the Kidneys, Bladder, and many others, in the treatment of which Mrs. Mott was so universally successful, and such as Dr. and Mrs. Drake do not hesitate to pledge themselves to cure or relieve with her remedies which are prepared by themselves from the original receipts that have been in the family for the two past generations.

The success that Dr. and Mrs Drake have met with during their recent visits has fully equalled and even surpassed the hopes of their most sanguine patients and their friends.

DR. DRAKE (*Mrs. Mott's Son-in-Law*) has for several years devoted himself to Mrs. Mott's system of medicine and method of curing diseases, and also traveled with her several seasons, this is mentioned to assure invalids that it is not proposed to introduce a new system, but one practised for many years, giving universal satisfaction and proving a blessing to thousands when others had failed. To those unacquainted with the nature and system of our medicine, it may be proper to state, that no Mercury or other Mineral preparations are used, no hot medicines, or cold water, but preparations of

Herbs, Roots, Flowers, Vegetable, and Essential Oils, Gums, Balsams and Simples;

Forming in fact an union of the simples of the Materai Medica and the Herbal Medico therefore called vegetable.

MRS. DRAKE wishes to impress upon the minds of those whom it may interest, that she was carefully educated by her Mother (*the late Mrs. Mott*) expressly for the profession and that she for some years previous to her mothrr's decease practised in conjunction with her. This fact will be readily remembered by all patients under their care in Boston and vicinity. MRS. DRAKE would assure those persons calling on her for advice &c. that it will be her aim to pursue the same upright and candid manner to all, for which Mrs. Mott was so celebrated, and universally respected.

☞ To invalids residing at a distance and those that are unable to call upon us in person we would state that if we are informed by letter, or through some friend, the symptoms attendant upon, mode of attack, and the unnatural state of the patient, we can prescribe the necessary remedies to be used in their complaints, and forward the same with full directions by express, free of their charge from New York.

DR. DRAKE attends to male patients, MRS. DRAKE to females and children. Advice gratis. The price of medicines will be the same as formely. All communications post paid promptly attended to. Letters &c should be addressed to 259 Green-st. New York—our city residence. For further particulars address a letter as above and the enquirer will receive a prompt reply with full instructions &c.
Sept. 13 6m

Rings!

THE Subscriber has the prettiest styles and best quality of Finger Rings, both for Ladies and Gentlemen that were ever brought into town Call and purchase one or more while the assortment is large. F. O. BROOKS.
Palmer, May 31, 1851. 6 tf

HATS, Hats, Hats and Caps, all qualities and prices at T. C. DENECKE'S
Monson, May, 1851. 4tf

STATIONERY,
BLANKS,
Blank Books, Envelopes,
TOYS, PERFUMERY,
BRUSHES,
FANCY GOODS
AND
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
Without number, for sale by
ELIHU GEER,
10 State St., Hartford, Conn.
ALSO.
CARD, JOB, BOOK & FANCY
STEAM PRINTING!
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
On the lowest terms, and with the utmost dispatch.

ALL KINDS OF
LETTER, CAP, NOTE AND OTHER WRITING
FANCY & FLOWER PAPER;
WHITE, BUFF & ENAMELED ENVELOPES;
GOLD PENS,
PENCIL CASES, STEEL PENS AND PEN HOLDERS;
INKSTANDS, OF EVERY STYLE;
BLACK, BLUE, RED, COPYING & INDELIBLE INK;
WAFERS, SEALING WAX,
Blot Pads, Blotting Paper, Pen Racks,
WRITING SAND, TWINE STANDS;
Slate and Lead Pencils;
RUBBER, RUBBER BALLS AND TOYS;
VESTA LIGHTS, SLATES,
Water Color Paints and Brushes;
GUM LABELS;
ERASERS, Scissors & Shears, Pen & Pocket KNIVES,
Writing Desks, Work Boxes,
BACKGAMMON BOARDS, CHESS-MEN, DOMINOES,
PAPER WEIGHTS,
Porte Monnaies, Wallets, Pocket Books, Bankers' Cases, Purses;
INNUMERABLE GAMES,
FOR CHILDREN AND OTHERS;
CHECK, ORDER AND HAY-SCALE BOOKS,
SAND AND WAFER BOXES,
BLANK BOOKS, LEGAL BLANKS,
PORTFOLIOS, CALENDARS,
LETTER PAPER & FANCY BOXES,
&c. &c. &c., at
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE GOODS AND PRICES, AT
No. 10 State Street,
NORTH-WEST OF THE STATE HOUSE PARK,
HARTFORD, CONN.

New Goods are received every week from the Manufacturers and Importers. Dec. 1851.

Important Announcement.

THE KING OF
PAIN KILLERS
IN A NEW DRESS.

That ONLY sovereign and *never failing* remedy for SUBDUING PAIN, and curing the worst *Burns, Scalds, Piles, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Rheumatism*, and all *cutaneous* and *inflamatory* diseases,

DALLEY'S
Magicial Pain Extractor,

In a New Dress and Boxes of much Enlarged size!

CAUTION.—Counterfeits in the Old Wrappers flood the market! Avoid them as you would poison!

GROSS IMPOSITION.

CAUTION TO DEALERS!—Unscrupulous venders of counterfeit Extractor, put up the spurious and deleterous stuff with a *few Boxes* of the *genuine Dalley* salve in each dozen, under a well imitated but *counterfeit wrapper* of the *old size* and thus offer it to dealers at a reduced price. This *BAIT* takes with many dealers, but the confiding who happen to use the counterfeit and poisonous stuff pays the penalty of the fraud!—aggravated diseases, unsightly deformity resulting from severe burns and wounds, and not unfrequently loss of life itself are the woful consequences! *Avoid Fraud.*

Buy the Dalley Salve *ONLY* in the *NEW DRESS.* You avoid *the danger* attending the use of *counterfeits*—are sure of getting the genuine article—and gain near 50 per cent, in quantity of Ointment!

☞ See the *new* Circulars for 1850.

MIND!—THE NEW ENVELOPE—THE LARGE BOXES—AND THE GENUINE ARTICLE

No other Salve but *Dalley's* can allay the pain of the worst Burns or Scalds in a few minutes, and *CURE* the wounds *WITHOUT SCAR! Emblems* on the *new Envelope—the Triangle, Serpent, Dove, Lion, Sun and Eagle.*

CAUTION EXTRA.

Beware of travelling *IMPOSTERS* who represent themselves as my Agents, offering Dalley's Extractor in the *old wrapper* at a reduced price, I solemnly caution the public against such *interlopers* and their *poisonous* nostrums. My *ONLY* travelling Agents in the New England States, are M. S. BURR, and I. B. TOUSEY.

H. DALLEY,
415 Broadway New York.;
Local Agents.—J. Bowles, Palmer Depot W. N. Packard, Thornbike; at the Company's and Atwood's stores, Three Rivers.
24 1y

Musical Instruments

F. O. BROOKS, has just received a fine assortment of Violins, Accordeons, Music Boxes &c. which he will sell very cheap.
Call and examine.
Palmer, May 31, 1851. 6 tf

WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS.

THE Publisher of the Journal having procured new materials for executing Wedding and Visiting Cards would invite those who may wish for such articles to give him a call. A good assortment of Cards generally on hand.
tf

THE PALMER JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY GORDEN M. FISK.

OFFICE CORNER OF MAIN AND THORNDIKE STS.

TERMS.—One Dollar and Fifty Cents per annum. A discount of Twenty-five Cents will be made to those who pay in *advance*.

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PALMER JOURNAL.

A BUSINESS AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER----INDEPENDENT IN EVERYTHING.

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ADVERTISING TERMS.

For one square three weeks One Dollar; for each subsequent insertion Twenty Cents. For half a square two-thirds of the above price.

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Travelers' Directory.

CARS LEAVE PALMER

For Boston, 8. 49, A. M., 1,49, 2. 25, 9,10, P. M

" New York, 10,44, 11,15, A. M. and 5,45, P. M

" Albany, 11,15, A. M. 7,30, P. M.

☞The 10,44, A. M. and 2,25, 6,14, 9,10, P. M trains do not stop at small way stations.

Freight Train with Passenger Car attached leaves for the East at 5,40 A. M.—West at 3,20 P. M.

Cars arrive from New London at 10 A. M., and 6,45 P. M. Leave Palmer for New London at 5,45, 10,45 A. M. and 2,40 P. M.

STAGES

Arrive from Enfield 9 1-2, from Southbridge Brimfield, Wales and Holland at 9; from Belchertown at 8 1-2; from Barre, Hardwick and Ware at 10; from Amherst and Belchertown at 12 A. M.

Leave for Amherst at 12 A. M., for Ware, Hardwick, Barre, Enfield, Belchertown, Brimfield, Southbridge, Wales and Holland, at 2,33 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THRILLING ADVENTURE.

"I never attended but one temperanee lecture," said our friend B., with a peculiar smile, "and I don't think I shall ever attend another."

"You probably found it dry?"

"Well, yes—but that isn't it. The lecture was well enough, but I got into such an awful scrape after it was over, that I never think of temperanee meetings without a shudder. I'll tell you about it. It was in Jersey city where I was something of a stranger, and the night was one of the worst of the season. Boreas! how it blew! It was enough to take your breath away. Well, sir, the lecture was over, and making out with the crowd I lingered in the doorway, contemplating the awful scene, when somebody took my arm.

"Where have you been?" said the sweetest voice in the world. "I have been looking for you everywhere."

Very much surprised, I turned my head and saw—but I can't describe her! It makes me mad now to think how prodigiously pretty she was! With her left hand she leaned on my arm; she was arranging her veil with her right, and did not notice my surprise.

"You have been looking for me?" I faltered.

"Come, let us be going," was her reply, pressing my arm.

"A thrill went to my heart. What to make of my lady's address, I did not know; but she was too charming a creature for me to refuse to accompany her.—We started off in the midst of the tempest, the noise of which prevented any conversation. At length she said with a scream—

"Put your arm around me, I shall blow away."

"I need not deseribe to you my sensation, as I pressed her to my side and hurried on. It was very dark; nobody saw us—and allowing her to guide my steps, I followed her motions through two or three streets, until she stopped before an elegant mansion.

"Have you your key?" she asked.

"My key!" I stammered, "there must be some mistake."

"O, I have one."

And as she opened the door, I stood waiting to bid her good night, or to have some explanation, when, turning quickly, she said—

"How queer you act to-night! ain't you coming in?"

There was something very tempting in the suggestion. Was I going in? A warm house and pretty woman were certainly objects of consideration, and it was dreary to think of facing the storm and of seeing her no more.

It took me three-quarters of a second to make up my mind, and in I went.—There was a dim light in a hall, and as my guide ran rapidly up stairs, why, I thought I could do nothing than to run up too. I followed her into a very dark room.

"Lock the door John," she said.

Now, as if I had been the only John in the world, I thought she knew me.—I felt for the key, and turned it in the lock without hesitation, wondering all the time what was coming next.

Then an awful suspicion of some horrid tricks flasfied upon my mind, for I had often heard of infatuated men being lured to their destruetion by pretty women, and I was on the point of re-opening the door, when my lady struck a light. Then—being an excessive modest man—I discovered to my dismay that I was in bed-room!—with a woman in a bed-room!—alone with a woman in a bed-room! I cannot describe my sensation. I said something, I don't know what it was, but she lighted her lamp, looked, stared at me an instant, turned as white as a pillow-case, and screamed—

"Who are you? How came you here? Go, quiek—leave the room—I—*I thought you were my husband!*" and eovering her face with her hands, she sobbed hysterically.

I was petrified. Of course, I was quite as anxious to leave, as she was to have me. But in my confusion, instead of going out at the door I came in, I unlocked another door, and walked into a eloset.

Before I could rectify my error, there came a terrible thundering at the first door. The lady sereamed; the noise increased; and I felt peculiar, knowing very well that now the lady's real husband had come, and that I was in rather a bad fix.

Well aware that it would not do to remain in the eloset, and convinced of the danger of meeting a man who might fall into the vulgar weakness of being jealous, I was trying to collect my scattered senses in the dark reeess, when the lady rushed to me and whispered in a mild manner—

"What shall I do? If you do not go he will kill me!"

"O—but consider—"

The thundering at the door drowned her voiee. She flew to open it. As the wrathful husband burst into the room, I thought I felt a little cold, and crept under some garments hanging in the eloset.

A gruff voiee roared and stormed.—Othello was jealous and revengeful; Desdemona innoeent and distressed—then I heard ominous sounds, as of some one looking under the bed.

"I know he is here! I saw him come into the house with you! You locked the d-o-o-r! I'll have his heart out!"

"Hear me! hear me! I will explain!"

As I was listening very attentively for the explanation, the garments under which I was concealed were quietly lifted and faney my feelings, discovered in such a situation by such a husband!"

"Well, B——," we cried, deeply interested, for we knew that every word of the story was true, "how did you get out of the scrape?"

"I used a violent remedy for so violent a complaint. Driven in a corner—my life in danger—perceiving at a glance that Othello was not as strong as I was, I threw myself upon him, fell with him and held him there, until I had given a full explanation of the error, made him hear reason, and tamed him to be as quiet as a lamb. Then I left, rather uneeremoniously, and I have never seen Othello or Desdemona sinee."

Manufacture of False Eyes.

From a reeent statement made by an eye maker in London, we extraet the following interesting particulars: "I make imitation *human eyes*. Here are two eases—one black and hazel, and the other blue and gray. Each contain 190 different eyes. Here are the ladies' eyes; you see they are clearer and not so bilious as the gentlemen's. There's more sparkle and brilliance about them.—There are a number of eyes come over from Franee, but these are generally *misfits*. They are sold cheap, and seldom match the other eye. Again, from not fitting tight over the ball, like those that are made expressly for a person, they seldom move "consentaneously," as it is termed, with the natural eye, and have, therefore, a very unpleasant and fixed look—worse almost than the defective eye itself. Our artificial eyes move so freely and have so natural appearance, that one gentleman passed nine doctors without his false eye being detected.—There is one lady who has been married three years to her husband, and I believe that he doesn't know that she has a false eye to this day. The generality of persons take out their eyes when they go to bed, and sleep with them either under their pillow or else in a tumbler of water beside their bed. Most married ladies never take out their eyes at all. Some people will wear out a false eye in half the time of others. This does not arise from the greater use of them, but from the increased secretion of the tears, which act on the false eye like acid on metal, and so corrode and roughen the surface. This roughness produees inflammation, and then a new eye becomes necessary. We generally make only one eye; but did once make two false eyes for a widow lady. She lost one first, and we repaired the loss so well for her, that on losing the other, she got us to make a second for her. False eyes are a great charity to servants; if they lose an eye no one will engage them. In Paris there is a charitable institution for the supply of false eyes to the poor; and I really think, if there was a similar establishment in this country for furnishing artificial eyes to those whose bread depends on their looks, like servants, it would do a great deal of good. We always supply eyes to such people at half price. Our usual price is £2 2s. for one of our best. I suppose we make from 300 to 400 false eyes every year."

A HUSBAND'S VISIT TO A DIVORCED WIFE, ALL THE WAY FROM CALIFORNIA.—In the early part of the spring of 1849, a gentleman of New Orleans, remarkable for that rotundity of form, and smiling expression of face which are generally the indica ions of good nature, free and easy manners, and a sober cast of thought, was suddenly seized with the California fever. His family consisted of a wife, and a baby taken from one of the orphan asylums. The anxiety he exhibited to lodge and provision them during his intended absence, was the only care he was ever known to have experieneed.—But the wife was a loving and dutiful one, and she declared her willingness to endure almost any privation to promote his welfare.

He departed for the land of gold, and she, after some hard struggles with poverty, obtained a stoek of faney goods through the aid of friends, and opened a small store in the lower part of the city. No eorrespondence passed between the neglectful husband and his lonely wife, and neither heard of the other from the time of his departure up to about the first of the last month. On Sunday morning, about that period, a large number of Californians arrived here in the steamer from Havana. M——, the truant husband, was among them. On landing, he started immediately in pursuit of his wife, and in walking up Royal street, unexpectedly saw her approaching him, leaning fondly on the arm of a portly gentleman, who seemed the exaet counterpart of himself, and who was an old aequaintance of his. M—— dodged round a corner until they passed, and then followed them, laughing to himself in antieipation of the agreeable surprise which he would soon give his wife and old crony, who, he supposed, was gallantiug her through friendship for himself.

They finally entered a neat little house in Casaealvo street, and M—— was about to follow when the door was closed. A colored girl answered his knoek, however, and he inquired for Mrs. M——: He was told that no such person resided there, but he entered, notwithstanding, and stood in the presence of the persons he sought. He rushed forward to embraee his supposed wife and friend, and was cordially received by both; but beeoming rather ardent in his attentions to the lady, her eompanion said—"My dear M——, you appear to be laboring under a mistake. This lady is my wife. A divoree put you out of possession of her more than a year ago." Some little embarrassment followed, but nothing to mar the harmony which always existed between the parties, and M——, in a few days, returned to California. He declared, however, before he left, that he had also formed new matrimonial engagements, and merely returned to the city to gratify an intense curiosity relative to the condition and pursuits of his former wife.

ADVICE MUCH WANTED.—Tobacco has spoiled and utterly ruined thousands of boys, inducing a dangerous precocity, developing the passions, softening and weakening the bones, and greatly injuring the spinal marrow, the brain, and the whole nervous fluid. A boy who early and freely smokes, or otherwise largely uses tobaceo, never is known to make a man of much energy of eharaeter and geuerally lacks physical and muscular, as well as mental energy. To people older, who are naturally nervous, and particularly the phlegmatic, tobaceo may be comparatively harmless, but even to these it is worse than useless. We would particularly warn boys who want to be anybody in the world, to shun tobacco as a deadly poison.

BANK-NOTE PESTILENCE.—The Cineinnati Enquirer, in noticing the statement of Dr Buekler of Baltimore, that small-pox is often communicated by means of bank notes, says,

"The teller of one of the banks of Columbus, an estimable young man, contracted the disease by handling a batch of bills whieh had been transmitted from this city, where the small pox was then quite prevalent and in malignant form. The young man died—and, by sueh a seemingly harmless channel of communieation, was that loathsome pestilence the cause of a family losing their main stay in life."

A PRESSURE SIXTY YEARS AGO.—A Boston paper in 1803 states that "about 16 years ago, the remittanees to Great Britain only, for the support of young Americans who were sent thither to be instrueted in physic and surgery, amounted to £12,000 per annum, and the remittances then being in speeie, caused a searcity of coin in the market.

NIGHT MARE.—The way to raise this animal, is very simple:—Fifteen minutes before bedtime, cut up one dozen of cold boiled potatoes; add a few slices of cold boiled cabbage, with five or six pickled cucumbers. Eat heartily, and wash down with a pint of Brown Stout. Undress and jump into bed. Lie flat on your back, and in about half an hour or thereabouts you will dream that the devil is sitting on your chest, with the Bunker Hill Monument in his lap.

The "Pail" of Civilization.

AND HOW IT IS FILLED DIFFERENTLY BY DIFFERENT PEOPLE.

The Rich Man fills it with ehampagne, and the best spirits, and the warmest cordials; and the Poor Man with gruel, or beer, or vegetables, or whatever scraps he ean throw into it.

With the Benevolent, it is a large Milk-pail, overflowing with human kindness; with the Selfish, it is nothing better than a monster iee-pail to freeze everything that is put into it.

The Teetotaller deluges it with Tea—and so does the Washerwoman—and also a large number of ladies; but the Hospitable Man, who is neither in his tastes a Teetotaller nor a Washerwoman, fills it overflowing with generous wine, which he invites his friends to come and enjoy with him.

The Melancholy Drunkard replenishes it time after time, with Gin, or Brandy, or Whiskey-and-water, or spirits of some sort; but the Sober Man is perfeetly content if it contains nothing stronger for his palate than Toast-and-Water.

Those who are Charitable fill it with Soup, which they give away to the Poor; and those who combine Charity with Politics, fill it with Stones, which, they tell the Poor, as soon as they are broken, shall be exehanged for so many loaves of Bread.

With the Good, the Pail of Civilization is one large, loving cup, which they pass round and round, inviting every one to drink, and pledge his neighbor in fellowship; with the Bad, it is an impure vessel of strong and maddening drinks that debase all who put their lips to it.

To some it is a fountain of Purity, filled with the sweetest waters drawn from the Well of Truth; to Others it is a deadly poison cup, whieh, offered treacherously in the holy name of Civilization, is moral death to all who taste it.

But the day will surely come when the "Pail" of Civilization will be a source of goodness and health to all who partake of it; and, though it may be a long time before Civilization will be able to get all Mankind to drink out of the same "Pail," yet that day will assuredly come, and we only hope that we may be there in order to have, what is vulgarly called a "good long pull" out of it!—*Punch.*

Confession of Sin.

It is a duty to confess our sins. The Bible enjoins it. Our peace of mind depends much upon it. When one heartily confesses the wrongs he has eommitted towards others, it is a great evidence of. sineere and true penitenee, and that he is desirous to become a better person.—Thorough work should be made in confession. The Indian said, "Make a elean breast of it." The seeret and hidden works of revenge in injuring and destroying the property of another should be heartily confessed, and like Zaeeheus, promise to pay fourfold. The effect of this is excellent. The one who has been injured is moved with compassion, forgiveness and love. But if one professes to become a ehristian, and makes no confession of his wrongs, and does nothing towards being reeoneiled to those with whom he has been at varianee and whom he has injured in property, or reputation, how can sueh have any confidence in his professed reformation? Suppose they have injured him, that is their business; it does not excuse him from eonfessing. Confess then, eonfess, it is no dishonor to confess. He that eovereth his sins shall not prosper, but who confesseth and forsaketh them shall find mercy.

POLITENESS AT HOME.—Always speak with the utmost politeness and deferenee to your parents and friends. Some children are polite and civil everywhere else except at home, but there they are coarse and rude enough. Shameful!

Nothing sits so graeefully upon children, and nothing makes them so lovely, as habitual respeet and dutiful department towards their parents and superiors. It makes the plainest face beautiful, and gives to every common aetion a nameless but peculiar eharm.

"My son, hear the instruction of thy father and forsake uot the law of thy mother. for they shall be an ornament of graee unto thy head, and ehains about thy neek."—[*Prov.* i, 8, 9.

The city of New York, the head and front of vice and immorality in this country is said to eontain 3,000 houses of illfame, and 2,000 unlicensed liquor houses and heaven only knows how many gambling houses. No wonder the press of the city ery out, and that loud, for a reform. These sinks of iniquity are fast gaining the superiority; and now exercise more power and influence over the city police than the law itself, whieh they are sworn to maintain and see enforced. What a picture.

It is the highest duty, privilege, and pleasure for the great men and wholesouled women to earn what they possess, to work their own way through life, to be the architects of their own fortunes.

The Cold of the Arctic Regions.

Dr. Kane's lectures on the Aretie expedition have been delivered in Baltimore, and are published at length in the Patriot. The following in relation to the eold of the Arctic region will be read with interest:

"The eold eame upon the voyagers gradually, and, by habit, they were enabled to keep as warm as necessary, without fires, for weeks after the thermometer was several degrees below zero. In the second week of September, the water easks froze up, and it became neeessary to quarry out the iee and melt it before it could be used. By and by, the water of the sea congealed around them, and they were glued up in fixed ice. Moisture began to be a rarity, everything being frozen perfeetly dry. The opening of a door was followed by a gust of smoke-like vapor, and outside every smoke-pipe exhaled purple steam. All their eatables froze into a mass of laughable solidifieation. Sugar was soon cut with a saw, butter with a ehisel, and beef with an axe and crowbar.

The "erawl," the chill, the seasation of "cold," which, at home, is a temporary ehange of state, was here unknown—cold, of a highly wrought intensity, the one unvarying condition! When the mercury froze, alcoholie thermometers fell below 50 degrees or 80 odd below the freezing point, regular inspections took plaee during and after the walks of the men. A white spot on the nose, lip or cheek, was a signal for a most uncharitable rubbing with snow; and many a time poor Jaek, when pining for a warm stove, has been obliged to take, instead, a course of medical friction, with eumpulsory exereise. On one oeeasion a poor fellow, recovering from an attack of inflammation of the lungs, was asked by his doctor how a certain frost-bitten ear eame on? "Why," said he, producing a carefully folded serap of an old newspaper, "I did'nt want to trouble you, Doctor; it dropped off last week; here it is."—But the most distressing feature of their Arctic winter was the darkness of its long night, when for eighty days the sun was not visible. During this season the Aurora Borealis was an almost nightly visitor. The Aurora of the far North, however, is not the splendid display, either of illumination, or color, or movement, whieh we see in the more southern latitudes; it resembles a white, moonlit eloud, impressed elearly against the pure blue of the sky. Many other interesting phenomena of the Aretic night were deseribed by the leeturer."

THE SEA SERPENT STORY.—The story about the killing of the sea-serpent, which recently appeared in the Tribune, and was copied extensively into other papers, had its origin in Burlington.—The fellow was despatched on dry land, as dextrously as an M. D. would saw a leg off. The author of the hoax is a gentleman who is "au fait" in the *marine vernacular*, and instead of being "Capt. Sea*bury*," is Mr. ——*bury*. Any way, the affair was well got up; only it was too minute to sound very much like having been written in a hurry.—*Brattleboro' Eagle.*

FRANKLIN.—It is rather a curious incident, that when the Americans sent Dr. Franklin, a printer, as minister to France, the Court of Versailles sent M. Girard, a bookbinder, as minister to Congress.—When Dr. Franklin was told of it, "Well," said he, "I'll *print* the independence of America, and M. Girard will *bind* it."

☞ A man with a large family was complaining of the difficulty of supporting all of them.

"But," said a friend, "you have sons big enough to earn something for you now."

"The difficulty is, they are *too big* to *work*."

A SECRET WORTH KNOWING.—Boil three or four onions in a pint of water. Then with a gilding brush, do over your glasses and frames, and the flies will not light on the artiele washed. This may be used without apprehension, as it will not do the least injury to the frames.

If there be a class of human beings on earth who may be properly denominated low it is that class who spend without earning, who consume without producing, who dissipate on the earnings of their fathers or relatives, without being anything in and of themselves.

If you love others they will love you. If you speak kindly to them, they will speak kindly. Love is repaid with love, and hatred with hatred. Would you hear a sweet and pleasing echo, speak sweetly and pleasantly yourself.

A queer old gentleman being asked what he wished for dinner, replied, 'An appetite, good company, something to eat, and a napkin' He was a man of experience no doubt.

A large share of the wrong doing and speaking of life comes of the mind's listlessness. That we should be listless, however, about what is right, shows how degenerate we are.

An Aged Minister's Sermon.

On Saturday last, March 13, Rev. Dr. Cooley of East Granville was 80 years old, on which oeeasion he preached a sermon from 2d Samuel, 19, 35—"I am this day fourscore years old." He commeneed by saying that it was a matter of astonishment to him that he was still living—that when five years old, a brother and sister died, his own life was despaired of, and a place was selected for his grave, whieh has been waiting for him 75 years, during which time he has not been confined to his bed by sickness a single day.

He preached his first sermon in his native plaee, and the present field of his labor, in 1795, and was ordained pastor in 1796. His father was one of his deacons. He told us how he lived and supported a numerous family for 20 years, on a salary of $250. He had often been driven into straits, but as often somebody ministered to his wants, so that he always had enough, and something to give to the more needy. He spoke of the health of his family, till all his children had passed the age of childhood, and then for seven years his house was the abode of sickness, and was thrice entered by the ktng of terrors. During those seven years, the lamp was never extinguished by night. He spoke of his labors as a teaeher, and of the changes in the parish during his ministry of 56 years. It was a rare and interesting occasion.—*Spring. Rep.*

WHO IS LADY FRANKLIN?—Some of our readers, perhaps, may think this question unnecessary, inasmuch as all the world know her to be the devoted, faithful wife of the long gone mariner of the Arctic Seas; but there are doubtless many who do not know her earlier history—in common phrase, who she was before she was Lady Franklin:

Lady Franklin's name was Porden—Eleanor Ann Porden, and she was born in 1795. She early manifested great talents and a strong memory, and acquired a considerable knowledge of Greek and other languages.—Her first poem, The Veils, was written when she was seventeen. Her next was the Arctic Expedition, which led, in 1822, to her marriage with Captain Franklin. Her principal Cœur de Lion, which appeared in 1825.—Her poems display much elegance, spirit and richness of imagination. The foregoing incidents in her life we find in a biographical dictionary. This lady has recently attracted the attention and excited the admiration of the civilized world, by her energetic and persevering efforts to send relief to her adventurous husband in the frozen regions of the North, or to ascertain his fate and that of his companions.

DOGS IN KAMSKATCA.—These docile and intelligent animals are used by the natives to perform all the labor of cattle and horses. Indeed no other domestic animal could live in that bleak and cold region. The dogs are companions and bed-fellows of their masters and are more intelligent even than the most knowing dogs among us. To protect their feet from snow and ice, socks of fur skins are made for these dogs; and it seems they appreciate that attention; for a dog always whines out his joy at having a new set of socks, as a child would rejoice at a new suit of clothes.

DISTINGUISHED MEN ALWAYS HARD-WORKERS.—When we read the lives of distinguished men in any department, we find them always celebrated for the amount of labor they could perform. Demosthenes, Julius Ceasar, Henry the Fourth of France, Lord Bacon, Sir Isaac Newton, Franklin, Washington, Napoleon—different as they were in their intellectual and moral qualities—were all renowned as hard-workers. See how many days they could support the fatigue of a march; how early they rose; how late they watched; how many hours they spent in the field, in the cabinet, in the court; how many secretaries they kept employed; in short how hard they worked.—*Everett's Discourse.*

DEATH OF A MILITARY DOG.—The Dutch papers announce the death of "Nestor," a dog who has followed the fifth division of infantry, now in garrison at Maestricht, in all their marches since 1827. He was with the regiment in their last campaign, and at the seige of Antwerp lost a claw by a shot from a Howitzer. Returned to Maestricht, he spent there the last twenty years of his life, and died in his twenty-fourth year. He was solemnly interred under the wall of the fortress.

☞ Under the head of "novel," The Liberty (Md.) *Banner* states that a schoolmaster of that place, while in a fit of intoxication, was married to a woman with whom he had but a very short acquaintance, by certain persons who hoped thereby to cover over their own guilt. He has since left for parts unknown.

In airing a room, both the upper and lower parts of the window should be opened, as the heated air, which from its lightness always ascends, will pass out of the top, and the fresh, cool air come in at the bottom.

PALMER JOURNAL.

O. M. FISK, EDITOR.

SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1852.

Terrible Affray in Kentucky.

A correspondent of the Louisville Courier, writing from Lancaster, Ky., gives the following account of one of the most desperate and deadly fights that ever occurred in that State. The origin of the difficulty is not stated, but it seems to have been a family feud. The letter, which is dated the 14th inst., says:

"Last evening, about five o'clock, Russell Hill, Isaiah Hill, Frederick Hill, and two or three boys, sons of Isaiah and Frederick, were returning home from Teetersville, accompanied by Dr. O. P. Hill, of this place. Just as the party got opposite to a tobacco house, (which had been fortified,) on Scott's Fork of Sugar Creek, they were fired upon, and Russell Hill fell, mortally wounded.—His brothers and nephews hastened to his assistance. The fire from the house still increasing, he remarked, "*You can do me no good, boys; they have killed me; do the best you can,*" and expired. The Hills then charged upon the house, Isaiah Hill was killed just as he was getting over the fence.

The door of the house was forced by the remaining Hills, and the fight continued with fire arms and bowie knives. John Sellers was shot by a son of Isaiah Hill, (12 or 14 years of age,) and fell and expired after having received five other shots through the head. William Crisman was shot by the same boy, when in the act of stabbing Frederick Hill with a bowie knife. Crisman died, having on his body one pistol shot and fifty-three wounds inflicted with a knife. A man by the name of Alverson, and another by the name of Samuel Sellers, (of the house party,) were slightly wounded.

Two of the boys (Hills) were wounded with rifle shots, and one of them, a mere boy, lies in a critical condition."

Dr. Hill, being considerably in advance of the party, was uninjured. Subsequent accounts confirm the death of Russell and Isaiah Hill, John Sellers and Wm. Crisman.

A Coalition of Snakes.—On Thursday, a laborer trimming trees on land of T. and H. Liversidge, on the banks of Neponset River, Dorchester, saw a snake concealing itself in a heap of stones imbeded in grass. Soon after, he saw another disappear at the same point; his curiosity was aroused; he commenced digging, and dug out of a space four and a half feet in diameter, and one and a half feet in depth, 211 snakes, ranging from four to fifteen inches in length, and embracing all the different species common to the vicinity, except the rattlesnake. When found most of them were torpid, but soon gave evidence of locomotive power. Sometimes they were found singly, and sometimes in bunches of half a dozen. The black, green, striped, and brown, and the adder, were found in the most affectionate embraces.—This is undoubtedly the latest, purest, and most complete coalition that has been made.

Terrible Affray.

A negro slave who had committed thefts in the neighborhood, was pursued by his owner, Col. Broward of Florida, his two sons and two faithful negro slaves, on the 6th inst. Col. Broward and his two sons were armed with shot-guns, and two trusty negro slaves, John and Brutus, concealed themselves where it was known the runaway had to pass. He soon appeared, and Col. B. called on him to surrender or he would shoot him. He immediately turned and fled, pursued by the whole party. Brutus first overtook Belfast; as soon as he laid his hand upon him, the villain quickly and unexpectedly drew a long sharp-pointed butcher knife with which he inflicted what is considered a mortal wound on Brutus. The knife penetrated deep in the region of the liver and nearly the whole of the bowels protruded from the wound. The negro John next came up with the desperado, and had scarcely seized him by the collar when he received his death wound. The weapon entered the chest between the collar bone and the first rib, and took a downward direction for five inches, towards the heart, dividing the main arteries, and producing almost instantaneous death. The two sons of Col. Broward were now in imminent danger, the murderer brandishing his bloody knife, while their gun from some cause, would not go off. But fortunately at this moment Col. B. himself arrived, and ended the villain's career by blowing his brains out.

A Contented Prisoner.—A prisoner in the Northampton jail writes to the Justice who committed him, that he supposes he was put in jail to punish him for what was called his sins, but the Justice has wonderfully missed his mark this time.

He goes on to say that he is used to harder fare than he finds in jail. He enjoys life well, sleeps well, has a plenty of good wholesome victuals and drink, a good bed and fire and but little labor to do—not more than is necessary for healthy exercise. Also, more good reading matter than he could obtain in any other place, plenty of time, a good superintendent, waiters in attendance, conveniences for writing, and the county find paper, &c. Is better clothed than when he went in, and probably takes more comfort there in one day, with all these good things, than the Justice does in a week, in his great fine house, surrounded by his family. More than all, says the prisoner, in concluding his letter:

"I have no Care or Anxiety on my mind here, & everything is ready provided to my hand, without any exertion on my part at all & that you know suits me exactly.

Wonderful Figures.—It seems that the figure 9 is not after all so enigmatical as the figure 2, which lends itself to coincidences with perfect facility. A Spanish paper says that it was the *second* year of the *second* half of the century, on the *second* day of the *second* month, about *two* o'clock in the *second* half of the day, that Queen Isabella the *second*, at the age of 22, with her *second* daughter in her arm was struck by an assassin who lived at No. 2, rue del Arco Triunfo, on the *second* story.

☞ A letter from Logrono, Spain, mentions a murder committed by one priest upon another, in the vestry of Brieves Church.—A quarrel had taken place between them, as to who should say the first mass. After a furious personal conflict, in which they struck one another with the sacred vases, one of them who is noted for his ferocity, beat out the other's brains with a crucifix.—The authorities have ordered an investigation.

Maine Liquor Law in Germany.—In Neustradt, in the grand duchy of Welmer, the peasants from four villages made a descent upon the mansion of the lord of the manor, and destroyed the brandy and stores in the cellars, and the furniture of his house. The landed proprietors in Germany are distillers on a large scale. Forty of the peasants were arrested.

Our Cotton Manufacturers.

From a late article in the American Review, we compile a few facts concerning Cotton and Cotton Manufacturers, which cannot fail to interest the reader. The statistics are based on the census of 1850, at a time when the manufacturing business was at a lower ebb than at present.

Capital invested in Cotton Manufactures,	$74,501,031
Cost of all raw materials used in 1850,	34,835,056
Value of entire product,	61,869,184

Number of persons employed in the manufacture, 33,150 males, and 59,136 females; but this includes only the operatives—those employed in the mills. The number of persons directly and indirectly dependeut on the same business is much larger.

The whole product of our Cotton Mills in 1850 was, in round numbers,	$61,900,000
The cost of all raw materials,	34,900,000
Leaving a surplus of	$27,100,000
Of this, the operatives receive	$16,300,000
Other labor	6,300,000
Making for labor,	$22,600,000

By deducting this amount from the surplus, $27,100,000, we have left $4,500,000 to be distributed among the stockholders, as their dividend of the profits. This may appear a liberal per centage on the capital invested; but on having recourse to figures for the facts, we find that it is hardly *six per cent*, so that manufacturers would have been better off, that year, at least, with their money at simple interest.

The amount of wages received by all laborers, if divided equally, would be a trifle over $200 each—and divide them as they should be divided, giving the female operatives about two-thirds as much as the male, and the pay of each is meagre in the extreme. Yet the manufacturers have only earned a small per cent. on their money, after paying such low prices. We hardly think that 1850 would be a fair criterion to judge other years by in this respect.

Of course, farmers are more or less interested in our manufactories. All the persons employed in them are consumers and not producers. They are fed by our farmers, and, assuming that they expend one half their earnings for the productions of our soil, which is certainly a very moderate estimate, we find a sum paid into the hands of farmers equal to the whole value of our export of flour to all the world. Our farmers will, therefore, see the benefit of manufactories in their midst, and the importance of wholesome laws to protect them from foreign competition.

Capital Punishment.

The Legislative Committee on this subject have lately been hearing arguments for and against Capital Punishment, by able men. Matthew Hale Smith advocated that engine of Death, the Gallows, after the following reasoning: He said that God had tried the experiment of governing the world without capital punishment, for two thousand years before the flood, but that the experiment had proved a total failure, and earth had grown sick with the crime and bloodshed with which it was covered, in consequence of the absence of the death penalty. God, therefore, had given a command, through Noah, to all coming ages, to make use of this necessary punishment.

We suppose Mr. Smith thought this the supremacy of reasoning,—charging the Almighty with failing to govern the world without killing people! Sacreligious man! God does not deal revengefully with his people, but mercifully. We would not dare accuse our Creator with setting us the example of murder.

The arguments against the Gallows are said to have been plain, straight-forward, convincing truths. But if the Committee report favorably, as they did last year, we have but little hope that the Legislature will abolish the old hanging law. The members are too much tinetured with the opinions of their ancestors—those who hung witches and imprisoned poor debtors—to give way to any humane Reform in the penal code. Where the Gallows is retained, at this day, it is difficult to obtain capital convictions, for the very reason that thinking jurymen are anxious to clear their garments from the blood of the criminal, and the consequence is, the ends of justice are evaded and the murderer goes unpunished. A case of this kind has recently transpired at Milwaukie, in the case of Wm. B. Radcliffe, indicted for the murder of David Ross. The jury, after being out five hours, acquitted him, to the surprise of every body.

"We are told that when the jury came in with their verdict of "Not Guilty," the Judge looked at the paper five minutes steadily, then eyed the jury sternly and said—"Gentlemen of the jury, is this your verdict?"

Foreman. "Yes, your honor."

Judge. "All I have to say, if it is so, is, may God have mercy on your consciences.""

The Editor of the Free Democrat responds "*Amen*" to this remark of the Judge, and observes,—

"This verdict shows the necessity of abolishing the death penalty. Had the punishment for murder been imprisonment for life, we cannot believe the prisoner would have been acquitted."

☞ The Governors of the New York Hospital have resolved henceforth not to receive within the walls of that institution, any persons having Ship or Typhus Fever—from the fact that it is intended as a general hospital for other than contagious diseases.

The Seamstress Women of New York.

There are *forty thousand* virtuous women, who have to live on what they can earn with their hands, in this city, and, to-day, hundreds of them can be found in abject poverty.—Even the brutal appetite of hunger alone has carried off many a warm spirit; while we are sorry to say, some females, who cannot make a living by the needle, (the price paid for labor being so small and scanty,) deliberately walk into the paths of temptation, which beset them upon all sides, and at once sell themselves, for gold, to the emoluments of licentiousness.

By constant labor, a good seamstress can make a good cotton shirt, with linen bosom, in a day, for which she receives the small price of "twenty-five" cents, thus earning a dollar and a half per week, by constant labor. The price paid for making common cotton shirts, six cents each; cloth pantaloons, vests, and the like, pay sixteen to sixty-two cents, and a woman makes about one a day. The seamstress who can make from seventy-five cents to two dollars a week, considers herself lucky. Is not this a sad picture?—The majority of dress makers alone get nothing for their work, as they are kept at work like slaves for months and months at these famous establishments, as *apprentices*, and then discharged to make way for new hands. This is practiced to a great extent, and we know it. Such are facts.—*Picayune.*

But, Mr. Picayune, why do those females remain in the city of New York, laboring day and night for such paltry pay, when in the *country*, all around them, they can earn at least, a dollar and a quarter a week, besides their board? Here in the country, American girls cannot be hired into a family to do house work at any price, and the consequence is, that foreign women are hired for this purpose, at liberal wages. "But the New York seamstress girls do not know how to do housework." Neither do nine-tenths of the Irish girls, when they come to this country; but they can *learn*, as all had to learn, who follow this employment.

But again, seamstresses command high wages in the country, and, if the New York women are adepts at their business, we will guarantee that all of the "*forty thousand*," can find employment at needle work in the hat, cap, tailor and milliner shops in the country; and what is more, earn enough to live and dress well, and, if economical, lay up something for a rainy day. We know of tailoress girls that can always command four dollars a week, in small country villages, and we presume they do their work no better, and do no more, than the girls in New York, who, as the Picayune says, cannot earn more than from "seventy-five cents to two dollars a week."

Now, Mr. Picayune, if you will advise those *forty thousand* seamstresses to go into the country, instead of telling them *what ought to be done for them* where they now are, you will preach to some purpose. There is no hope for a rise in their wages, so long as your city is overflowing with females seeking employment. Send a goodly share of them into the country, where they will always find work and fair prices, and those that remain will not only find an increased demand for their services, but an increase of their wages.

The American Art Union.

This institution seems to encounter hard luck. Two legal processes have been commenced against it by James Gordon Bennett, of the Herald, who was lately sued for a libel by the officers of the Art Union, with the idea of confiscating the property to the use of the State. The ground taken is that the Art Union is illegal. Hon. Charles P. Daly, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, for New York, has given a written opinion in favor of the entire legality of the Art Union. The equivalent received by each member for the cost of subscription, is argued and sustained by sundry precedents. Mr. Charles O'Conor has been arguing the case in the Superior Court, at New York, in behalf of the Art Union, and the decision, it is thought, will be given to-day. The Art Union drawing will take place next Monday evening if the decision is favorable. It will be remembered that this institution was incorporated by the legislature of New York in 1840.

Great Ball.—We acknowledge an invitation to attend a Ball in New York, next Monday night, to be given by the New York Picayune Society, in honor of Messrs. Woodward & Hutchings. The Picayune says some four thousand persons have been invited! "Many distinguished personages are expected to be present, among whom are the Hon. Lewis Cass, President Fillmore, Hon. Samuel Houston, G. P. R. James, Esq., and others. Letters have also been received from the Hon. Daniel Webster and several other eminent gentlemen."

Where's our pumps? Per'aps we shall be *thar.*

Horrid attempt at Suicide.—Mrs. Sullivan, an Irish woman, at Holyoke, lately cut her throat with a razor, severing several small arteries and a portion of the wind-pipe. The razor was wrested from her by a man who was called in, when she attempted to tear open the wounds with her fingers, inserting them into the gashes and pulling with all her might. She had recently been confined, but had taken cold, which induced insanity. She is not expected to live.

The Liquor Bill.

The fate of the Liquor Bill is yet uncertain. They have got the subject up in the House, and it meets with much opposition. There is an effort being made to make some amendments to the Bill, which, if successful, will effectually kill it. If it goes back to the Senate, it will be a dead hog, and the House will bring upon itself everlasting shame.

☞ We are under obligations to Hon. Charles Sumner for several Congressional Documents.

Adjourned Town Meeting.

The Adjourned Town Meeting was held last Monday, and the following business transacted:—

A. V. Blanchard was chosen Moderator.

Voted, to accept the Report of the Overseers of the Poor.

Voted, to excuse those persons chosen Field Drivers, at the last meeting.

Field Drivers chosen, Rufus Smith, Abel Webber, Norris Hale, Charles M. Garfield, Peleg Bosworth.

Sealer of Weights and Measures, Nathan Knowlton, Jr.

Highway Surveyors, Robert McMaster, Horace Smith, Jacob B. Merrick, Reuben Rogers, John A. Squires, Hiram P. Lee, Shubael Chapman, James C. Burnham, Samuel Shaw, Franklin Barker, Charles Hastings, Pliny Cooley, Orson Stebbins.

Voted, to raise three thousand dollars to defray the expenses of said town the ensuing year.

Voted, to raise one thousand dollars, to be applied towards the payment of the town debt.

Voted, to raise eighteen hundred dollars for the support of the Common Schools the ensuing year.

Voted, to raise four hundred dollars for the support of the High School the ensuing year.

Voted, that the $94.88 not expended, of money raised for the High School, last year, be expended this year, for that purpose.

Voted, that $250 of the money raised, together with the School Funds, be placed in the hands of the School Committee, to be divided among the Districts at their discretion, and the remaining 1550 dollars be divided on the scholar, the same as last year.

Voted, that the matter of admitting scholars to the High School, from other towns, be left with the School Committee, except that they be required to pay $1.50 per term.

Voted, that the High School be kept alternately in the villages—if a place be provided which the School Committee shall approve—the Spring and Summer terms at Thorndike; the Fall term at Three Rivers; the Winter term at the Depot village.

Voted, that the Treasurer be authorized to borrow money if it shall be thought necessary by the Selectmen.

Voted, to raise fifteen hundred dollars to repair highways, town ways, and bridges the ensuing year.

Voted, that the Highway Surveyors be made collectors.

Voted, to allow ten cents per hour for a man and the same for one yoke of oxen and cart, plow or scraper.

Voted, that the Surveyors give legal notice of the time when they wish to work, and if the work is not done at the time notified, the tax shall be paid in money.

Voted, to reconsider the vote whereby the town voted to repair highways in the same manner as last year, and that the tax shall be payable in money, and the highway Surveyors be instructed to receive the amount in labor, if it be done when notified by the Surveyor.

Voted, that the Selectmen be a Committee to procure all the records in relation to the Bell, Meeting House, and all other property in dispute between the Town and Society, and place them in the hands of Myron Lawrence, Esq., for his examination and opinion in relation to the lawful owners of said property, and that this opinion be binding on the parties.

Voted, that the Town celebrate the 100th anniversary of the organization of the town, on the 5th of July next.

Voted, that the Rev. Thomas Wilson be elected to prepare and deliver an address on the 5th of July next, at the Town Hall.

Voted, that the expenses incurred by the Committee, to prosecute the violations of the License Law, be paid by the Selectmen out of the Town Treasury.

Voted, that the Selectmen, with an addition of five, be a Committee to make arrangements for the Centennial Celebration on the 5th of July next.

Voted, that the Selectmen be authorized to put up railings in all places where it is absolutely necessary.

Voted, that the Selectmen be authorized to pay such sum as they think proper for preparing and delivering the Centennial address.

Committee of Arrangements, Jacob B. Merrick, John Ward, Rufus Brown, Gamaliel Collins, Joseph A. Brown, were chosen to act with the Selectmen as a Committee to make the necessary arrangements for the Celebration.

William Rice had one hundred and five votes for County Treasurer.

Voted, to choose an Auditing Committee of two, and S. H. Hall and D. B. Bishop were chosen as the above Committee.

Voted, Chester Strong as collector of taxes for said town the ensuing year.

Loss of Life on the Ocean, Rivers and Lakes.—In a late report relating to steam navigation of the United States, laid before Congress by the Secretary of the Navy, it is stated that the number of shipwrecks on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the United States and in the Gulf of Mexico, during the year ending July 1, 1851, were 50 ships, 59 brigs, 190 schooners, 9 sloops and 20 steamers. Total 320; of which 278 were by tempest, 14 by fire, 15 by collisions, 19 by snags, and 2 by explosion. The number of lives lost was *three hundred and eighteen!*

The losses of steamboats on the lakes and rivers of the United States, during the same period of time, were by tempest 35, fire 30, collision 18, snags 32. Number of lives lost on the lakes 67, on the rivers 628—total loss of lives, *six hundred and ninety-five.*

☞ On Friday night, last week, the wife of a man named Bernhoeff, was shot dead in her own house by an assassin, in Detroit, while her husband was absent, and a chest robbed of $20. The husband on returning home found the house dark, and while groping about stumbled over his wife's dead body. No arrest has been made.

More Murders.—The Fairmount (Va) *Banner* states that six men and one woman were murdered at a house in Doddridge Co., Va., on Wednesday last. They were emigrating West and stopped at the house for the night. A large amount of money they had with them was stolen by the murderers. The atrocious deed is said to have been committed by parties who broke out of jail at Lynchburg.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

Saturday, March 20. Sen. The Judiciary committee reported a bill to establish a criminal term of the Court of Common Pleas in Hampshire County. The vote accepting the report, that it is inexpedient to legislate upon the subject of divorce, was reconsidered, and the minority report substituted.

House. The petition was presented, of Geo. M. Atwater and others, of South Hadley, in favor of the extension of the canal railroad to Springfield. Two thousand extra copies of the liquor bill were ordered printed. Mr. Forbush reported a bill to limit the fees of attornies. Bills were reported, for the appointment of two additional Commissioners of Insolveney in the County of Worcester; resolve on the petition of Deury Fairbanks and others, appropriating $500 towards defraying the expense of rebuilding, or repairing the monument erected in Sudbury, in 1730, by President Wadsworth, of Harvard College, to the memory of Captain Samuel Wadsworth and others, soldiers, who were slain by the Indians, on the 18th of April, 1676, while defending the town.

Monday. In the Senate, the bill concerning the militia was taken up, and the amendments proposed by Mr. Brinley, discussed.—Among the petitions presented to the House, was one praying for the erection of a monument to the Salem witches and wizards!

Mr. Nettleton, of Chicopee, offered an order in the House, that the words "and the union of the States," be added to the scroll bearing the inscription "God save the Commonwealth," depending from the beak of the eagle over the Speaker's desk. The order, on motion of Mr. Earle, of Worcester, was laid over.

Tuesday. In the House considerable routine business was transacted. The order offered by Mr. Nettleton, of Chicopee, directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to append "And the Union of the States," to the motto "God save the Commonwealth," was considered. Mr. Pomeroy moved to amend by adding "and liberty of the people." Mr. Earle, of Worcester, warmly opposed Mr. Nettleton's order, and elegantly compared it to "tying a tin kettle to the tail of a dog." Mr. Pomeroy's amendment was adopted, and the original order was then rejected.

The special assignment, the liquor bill, was taken up at 11 o'clock, and discussed in Committee of the Whole, in accordance with a previous vote. Mr. Smith, of Chelsea, opened the debate in an able speech in favor of the bill. On the conclusion of the speech of Mr. Smith, the Committee arose and reported progress, and the House adjourned.

The resolutions offered by Mr. Keyes, in relation to the disposition of the public lands, were taken up in the Senate, and elicited quite an animated debate.

General Wilson left the chair to take part in this discussion. He entered the arena as the champion of Messrs. Sumner and Rantoul, and opposed the resolutions in a wordy speech. Finally, without disposing of the subject, the Senate adjourned.

Wednesday. In the Senate, Petitions presented: Of Ira M. Barton of Worcester, in aid of a petition of John Mills and others; of Curtis E. Nichols and others, that the laws of this Commonwealth may be so modified that no able-bodied citizen may be forbidden or prevented from serving or holding office in the militia on account of color.

Passed to be engrossed: Resolves concerning Ocean Postage; concerning Minot's Ledge Light-House; bill concerning the representing of the estate of deceased persons, insolvents.

The discussion on the Liquor Bill was continued in the House, Tuesday. Mr. Wiggin, of Boston, speaking against the bill. The half hour rule was applied, and Mr. Wiggin cut off in the midst of his argument, although Speaker Banks and others protested against this unfair movement. Mr. Smith was allowed as much time as he wished to make the opening speech in favor of the bill, and it is no more than right that the same courtesy should be extended to the opposite side.

Several other members participated in the debate, and one or two amendments were offered, one of which was to strike out all that portion of the bill which provides for submitting it to the people. No action was taken upon this amendment.

Thursday, in the House, the Liquor Bill was discussed with much animation. The amendments proposed by some of the members are the cause of so much debate.

☞ Rev. Thomas Wilson, pastor of the Congregational Church in this village, has asked to be dismissed from his charge, on account of his salary being insufficient to give him proper support.

Effects of Smoking.—A young lad named John Dowley, 15 years of age, was brought up in Boston last Monday, for stealing cigars. He said he learned to smoke cigars, and not having money to buy them, he stole a box. He had been arrested once before, for smoking in the street. Think of this, young smokers.

The Whales to be Bombarded.—The New Bedford Mercury speaks of a wonderful experiment made with Allen's patent *bomb* lance. It was thrown a distance of 30 or 40 yards into a bed of coal, which it penetrated to a great depth, causing a visible commotion when it exploded, also into the mud on the shore, and threw it up in great quantities.

Mortality among Generals.—Within the five years which have elapsed since the commencement of the war with Mexico, no less than thirteen American Generals have departed this life, viz: Taylor, Worth, Mason, Brady, Kearney, Hamer, Hopping, Belknap, Duncan, Croghan, Brook, Arbuckle and Whiting.

ITEMS.

Mr. Lawrence, the American Minister, and Mrs. Lawrence, dined with Queen Victoria on the 2d inst.

Col. Churchill of Chicopee, shot, on Friday and Saturday of last week, at Milford Point, thirty wild Ducks.

There are at present ten persons in the City Prison of New York, charged with the crime of murder.

The New York *Tribune* is going to have a press which will print 15,000 copies an hour—the largest, its editors think, in the world.

Between Portsmouth, N. H, and Wells, Me., there has been fifteen weeks of uninterrupted sleighing.

Amendments to the Secret Ballot Law.

The House Committee on the Judiciary have reported one or two amendments to the Secret Ballot law, as follows. The first provides that the selectmen or inspectors shall refuse to receive any envelope which they shall know to be unsealed when offered at the ballot box, but no envelope, when once received by said officers, shall thereby be rejected in consequence of its being found unsealed. A penalty of not less than $50 nor more than $500, is provided for every person who shall make, stamp, or sell any envelopes with the arms of the Commonwealth, in imitation of those required by law; but the Secretary of the Commonwealth is authorised to furnish the State envelopes in reasonable quantities, at cost, to persons wishing to purchase them for use at the polls.

The committee are of the opinion that it is not expedient at present to extend the operation of the Secret Ballot law to town and municipal elections.

The reason why Ex-Gov. Briggs dispenses with a Shirt Collar.—When the Governor was quite a young man, he was very particular to have his neck dress, (collar included) in *first rate style.* On returning home one evening, or *morning*, after having paid his addresses to a young lady (now his wife) he found his shirt collar turned half way round—presenting a very ludicrous appearance. He immediately resolved to dispense with an appendage, which is of no use in protecting one

"From summer's heat and winter's cold;"

and since that time, like a man of true Roman firmness, and complete self-control, he has withstood the enticements of the goddess fashion, and appeared in the halls of Congress, as Governor of Massachusetts, and at social gatherings, among the beautiful and the brave; without any collar to burden his neck, or to trammel the free expression of his views on *all* subjects.—*Westfield News Letter.*

The above *may* be true, Mr. News Letter, but we once heard a man say, and he said he knew it to be a fact, that the reason why Mr. Briggs did not wear a shirt collar, was, that when he first commenced operating for himself his washer woman charged him a sixpence apiece for washing his collars; he therefore threw them aside and has not worn one since!

The Capturer of Lopez.—The man named Castaneda, who captured Lopez, has returned to Cuba from Spain, laden with honors The Queen gave him $6000, and made him a captain in the rural militia with a salary of $110 a month; 10 negroes and a tract of land have been given to him. The order of Isabel decorates his person: his children are to be educated at the expense of the government; and while in Spain he was permitted the farce of kissing the hands of the Queen and the little Princess. He can neither read nor write, and is a perfect specimen of a vulgar, rough, uneducated *guairo*, or country bumpkin.

American Trouble with Egypt.—We find in the *Allgemeine Zeitang*, under date of 21st February, from Alexandria in Egypt, a statement that the American Consul, General Macauley, had pulled down his flag on account of some delay of justice upon the part of the Director of Foreign Affairs.—The Minister of War being asked if the United States had any vessels of war, replied that he believed they had, but that they would hardly venture so far as Egypt.

Internal Improvement Excitement.—A despatch from Washington, dated 16th inst., says:

"Nearly all the members of the land States have come to the determination of opposing all bills for the erection of custom houses, light houses, mints, or any other measures for the benefit of the Atlantic States, if their railroad bills are opposed by the representatives from those States. The House members agreed to this in caucus, and the Senate acquiesced in the agreement.

Bonney, the Counterfeiter.—Horace Bonney, the counterfeiter, who escaped recently from the Augusta Jail, the Bangor *Mercury* says has been repeatedly heard from in the neighborhood of his residence, (Palermo,) but has thus far eluded capture. Suspicions of helping his escape have fallen on Hassam, a young man, turnkey in the jail, and he has been committed for trial.

Nuisance.—With the opening of Spring those detestable of all musicians, organ grinders, make their appearance in our streets. We had rather listen to the dolorous catwanling of a dozen big toms on a windy night, than the grindstone music of these lazy drones. They aught to be indicted as a public nuisance.

Cotton.—Our whole export of Cotton for the year ending June 30, 1850, was 1,026,000,000 pounds, valued at $66,400,000.—Our own manufacturers consumed 288,000,000 pounds, valued at $18,700,000. The price of cotton that year was very low in Europe, the custom house figures indicating above 6 1-2 cents a pound.

Another Triumph of American Steam Navagation.—The Collins steamer Pacific, just arrived at New York, made her voyage out in eleven and a half days, and home in eleven days. She was absent just four weeks and a day, and was six days and a half in port. This is good work for the stormiest season of the year.

☞ On opening a cow which recently died at Morleypark, Derbyshire, it was found that she had swallowed a piece of wire, supposed to be a hair pin, which had probably fallen into the fodder from the hair of the young woman who fed and milked her.—This hair pin, in process of time, had penetrated the heart, where it was found on opening the cow.

Delicious to think of.—Strawberries have appeared in the New Orleans market.

XXXIId CONGRESS---First Session.

Monday in the Senate, Mr. Gwin of California, chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported back all the petitions for establishing Mail transportation by steamers to Ireland, Genoa, Spain, Africa, China, South America, &c., and asked that the Committee be discharged from further consideration of the subject. The Senate agreed to the report, and thus laid over for this session everything like Government aid to new lines of steamers. So, the Irish and the Ebony steamers are yet far in the future.

Gideon J. Pillow, General in the United States Army, and author of a new mode of fortification during the War with Mexico, was taken down from the high and dark shelf, on which he has lain since the peace, and ruthlessly thrust before the public by a resolution of Senator Jones to print the Supplemental Report of the Battle of Cerro Gordo, made by Gen. P. shortly after that event, and which has never yet been published.

Senator Soule made a long and eloquent speech upon the Non-Intervention Resolutions. He took strong ground in favor of a watchful and interested course by this nation toward all others; that we should not stand idly by while other governments were violating national laws and human rights, &c.

In the House, Mr. Johnson pronounced the differences between Messes. Dunham and Fitch amicably adjusted.

The Deficiency bill was debated in Committee of the Whole, and several sham retrenchment amendments were voted down. They seem to have been proposed mainly for the purpose of making capital for the Opposition. Mr. Houston of Alabama, was very severe upon army prices.

Near the close of the session an attempt was made to "save the Union" by offering a motion declaring the "binding efficacy of the Compromise acts," and calling the previous question thereon. The House adjourned, however, without honoring the Union with a special vote.

Tuesday, in the Senate, Mr. Seward presented a petition for the establishment of a line of steamers between Brooklyn and Gluckstadt. The remainder of the day was spent on Territorial Judges and a dry dock for California. In the House, the Deficiency bill was discussed.

In the Senate, Wednesday, Gen. Gideon J. Pillow's letter on the Battle of Cerro Gordo was received and ordered printed.—Everything about that battle will now be as clear as mud. Mr. Borland got a call for information respecting the Capitol Enlargement. Mr. Hale gave notice that he would shortly ask for action on the Finality Compromise Resolution. In the House, the Deficiency Bill was taken up and laid down again.

BURGLARY.—The New London Star says that last Sunday night, burglars succeeded in entering the house of Thomas Fitch, Esq. in that city, and extracting from his pockets something over *four hundred dollars*. The same night the house of Charles R. Lewis, Esq. was entered, and *two hundred dollars* and a valuable *gold watch* taken.

LUSUS NATURE.—We were shown on Thursday a very extraordinary *lusus naturæ*, in the shape of a hen, in health and fine condition, containing within her a whole litter of eggs, twenty-five in number, seventeen of them in full size enclosed in soft white shells or skins, and seven yellow eggs of small size. The hen on being killed by the cook, was found full of eggs, as above stated.—*Charleston Courier.*

☞ The first duel in New England was fought by two servants with a sword and dagger. Neither of them was killed, but both were wounded. For their offence they were formally tried before the whole company of settlers, and sentenced to have their "heads and feet tied together, and so to be twenty-four hours without drink."

☞ Levi Henderson, a colored preacher, who has been in Worcester for several days representing that he had purchased himself from slavery, and wished to get money to purchase his wife and children, was arrested and taken before Justice Green, Monday, on a charge of fornication. He was bound over for trial.

THE LARGEST STEAMER IN THE WORLD.—The new steamer Eclipse, said to be the largest steamer in the world, was to leave Louisville, Ky., on the 23d inst., for New Orleans. Her extreme length is 353 feet, and her width is 75 feet. She can comfortably accommodate 300 cabin passengers, and is fitted up with unsurpassed excellence and splendor.

☞ The custom adopted by many of the papers of the day, of sending us a number or two with a request to notice the same in our paper, and perhaps exchange, and then suddenly cutting our acquaintance—has almost led us to adopt a rule never to puff a newspaper in our columns.—*Chicopee Telegraph.*

We have about come to the same conclusion of our neighbor; but, we never mean to puff a paper without it is worthy of puffing. This cracking up other papers for the sake of exchanging never accorded with our fancy.

Graham's Magazine for April is one which nobody but Graham can produce. It contains the best variety of reading, the best subjects and the best engravings we have found in any of the magazines this Spring. The "Destruction of Sodom" is a sublime picture. For sale at Bowles' bookstore

SALE OF FREE NEGROES. In Baltimore, on Saturday, four free negroes, convicted for the second time of larceny, were, in accordance with law, sold to go South, for a period of six years. They were bought by traders, two at $235 and two at $385.

His Excellency, Sir John Harvey, Governor of Nova Scotia, died at half past 11 o'clock Monday, March 22. Gov. Harvey was an old soldier, and took a part in the battle of Waterloo.

Centennial Celebration.

The Town Meeting, held last Monday, made provisions for celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the Organization of the Town, on the 5th of next July. The Celebration will be held at the Town House, and we have every reason to expect that it will be a grand affair. Rev. Thomas Wilson has been selected to deliver an Address on the occasion.

A bill embodying the principles of the Maine Law has been reported in the House of Representatives of Wisconsin. The bill abolishes all licenses, and is designed to suppress the traffic entirely, and is made subject to the approval of the people by a direct popular vote. There were numerous petitions before the Legislature for such a law, and many remonstrances against it.

The Williamsburgh Times mentions a case where a physician treated the patient for dropsy. A few days proved his error, however, by the appearance of a little stranger. *The Times* adds: "If people will employ unskillful physicians, because they are cheap, let them not complain of the result.

A freshet on the Genesee river has carried away the great dam at Mount Morris, with the pier. The dam is necessary to feed the Genesee Valley Canal, the navigation of which it is feared will have to be suspended till July or August, keeping back a vast amount of lumber ready for shipment.

☞ The Land Warrant Bill, just passed by Congress, makes the warrants of 1850 assignable; also gives the State troops of the war of 1812 the benefit of the bill of 1850, and pays land office registers and receivers the same as before the passage of the Bounty Land bill.

John Erpenstein, under sentence of death at Newark, N. J., and a Romanist, has recently renounced his Romish faith and announced his intention of dying a Protestant. Erpenstein strongly protests his innocence of the crime for which he is to suffer.

☞ A prisoner attempted to escape from Blackwell's Island a few nights since, upon a ladder, and had got some distance down the river when discovered.

☞ Some apprehension is felt at New Orleans of the approach of a new disease called *the plague*, which is now prevailing in some of the West Indies.

Mr Truex, druggist, of Oswego, advertises four cases of genuine "Sea-Serpent Oil," brought in by Capt Seabury, of the whaleship Monongahela! Good for coughs, colds, &c., and sold at the moderate price of $4 a bottle.

☞ It is calculated that the strike in England has entailed a loss upon workmen and masters, during the past seven weeks, of about one million of dollars!

☞ Leander Crosby, member of the House of Representatives from Orleans, Barnstable Co., is dangerously ill.

☞ Mrs. Jane G. Swisshelm, the admired editress of the Pittsburg Saturday Visitor, has lately had a baby of her own—her first after being married fifteen years.—*Exchange.*

Well, what of it? It is not an uncommon thing for women to have babies in this vicinity.

HIGH SCHOOL.—The Spring Term of the Palmer High School will commence at Thorndike, next Monday, March 29th. E. N. Chamberlin will continue to teach the School.

☞ We are under obligations to Hon. George T. Davis for his speech in Congress in reply to Hon. Robert Rantoul, Jr.

Subscribers Ascend.

The second volume of the Journal is near to a close, and we would remind those who are in arrears that it will be a wise plan for them to start with the next volume with a clear conscience, owing the printer nothing. We shall send out an Agent who will call on many of our subscribers soon, and we trust they will be prepared to answer his call with the ready cash.—Those subscribers who receive bills in their papers will have the goodness to understand that those slips of paper mean something.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

To Advertisers.

The Journal has a larger circulation than any other newspaper in the county, out of Springfield, and a greater circulation in eastern Hampden and vicinity than all other papers. It is, therefore, for the interest of those who wish their advertisements read and circulated in this section to publish them in the Journal. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

Another Scientific Wonder.

IMPORTANT TO DYSPEPTICS.—Dr. J. S. Houghton's Pepsin, *the true Digestive Fluid, or Gastric Juice*, prepared from Rennet, or the Fourth Stomach of the Ox, after directions of Baron Liebig, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. Houghton, M. D., Philadelphia. This is truly a wonderful remedy for Indigestion. Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Constipation and Debility, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own Agent, the Gastric Juice. Pamphlets, containing scientific evidence of its value, furnished by agents gratis. See the notice among the medical advertisements.

BORN.

In Ware, March 3, a daughter to M. Goodwin; 8th, a son to James Kelley.

At Deposit, N. Y., 13th, a daughter to Solomon Bowles.

MARRIED.

In Springfield, 18th, by Rev. Mr. Strong, Edward E Butterfield of Springfield, and Laura E. Fosket of Stafford, Ct.; 22d, James E Gates and Caroline Foshay.

DIED.

In Monson, March 21, Helen M. Bebee, 18.

At Northampton, 22d, Sarah G. Swaney, 75, formerly of Lyme, Ct.

At Otis, 21st, Henry, infant son of Henry Seymour.

In Cambridgeport, March 19, Alfred S Gove, 33, formerly of Monson.

Letters from Havanna state that the pardon of Lopez, by Governor Hunt, had removed all bitter feelings toward the United States, as it showed that the authorities here were anxious to cultivate friendly feelings with Cuba and Spain.

A Turkish paper says, "a soul animating rosebush, bud and blossom, yielding in the happy Imperial Rose-garden, has exhibited signs of vegetation." Which in plain English prose means that the Sultan is about to be blessed with a young one

RECEIVED this week, by Munger and Bassett, 50 Cloth Coats, comprising Dress, Frock and Sacks, in Black, Olives, Greens, Clarets, &c., the people will please allow us to say that they are nice and cheap.
Palmer, March 27, 1852. 49tf

WE have just received a few pieces very superior Black Silks, from 26 to 36 inches wide. We have a few patterns that are very nice, and warranted not to crack.
MUNGER & BASSETT.
Palmer, March 27, 1852. 49tf

We Received a case of
PRINTS, Wednesday, that we will sell for 6 1-4 cents per yard, that compare very favorably with a good many people's 10 cent goods, but as we bought them under price we will (to keep up the system) sell them so, inasmuch as it will do us good (as well as the folks that buy them.) We are anxious that every family within fifteen miles should have at least one dress. MUNGER & BASSETT.

THE PUBLIC
ARE respectively informed that the subscribers have filled the Store lately occupied by A. P. Chapman with Goods entirely NEW and FRESH, and purchasers are invited to an examination of styles of DeLaines, Prints, Sheetings, bleached and brown, Tickings, Stripes, Denims, Flannels, Linens, Cambrics and the usual variety of Dry Goods. Also—to a choice stock of the
Best Family Groceries,
Such as Favorite Brands of Flour, Sugars of all grades, choicest chops of Teas at very low prices. Coffee, grd. do. various qualities, Molasses and Syrups, Cocoa, Broma, Spices, Pickles, Pepper-sauce, Mustard, Saleratus, Starch, Raisins, Currants, Rice, C. Tartar, Sal., Carb. Soda, &c., together with Lard, Fish, dry and pickled, Wooden Ware, Shovels and Hoes, Boots and Shoes, Trunks, &c., all of which will be truthfully represented and sold at satisfactory prices. M. W. FRENCH & CO.
Palmer, March 27, 1852. 49tf

HATS.
Spring Fashion For 1852.
THE Subscriber improves the occasion presented by Spring change in the style of HATS, to invite his patrons, and the public generally, to visit his establishment, where he offers for sale, as good an assortment of *HATS* and *CAPS* as can be found in the county, and at prices, I warrant, equally as low, at any store, at the
North end of the Nassowanno House.
CHARLES M. GARFIELD.
Palmer, March 27, 1852. 49tf

BOOT and SHOE STORE.
THE Subscriber has taken the Store lately occupied by C. M. Garfield, opposite the Depot, for the purpose of manufacturing Boots and Shoes of the latest style, and would invite the citizens generally to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere, as he manufactures his own Boots and Shoes, and justly claims a decided advantage over those who merely sell, and do not manufacture.
A good variety of Boots, Shoes and Rubbers constantly on hand and for sale cheap.
JOHN FEENY.
Palmer, March 27, 1852. 50tf

New Boot, Shoe and Rubber Store.
THE Subscriber having taken the Store occupied by him before the fire, in the Nassowanno Block, would inform his friends and the public generally, that he is now opening the largest stock of the above articles ever offered in this vicinity, manufactured expressly for the retail trade. New styles, fresh supplies every week; the modern mode of business will be adopted, viz: large sales, small profits and ready pay. Most kinds of farmer's produce taken for goods. The public may be assured that this establishment will not be undersold by any one in the nine counties.
J. BOWLES.
*** Nassowanno Block No. 1. ***
Palmer, March 27, 1852. 49tf

A COMPLETE assortment of Ladies and Children's thick and thin soled Shoes can be found at
M. W. FRENCH & CO.'s.
Palmer, March 27, 1852. 49.

GRASS SEEDS at
M. W. FRENCH & CO.'s.
Palmer, March 27, 1852. 49tf

Coffins for Sale.
THE Subscriber keeps on hand ready-made Coffins of all sizes and qualities, which will be sold low.
S. ATWOOD.
Three Rivers, March 27, 1852. 5w49

Books and Stationary.
SCHOOL Books of all kinds, Bibles, Testaments, Juvenile books, Gifts of Friendship, Blanks, Blank work, Paper, Ink, Envelopes, Fancy Articles, &c., Magazines, miscellaneous works, cheap periodicals, Newspapers from the cities and country, at publisher's prices.
J. BOWLES.
☞ Nassowanno Block No. 1.
Palmer, March 27, 1852. 49tf

Collectors' Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following described Real Estate, situated in Palmer, Hampden County, Mass., is assessed in the tax list for the year 1851, committed to me for collection, in the sums annexed to each lot respectively, and that the said taxes assessed thereon are now unpaid, viz:

RESIDENTS.

House, two Barns and 169 acres of land situated in the easterly part of Palmer; said property is assessed to Joseph H. Keith $12, and 6 dollars remain unpaid.

House and lot near the old centre of said Palmer and nearly opposite a blacksmith shop; said property is assessed to Samuel B. Foot. 90

NONRESIDENTS.

25 acres of land assessed to Solomon Shaw, Troy, N. Y. 1,95

And if no person shall appear to discharge the same on or before Saturday the 1st day of May next, at 2 o'clock P. M., I shall proceed to sell at public auction, at the store of C. M. Garfield, Palmer Depot, so much of said real estate as shall be necessary to pay the taxes assessed thereon together with all necessary intervening charges. CHESTER STRONG.
Collector of taxes for the town of Palmer for
Palmer, March 27, 1852. [1851

CHINA, CROCKERY AND Glass Ware.
New and Handsome Patterns.
IMPORTED by ourselves, expressly for our sales in this market, and consequently well adapted to the wants of purchasers here and in our vicinity
We are now opening for our
Spring Trade,
The largest stock of the above goods ever offered in Springfield, and from our unsurpassed facilities for purchasing goods, we are able to offer the most favorable terms to buyers.
In China, we have many very rich and handsome new patterns of Teasetts, entirely different from any to be found elsewhere, and at low prices.
We have also Crockery and Glass, new patterns of every description, and adapted to the wants of every class of buyers.
To merchants in the adjoining towns who buy goods in our line, we would say, that we have a large stock of common Crockery, which we will pack at prices as favorable as can be found elsewhere.
Bennington Stone Ware at Wholesale, at the usual manufacturer's discount, and delivered here or in the neighboring towns.
HAMILTON & CHAPIN,
No. 5 Burt's Building, Main Street.
Springfield, March 27, 1852. 3w49

PLAIN, Figured and Stripped Dress Silks in colors, very handsome, just received by
MUNGER & BASSETT.

RECEIVED this week by Munger and Bassett, four chests Gun Powder Tea, a very superior article
Palmer, March 27, 1851. 49.

10 Bbls. superior Mess Beef
10 Bbls. superior Mess Pork.
10 Bbls. superior Clear Pork,
For sale by
MUNGER & BASSETT.
Palmer, March 27th, 1852. 49

SAVE YOUR MONEY.

Charles P. Freeman & Co.
(LATE FREEMAN, HODGES & CO.)
Importers and Jobbers,
144 *Broadway, one door South of Liberty-st*
NEW YORK.
HAVE now on hand, and will be receiving daily through the season, New Goods, direct from the European manufacturers, and cash Auctions, rich, fashionable, fancy Silk Millinery Goods. Our stock of Rich Ribbons, comprises every variety of the latest and most beautiful designs imported.
Many of our goods are manufactured expressly to our order, from our own designs and patterns, and stand unrivalled. We offer our goods for nett Cash, at lower prices than any credit House in America can afford.
All purchasers will find it greatly to their interest to reserve a portion of their money, and make selections from our great variety of rich cheap goods.
Ribbons rich for Bonnets, Caps, Sashes and Belts.
Bonnet Silks, Satins, Crapes, Lisses and Tarletons,
Embroideries, Collars, Chemisetts, Capes, Berthas.
Habits, Sleeves, Cuffs, Edgings, and Insertings
Embroidered Reviere, Lace, and Hemstitch Cambric Hdkfs.
Blonds, Illusions, and Embroidered Laces for Caps.
Embroidered Laces for Shawls, Mantillas and Veils.
Honiton, Mechlen, Valenciences, and Brussels Laces.
English and Wove Thread, Smyrna, Lisle Thread and Cotton Laces.
Kid, Lisle Thread, Silk, Sewing Silk, Gloves and Mitts.
French and American Artificial Flowers.
French Lace, English, American and Italian.
Straw Bonnets and Trimmings.
March 27, 1852. 49is3m.

Progress and Advancement
IS the order of the day with us; and as we have let out our links in the low price system, would say that we will sell you very good Molasses for twenty-one, and Tea-top, for twenty-five cents per gallon.
MUNGER & BASSETT.
Palmer, March 20, 1852. tf48

The largest lot of
PAPER HANGINGS ever offered for sale in this market.
E. B. MILES & Co. have this day received from New York and Boston 4000 Rolls of all qualities and prices embracing seventy-five different styles, also velvet and other bordering and a variety of curtains.
West end of the Tockwotton House.
Palmer Depot, March 19, 1852. 48.

In Accordance
With the evidence of the Ladies of this vicinity, (which is of the very best character) we are allowed to say, through the medium of the Palmer Journal, that we have got the best assortment of DeLaines and Prints in this community, and take the responsibility that we shall continue to receive often fresh lots which shall be of the newest and neatest style, and prices to correspond.
MUNGER & BASSETT.
Palmer, March 20, 1851. 48tf

Sheetings, Bleached and Brown,
Tickings, Mariner Stripes, Drills, Denims, &c., &c., at prices to correspond with the depressed state of the cotton manufactories.
MUNGER & BASSETT.
Palmer, March 20, 1852. 48tf

Feathers.
E. B. MILES & Co. have just received a lot of prime Live Geese and Common Feathers, which will be sold low.
West end of the Tockwotton House.
Palmer Depot, March 19, 1852.

The only place in Town
TO buy No. 1 Ladies' and Gents' Kid Gloves of all colors,
MUNGER & BASSETT.
Palmer, March 20, 1852. 48tf

Commonwealth of Massachusetts

HAMPDEN SS.

A. W. STOCKWELL, Esq., Commissioner of Insolvency, in and for said County of Hampden has issued a warrant against the estate of Calvin Bradway of Palmer, in said county, an Insolvent Debtor, and the payments of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said Insolvent Debtor, to him and for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said Insolvent will be held at a court of Insolvency at the office of Calvin Torrey, in Palmer in said county, on the 29th day of March at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the proof of debts and the choice of an Assignee or Assignees. PARKER W. WEBSTER.
Deputy Sheriff and Messenger.
March 15, 1852. 2w48

To Poultry Breeders & Fanciers.
EGGS for setting can be furnished from the following varieties and at the following prices, and sent by express to any distance required at the expense of the orderer.

Grey Chitagongs per dozen,	$2,00
Golden Pheasant " "	2,00
Silver Pheasant " "	2,00
Yellow or Forb's Shangs per dozen,	2,00
Brown's Shangahai " "	2,00

All orders post paid, with cash in advance, will be promptly attended to.
C. P COLLINS.
Palmer Depot, March 18, 1852. 48tf

Excellent Quality of Sugars,
14, 16 and 18 lbs. for a Dollar, and as much common do. as you can carry away for a like quantity of the ready go down. You may depend upon it they merit your attention.
MUNGER & BASSETT.
Palmer, March 20, 1852. 48tf

Hats and Caps,

A GOOD assortment by
MUNGER & BASSETT.
Palmer, March 20, 1852. 48

Boots and Shoes.
A SUPERIOR assortment, cheap, by
MUNGER & BASSETT.
Palmer, March 20, 1852. 48

W. I. Goods.
PROVISIONS, &c., &c.
40 Hhds. Molasses, various grades.
20 " Sugar " "
25 Bbls. " " "
10 " Molasses, N. O.
10 " Extra Solar Oil.
10 " English and American Linseed Oil
20 " Mess Beef.
10 " Dried Beef.
10 " Hams.
Together with an assortment of Groceries, Flour, Grain, Salt, &c., &c. For sale low by
HALL & VALENTINE.
Palmer, March 13th, 1852. 47tf

CHERRY PECTORAL
For the Cure of
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.
Among the numerous discoveries Science has made in this generation to facilitate the business of life—increase its enjoyment, and even prolong the term of human existence, none can be named of more real value to mankind, than this contribution of Chemistry to the Healing Art. A vast trial of its virtues throughout this broad country, has proven beyond a doubt, that no medicine or combination of medicines yet known can so surely control and cure the numerous varieties of pulmonary disease which have hitherto swept from our midst thousands and thousands every year. Indeed, there is now abundant reason to believe a remedy has at length been found which can be relied on to cure the most dangerous affections of the lungs. Our space here will not permit us to publish any proportion of the cures affected by its use, but we would present the following opinions of eminent men, and refer further enquiry to the circular which the Agents below named, will always be pleased to furnish free, wherein are full particulars, and indisputable proof of these facts.

FROM THE PRESIDENT OF AMHERST COLLEGE, THE CELEBRATED PROFESSOR HITCHCOCK.

James C. Ayer—Sir: I have used your Cherry Pectoral in my own case of deep-seated Bronchitis, and am satisfied from its chemical constitution, that it is an admirable compound for the relief of laryngial and bronchial difficulties. If my opinion as to its superior character can be of any service, you are at liberty to use it as you think proper.
EDWARD HITCHCOCK, L. L. D.
From the widely celebrated
PROFESSOR SILLIMAN, M. D., L. L. D., Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy, &c., Yale College, Member of the Lit. Hist. Med. Phil. and Scientific Societies of America and Europe.
"I deem the Cherry Pectoral an admirable composition from some of the best Materia Medica, and a very effective remedy for the class of diseases it is intended to cure."
New Haven, Ct., Nov. 1, 1849.
MAJOR PATTISON, President of the S. C. Senate, states that he has used the Cherry Pectoral with wonderful success, to cure an inflamation of the lungs.

From one of the first Physicians in Maine.
Saco, Me., April 26, 1849.
Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell. Dear Sir: I am now constantly using your Cherry Pectoral in my practice, and prefer it to any other medicine for pulmonary complaints. From observation of many severe cases, I am convinced it will cure coughs, colds, and diseases of the lungs, that have put to defiance all other remedies.
I invariably recommend its use in cases of consumption, and consider it much the best remedy known for that disease.
Respectfully yours,
I. S. CUSHMAN, M. D.
Prepared and sold by JAMES. C. AYER, Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.
Sold in Palmer Depot, by Dr. Wm. Holbrook; in Thorndike, by W. N. Packard; in Stafford Springs by J. H. Nutting, and by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine everywhere.

KID Gloves! Kid Gloves! at
T. C. DENECKE'S
Monson, May, 1851. 4tf

PURE Burnt and Ground Java Coffee, an article rarely found, for sale by
MUNGER & BASSETT.
Palmer, Feb. 28, 1852. 45tf

Our Stock of Cloths
AND Clothing was never better, and prices never lower, which is enough to say to all who want good clothes for a little money.
MUNGER & BASSETT.
Palmer, March 20, 1852. 48tf

Trunks and Valises,
PROBABLY the best assortment in this vicinity and according to our late arrangements, at the lowest prices.
MUNGER & BASSETT.
Palmer, March 20, 1852. 48

Plows.
THE Subscriber keeps at his shop, about one mile east of the Depot Village, the different sizes of J. R. Whittemore & Co.'s celebrated Eagle Plows, which he will sell for cash at manufacturers' prices, or exchange for white oak timber.
F. BLANCHARD.
Palmer, Dec. 27. 35tf

REMOVAL.
E. B. MILES & Co. have removed their stock of Goods from D. F. McGilvary's Block to the new Store in the west end of the Tockwotton House, where they will be happy to wait upon their customers.
Palmer Depot, Feb. 5, 1852. 42tf

Notice.
ALL persons indebted to the subscriber by Note or Book account of more than three months standing, are requested to make immediate payment and save costs.
CARLOS E. BOND.
Bondsville, January 24, 1852.

BETTER Black and Green Teas than were ever before kept in Palmer, can be had at
MUNGER & BASSETT'S.
Palmer, Feb. 12, 1852. 43tf.

500 LBS. Superior Boston Smoked Hams, at
MUNGER & BASSETT'S.
Palmer, Feb. 12, 1852. 43tf

T. C. LEONARD, Agt.
DEALER IN
Foreign and American Marble,
PALMER, MASS.
☞ **Shop** about half a mile East of Palmer Depot.
Tombstones, Monuments and Table Tops, made to order at short notice.
Palmer, Feb. 21, 1852. tf44

Farm to Sell or Rent.
POSSESSION 1st of April. Those wishing to get a great Bargain, call on the subscriber at the Old Center of Palmer.
E. TURNER.
Palmer, Feb. 18, 1852. 44

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the Subscribers of 3 months standing are requested to call and pay their notes and accounts without delay.
T. WARD & Co.
Palmer, March 27, 1852. dtbaewist46

AS WE make the Tea trade a very important branch of our business, we would most *earnestly* solicit the trade of all lovers of the very best of Teas; among them we can please the palates and purse.
MUNGER & BASSETT.
Palmer, March 20, 1852. 48tf

Last Call.
ALL persons having unsettled accounts with the subscriber are informed that they will go into an attorney's hands for collection after 15th inst.
A. P. CHAPMAN.
P. S. Books may be found until then at the old place of business.
Palmer, March 1, 1852. 46tf

Westfield State Normal School.

THE next term of this school will commence Wednesday, April 7th, and continue 14 weeks. The conditions of membership are the following: Applicants, if males, must be at least 17 years of age, and 16 at least, if females. An examination in Reading, Spelling, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography and Grammar is required, conducted by the Board of Visitors and the Secretary of the Board of Education. *All must be present on the first day of the term.* A testimonial of good character must be presented by the applicant. It must be the design of all to become teachers. An attendance of three terms is required, two of which must be in succession. A charge of $1 a term is made to each member of the school for the use of text books and for incidental expenses. The school will be limited to 84 members. Board will cost about $2,00 per week, including washing, &c. No charge is made for tuition.
D. S. ROWE, *Principal.*
March 9, 1852. 473w

For Sale.

A Large and commodious House, Barn, and other necessary buildings, with about two acres of land, with a variety of fruit trees, &c. Situated in Palmer Centre and known as the Old Parsonage. For further particulars enquire of F. P. BISSELL on the premises.
March 13th, 1852. 47tf

HOUSE FOR SALE in Monson.

A NEW and well built two-story Cottage, containing eight large and well lighted rooms, pantry, wash-room and good cellar, with a new Barn and Carriage house, wood house and other necessary out buildings, and two acres of chocie land, with over two hundred the best kind of fruit trees that could be had at the nurseries. The water comes in the house by an queaduct.
The above property is situated in as healthy and pleasant part as Monson can afford. Part of the purchase money can remain on bond or mortgage. For further particulars inquire of THEODORE C. DENECKE on the premises.
ALSO,
A neat, handsome building in the Centre of Monson, favorably known as "Denecke's Clothing and Tailoring Establishment." This is one of the best chances for one who wishes to commence business. The shop will be sold with or without Goods, to suit the purchaser. The south part is fitted up and adapted for a Boot and Shoe store; it is a very good opening, for the universal call (in this part of the town) is for a good Bootmaker. The south part is to let now and if the shop is not sold by the first of May, then the Tailor's shop will be to let likewise For further particulars inquire on the premises of THEODORE C. DENECKE.
Monson, March 13th, 1852.

Feathers, Carpetings,
CROCKERY, and a general quantity of House Keeping Goods.
MUNGER & BASSETT.
Palmer, March 20, 1852. 48tf

As we were very Fortunate
IN the purchase of several old stocks of Goods in this place, *so shall our customers* be likewise *fortunate* in their purchases from us if they call soon, as the prices we have lately made for them are fast closing them off. Call soon and befriend yourselves.
MUNGER & BASSETT.
Palmer, March 20, 1852. 48

Oranges and Lemons,
BY the Box or Dozen.
MUNGER & BASSETT.
Palmer, March 20, 1852. 48

PALMER JOURNAL.

DRESS AND ORNAMENT.—From a new work recently published in Paris, from the pen of Alphonse Karr, entitled "Voyage Autour de mon Jardin." A Journey round my Garden.

"I can understand why an insect who glitters in the sun in the gayest of colors should be proud of his personal attractions, I can pardon in the bird, who shakes his feathers in the first ray of daylight, and finds himself richly arrayed, a little vanity on the score of his plumage; because the wings of the bird and the feathers of the butterfly belong to them, are part of themselves. But is there anything that should render a human being more humble, than the toilette of man or woman? Is it not, in the first place, a sad confession that in order to embellish the body we must first conceal it; an end for which we employ the most violent and extraordinary means? This ring of gold ornamented with a big pearl, and which, cost some hundred dollars, has been torn from the earth's entrails and the sea's abysses, and its sole object is to conceal a little space on your hand, which, seems to you less beautiful than a bit of gold and the gravel of an oyster: and all the rest of your apparel is the superfluity of animals, which browse in the fields, or of insects which crawl at your feet; from each you borrow some part of your outward adoruing. Your finest clothing is made from the shreds which you steal from each; from the sheep and from the silkworm."

FASHIONABLE CALL.—Enter Miss Lucy nearly out of breath with the exertion of walking from her papa's carriage in the street to the door of her friend,

Lucy—"Oh, Marie! how do you do?—How delighted I am to see you! How have you been since you were at the Ball, last Wednesday evening? Oh, wasn't the appearance of that tall girl in pink perfectly frightful? Is this your shawl on the piano? Beautiful shawl! Father says he is going to send to Paris to get me a shawl, in the spring. I can't bear home made shawls! How do you like Monsieur Espirey? Beautiful man, ain't he? Now, don't laugh, Marie, for I am sure I don't care anything about him! Oh, my! I must be going! It's a beautiful day, isn't it? Marie, when will you come to see me? Oh, dear! What a beautiful pin. That pin was given to you; now I know it was, Marie; don't deny it. Harry is coming up to see me this evening, but I hate him—I do really; but he has a beautiful moustache, hasn't he, Marie? Oh, dear, its very warm. Good morning, Marie! Don't speak of Harry in connection with my name to any one; for I am sure it will never amount to anything, but I hate him awfully—I am sure I do. Adieu."

THE COXCOMB.—Park Benjamin, Esq., in a lecture delivered recently in Newark, N. J. drew the following picture of a coxcomb.

"Talk of the vanity of woman! Show me one girl with her pretty head stuffed full of deceit of her own beauty and consequence and I will show you fifty youths, upon whose lips the small down, by much coaxing, has ventured to appear, and a hundred hirsuit dandies, exulting in a full fanciful crop of spontaneous growth, who are more perfectly possessed with a self estimation of their own irresistible charms than any miss in her teens. Each of these apologies of men fancies every woman whom he happens to encounter, desperately enamored of him, and is fully persuaded, in his own mind, that he bears to the fair sex the same relation which the late Capt. Martin Scott did to the raccoons. "Don't fire," said a coon to the captain, as the latter was about raising his unerring rifle, "I will come down." "Don't pop the question," says some fascinating damsel to any one of these exquisite lady-killers, "I will marry you." All that these conquerers of the fair, these Cæsars in their own esteem have to do, is to "come and see, and conquer."

☞ The apprehensions that France under the lead of Louis Napoleon will soon plunge into another war of conquest, seems to be gaining strength in Europe. England is not the only nation which is alarmed. It has already been stated that Belgium is making vast military preparations, and Great Britain is expected to intervene in her behalf in case of necessity. Russia, too, it is reported, has engaged to furnish 100,000 men for the defence of the Belgian territory, should it be invaded. Prussia, it is also stated, promises assistance to a similar extent, and Holland has agreed to furnish a contingent of 30,000 men. It is evident that Louis Napoleon will meet with formidable obstacles in carrying out the avowed object of his mission, the establishment of the boundary of the Rhine.

☞ The *Panama Echo* of the 13th contains the following paragraph: "Senor Louis Durand, of this city, late resident on Santa Anna Plaza, outside the city walls, died last night, aged 90 years. He had a family of over one hundred children. They are actually his own children, of the first generation." The old Mormon!

☞ Dr March says the best cure for hysteries is to discharge the servant girl. In his opinion, there is nothing like flying "around" to keep the nervous system from becoming unstrung. Some women think they need a physcian, he says, when they only need a scrubbing brush.

☞ There are, it is said, *twelve thousand* marriageable girls in the City of Lowell, Mass. What facilities they afford for bachelor speculation, to be sure!

POETRY.

Past the Hour.

Sure, I've sought the gate so long,
E'en the hedges know me;
Birds laugh at me in their song—
Streams reflect, and show me!
Not a flower that smiles so sweet
Seems my grief to soften;
E'en the meadows hate my feet,
I've been there so often;
But if e'er I pass this way—
Meet her on a future day—
May I—hush! yet stay, yet stay!
Don't I hear her coming?

Coming?—no, 'twas but the trees—
Night and storm are coming;
E'en the very wasps and bees
Mock me with their humming!
Vowed she not by all that's just,
All that's true, she'd meet me?
And 'tis thus she wrongs my trust,
And 'tis thus she'd cheat me!
But, if e'er again I'm cast
In such meshes as the past,
May I—'tis her step at last!
Now, indeed, she's coming!

Oh, my love! my life 's delight!
Treasure of my being!
All thy sorrow's put to flight,
Thee, my sweet one, seeing!
Yet, how could'st thou keep me here,
Heart and spirit failing?
How?—but no, we'll have no tear—
'Tis no time for railing;
For, despite my wayward freaks,
Still my heart in rapture speaks—
'Twould stay waiting twenty weeks
But to see thee coming!

Dying.

When my feet, grown faint and weary
To life's farthest slope have trod,
When you know that I am dying,
Leave me trustingly with God—
And my spirit shall not fear it,
That last chastening of the rod.

Let your warm hearts chill not, dropping
From my fingers' icy tips—
Be there not the touch of kisses
On my unecressing lips;
Let no kindness see the blindness
Of my eyes last dark eclipse.

Do not think of me as lying
By the darkened mould o'erspread,
But about the soft white pillow
Folded underneath my head;
And of flowers, through the hours,
Weaving broidery o'er my bed.

Think of the immortal spirit,
That shall never, never die—
And of how my face, now wearing
Light of immortality,
With love's meaning, is o'erleaning
From the white walls of the sky.

A PRIVILEGED MEMBER.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Independent tells the following story: A gentleman on a visit here, and anxious to hear the debates, opened, very cooly opened one of the doors to the Senate, was about to pass in when the doorkeeper asked Are you a privileged member? What do you mean by such a man? asked the stranger. The reply was, a Governor, an ex-member of Congress, or a foreign minister. The stranger said I am a minister. From what court or country, if you please? asked his official. (Very gravely pointing up)—From the Court of Heaven, sir. To this our doorkeeper waggishly remarked, "This government at present holds no intercourse with that foreign power!"

FIDELITY.—True to your promises: faithful to perform all our duties in the several relations in which Providence has placed us. The mother shows fidelity in her love for children; the father in the provision which his hand supplies. God shows his fidelity, for "his promises in Christ Jesus, are yea and amen." We cannot trust one who has no fidelity; with him who has it, in its fullness and its power, we may trust the best treasure we have on earth. "Be thou faithful unto death."

Sooner should solid continents decay,
Than our unbroken heart should pass away."

All creatures in their utmost sum, begining from Ikast, and going onward from first to last are but shadings, jots and tittles of the one good; this is so beautiful, so great, so good that nothing else can be so, but in proportion of its likeness to it.

Independence of mind, freedom from a slavish respect to the taste and opinions of others, next to goodness of heart, will best insure our happiness in the conduct of life,

BUSINESS CARDS.

TORREY & BARLOW,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
PALMER, MASS.
Office first door East of the Nassowanno House.
C. TORREY. M. BARLOW.
jan. 13. 39 tf.

T. C. DENECKE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Monson, May, 1851. 4tf

F. T. WALLACE,
COUNSELLOR & ATTORNEY.
All business entrusted to him will be conducted with promptness and care. Particular attention paid to collecting.
Palmer, April 6, 1850. 1tf

N. L. WAIT,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 5, MCGILVRY'S BLOCK.
All work done with despatch and in the best manner.
Palmer, May 24th, 1851

S. W. CONE,
DEALER IN
Foreign & Domestic Marble,
WARE, MASS.
☞ Tombstones, and Monuments of all descriptions constantly on hand or made to order.—All orders promptly attended to.

THE CELEBRATED
OXYGENATED BITTERS.
A SOVEREIGN REMEDY FOR
DYSPEPSIA ASTHMA & GENERAL DEBILITY

In all its Various forms,
CONTAINING NO ALCOHOL.
A certain cure for for Pain in the Stomach, Heartburn, Habitual Costiveness, Acid Stomach, Headache, loss of appetite, Piles, Night Sweats, Asthma or Phthisic, Flatulence or wind in the Stomach, Nervousness, coldners of the extremities, weakness of the limbs,
GENERAL DEBILITY,
and all the indescribable symptoms of this universal disease.
They are also the best tonic known for the prevention and cure of
FEVER AND AGUE.
These Bitters have received the
Highest Testimonials
ever offered to the public in favor of any medicine in the world, and are approved by some of the best physicians, who use them in their practice.
For the most satisfactory proof of the success of this remedy, see pamphlets containing full particulars and certificates from
MEMBERS OF CONGRESS
and other parties well known to the public.—Any individual wishing further information respecting this
INVALUABLE MEDICINE,
are invited to call on the Agents, and satisfy themselves by reference to numerous letters and certificates of the highest respectability.
DR. GEO. B. GREEN, Proprietor, Windsor Vt.
REED, BATES & AUSTIN, Wholesale Druggists, No. 26 Merchants' Row, Boston. General Agents.
Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

CAUTION.—Each bottle of the OXYGENATED BITTERS, will have the outside wrapper printed in English, French and Spanish, with the signatures of Geo. B. Green, Proprietor, upon three sides, and in addition, a finely engraved label upon the top of the bottle, with the signature of Read, Bates & Austin, who are the sole General Agents, and to whom all orders must be addressed.
For sale by Dr. Wm. Holbrook, Palmer Depot; O. F. Packard & Co., Three Rivers; W. N. Packard, Thorndike; N. F. Rogers & Co. and T. F. Packard, Monson. 14 1y

Book Binding.
ALL kinds of Books, Magazines, &c., Bound in the best possible manner and on reasonable terms at this Office.

Stoves! Stoves!!
IN consequence of the late fire the subscriber has removed his place of business to No. 1 Furnace Row directly under the Printing Office, and is now ready to supply his Patrons with Stoves, Stove Pipe, Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware with other articles usually kept in a Stove Store. Persons in want are respectfully invited to call. J. S. BAILEY.
Palmer, May 7, 1851. 4tf

VESTINGS! Vestings! Vestings! the best, the neatest and the greatest assortment at T. C. DENECKE'S
Monson, May, 1851. 4tf

JOB PRINTING.
EVERY variety of Book, Job and Card Printing executed promptly and on reasonable terms at the JOURNAL Office.
Handbills, Billheads, Circulars, Pamphlets, | Waybills, Ball Tickets, Business and Visiting Cards,
done in the best manner at short notice A general assortment of Cards and fancy paper always on hand.

HATS, Hats, Hats and Caps, all qualities and prices at T. C. DENECKE'S
Monson, May, 1851. 4tf

Silver Spoons.
AND other Silver ware in great variety for sale low by F. O. BROOKS.
Palmer, May 31, 1851. 6 tf

CLOTHING
JUST received a fresh supply of Over Coats, Business Coats, Pants, and Vests of various styles and qualities adapted to the season, which he will sell cheaper than ever. Call and see L. A. BAILEY, Merchant Tailor.
Hall & Valentine's Block, No. 4.
Palmer, Dec. 6.

READY Made Clothing at T. C. DENECKE'S
Monson, May, 1851. 4tf

BROADCLOTHS of all shades, colors and prices at T. C. DENECKE'S
Monson, May, 1851. 4tf

BAILEY'S Caps, very handsome and fashionable at T. C. DENECKE'S
Monson, May, 1851. 4tf

BEACH, Kempshall and other favorite brands of Flour, at MUNGER & BASSETT'S.
Palmer, Feb. 12, 1852 43tf

Letter Envelopes.
BUFF Letter Envelopes, for sale by the pack, very cheap, at the Journal Office.
Feb. 12, 1852. tf43

150 PAIRS Men's, Women's and Children's Boots and Shoes, a little out of style for sale at cost at J. BOWLES'.
☞ Opposite the Depot. ☜
Palmer, Feb. 28, 1852. 45tf

Commercial Note Paper.
JUST the thing for business men to write letters on, for sale at the Journal Office.
Feb. 12, 1852. 43tf

PRIME quality of Mollasses for sale at 25 cents per gallon by MUNGER & BASSETT.
Palmer, Feb. 28, 1852. 45tf

Franklin Fire Insurance Company.
Capital $300,000!
THE Franklin Fire Insurance Co., located at Saratoga Springs, N. Y. and at Worcester, Mass., is one of the best Stock Insurance Companies in New England. Their terms are reasonable and they pay their losses with that promptnesss which gives character and stability to a company.
In conformity to the requirements of the laws of the State of New York, the Franklin Fire Insurance Company of New York, have just submitted to the Controller the following statement of the condition of said company at the close of the year 1851. The Capital of this Company consists of:

Securities approved by the Controller on the 12th day of March, 1851,	$100,000 00
Bonds and Mortgages on Real Estate,	144,000 00
Cash on hand,	56,000 00
	$300,000 00
Whole amount of Cash Premiums received since April 1st, 1851,	$34,312 98
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Whole amount of losses and expenses paid $4,704 41	
Amount paid for reinsurance and refunded on Canceled Policies, 1,309 67	$16,014 08
Net Cash Balance of Premiums January 1st, 1852,	$18,298 90
Amount of losses not due by terms of contract,	$5,800 00
Amount of claims rejected on account of fraud, for which the Company do not consider themselves liable,	$4,500 00
Amount due on demand,	Nothing

SARATOGA COUNTY, ss. Cady Hollister, of Ballston, and Wm. L. Avery, of Saratoga Springs, in said County, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the former is President and the latter Secretary of said Company, that the above statement is shown by the books of said Company, and we believe the same to be true.
CADY HOLLISTER, Prsident,
WM. L. AVERY, Secretary.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 31st day of January, 1852. S. B. EDWARDS, Justice of the Peace.

Farmers are invited to examine the followiug advantageous terms which the company holds out to them:

Perpetual Insurance.
This Company insures the First Class Farm Property, upon the following very advantageous terms for the Farmer, viz:
The Company issue policies for any number of years less than thirty, at 2 1 2 per cent upon the sum insured, paid in in cash.
For this we issue certificates of increased Capital Stock, together with a perpetual Policy of Insurance.
Thus the insured becomes a stockholder to the amount of cash premium paid by him.—This stock shares equally with the $300,000 original capital stock of the Company in the dividend of profits. With holders of perpetual policies the Secretary opens an account on the Books of the Company as follows: At the expiration of the first year from the date of the policy (as also each succeeding year) the insured is charged 15 cents for each $100, on the amount insured, and at the same time credited with the dividends that day declared on his stock from which amount of dividend said sum (charged for insurance) being 15 cents for $100 —or $1,50 for $1000 is deducted, and the balance paid to the insured in cash.
To make the system still better understood, suppose a person applies for a perpetual policy of $1000—for this we charge 2 1-2 per cent, paid in in cash. Amount of premium $25, entitling him to $25 stock. At the end of each year he is charged $1,50 for the last year's insurance—at the same time the Company declare a dividend of 10 per cent on their capital stock, amounting to $2,50. From this amount of dividend deduct D1,50 and you have D1 left.—Thus it will be seen that the simple interest on your stock has paid one year's insurance, and earned D1 besides, and the stock is left at par, and this insurance is not subject to any of the uncertain contingencies attending a note system in a mutual company, there being no liabilities to assessments; and by this system the insured saves the expense of renewal, the interest on his stock pays his insurance, and is entitled to the earnings of said stock over and above said simple interest. This stock is transferable upon the books of the Company whenever the policy is assigned. In case the holder of this stock wishes to withdraw from the Company at any time, the Company will upon three months' notice of such desire to withdraw and upon the surrender of the policy accompanying the same, redeem or purchase such stock at its actual value at the time of such redemption or purchase.
Among the inducements to the Farmer to enter this Company upon these terms, the following very naturally present themselves, viz:
First—The farmer gets a permanent insurance upon his property, and need not be constantly watchful to see that his insurance does not expire unexpectedly.
Second—The insurance is made and continued at incalculably less expense to the insured.
He would save D1,50 paid for survey and policy every five years, at least, during the whole time. He would also save quite a sum in the premiums paid.
We are enabled thus cheaply to insure by saving the great amount of labor and expense necessary to carry on the business on the old mutual plan.

G. M. FISK,
Agent for Palmer and vicinity.
February, 1852. 43.

Horse Shoeing.

THE Subscriber has lately had a new shop fitted up, a few rods from Main street, North side the Rail Road, where he is prepared to do Horse Shoeing in the best possible manner. Having had many years experience in this branch of buisness, he flatters himself that he can do work to the satisfaction of all customers. JAMES GORMLEY.
Palmer Depot, June 7, 1851 7 tf

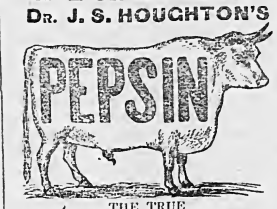
Coffins.
THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a good assortment of Mahogany, Black Walnut, White Wood and Pine Coffins, which he will furnish with shrouds and plates, if desired, and will deliver them if wished.
J. S. LOOMIS.
Palmer, Oct. 19, 1850. tf 29

MESS BEEF
DRIED BEEF
HAMS
for sale by the barrel.
HALL & VALENTINE.
Palmer, Feb. 27, 1852. 45tf

DOESKINS, Cassimeres, the best assortment in this county at T. C. DENECKE'S
Monson, May, 1851. 4tf

CASH
WILL be paid for *good clean BUCKWHEAT*, in any quantity, by HALL & VALENTINE.
Palmer, Nov. 8, 1851. 29 too

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1851, by J. S. HOUGHTON, M. D., in the clerk's Office of the District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

Another Scientific Wonder!
GREAT CURE FOR
DYSPEPSIA!
DR. J. S. HOUGHTON'S


THE TRUE
DIGESTIVE FLUID,
OR, GASTRIC JUICE.
Prepared from Rennet, or the fourth Stomach of the Ox, after directions of Baron Liebeg, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. Houghton, M.D. Philadelphia, Pa.
This is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Constipation, and Debility, Curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own Agent, the Gastric Juice.
☞ Half a teaspoonful of Pepsin, infused in water, will digest or disolve, *Five Pounds of Roast Beef in about two hours*, out of the stomach.
PEPSIN is the chief element, or Great Digesting Principle of the Gastric Juice—the *Solvent of the Food*, the *Purifying*, *Preserving*, and *Stimulating* Agent of the Stomach and Intestines. It is extracted from the Digestive Stomach of the Ox, thus forming an Artificial Digestive Fluid, precisely like the natural Gastric Juice in its Chemical powers, and furnishing a Complete and Perfect Substitute for it. By the aid of this preparation, the pains and [illegible] of Indigestion and Dyspepsia are removed, just as they would be by a healthy Stomach. It is doing wonders for Dyspeptics, curing cases of Debility, emaciation, nervous decline and Dyspeptic Consumption, supposed to be on the verge of the grave. The scientific evidence upon which it is based, is in the highest degree curious and remarkable.

Scientific Evidence.
Baron Liebig in his celebrated work on Animal Chemistry, says: "An artificial Digestive Fluid, analogous to the Gastric Juice, may be readily prepared from the mucous membrane of the stomach of the Calf, in which various articles of food, as meat and eggs will be *softened, changed and digested, just in the same manner as they would be in the human stomach.*"
Dr. Coombe, in his valuable writings on the "Physiology of Digestion," observes that "a diminuation of the due quantity of the Gastric Juice is a prominent and all-prevailing cause of Dyspepsia;" and he states that "a distinguished professor of medicine in London, who was severely afflicted with this complaint, finding everything else to fail, had recourse to the Gastric Juice, obtained from the stomachs of living animals, *which proved completely successful.*
Dr. Graham, author of the famous works on "Vegetable Diet," says: "It is a remarkable fact in physiology, that the stomachs of animals macerated in water, impart to the fluid the property of dissolving various articles af food, and effecting a kind of *artificial digestion* of them *in no wise different from the natural digestive process.*
☞ Call on the Agent, and get a descriptive circular, gratis, giving a large amount of scientific evidence, similar to the above, together with reports of remarkable cures, from all parts of the United States.

As a Dyspepsia Curer,
Dr. Houghton's Pepsin has produced the most marvelous effects, in curing cases of *Debility, Emaciation, Nervous Decline,* and *Dyspeptic Consumption.* It is impossible to give the details of cases in the limits of this advertisement; but authenticated certificates have been given of more than Two Hundred Remarkable Cures, in Philadelphia, New York and Boston alone.—These were not only rapid and wonderful, but permanent,
It is a great Nervous Antidote, and particularly useful for tendency to Bilious disorder, Liver Complaint, Fever and Ague, or badly treated Fever and Ague, and evil efforts of Quinine, Mercury, and other drugs upon the Digestive Organs, after a long sickness. Also, for excess in eating, and too free use of ardent spirits. It almost reconciles *Health with Intemperance.*

Old Stomach Complaints.
There is no form of Old Stomach Complaints which it doesn't seem to reach & remove at once. No matter how bad they may be, it gives instant relief! *A single dose removes all the unpleasant symptoms*; and it only needs to be repeated for a short time to make these good efforts permanent. Purity of blood, and vigor of body follow at once. It is particularly excellent in cases of Nausea, Vomiting, Cramps, Soreness of the pit of the Stomach, distress after eating, low, cold state of the Blood, Heaviness, Lowness of Spirits, Despondency, Emaciation, Weakness, tendency to Insanity, Suicide, &c.
Dr. Houghton's Pepsin, is sold by nearly all the dealers in fine drugs and popular medicines, throughout the United States. It is prepared in Powder and Fluid form—and in prescription vials for the use of Physicians.
Private circulars for the use of Physicians, may be obtained of Dr. Houghton, or his Agts., describing the whole process of preparation, and giving the authority upon which the claims of this new remedy are based. As it is not a secret remedy, no objection can be raised against its use by Physicians in respectable standing and regular practice. Price One D[illegible] per bottle.
☞ *Observe this!*—Every bottle of the genuine Pepsin bears the written signature of J. S Houghton, M. D., sole proprietor, Philadelphia, Pa. Copy-right and Trade Mark secured.
☞ Sold by all Druggists and dealers in Medicines
Agents.—Dr. Wm. Holbrook, Palmer Depot, Bliss & Haven, Springfield; M. B. Green, Worcester; A. Fitch, Amherst; Dealers in Barre.

Watches!

A LARGE lot of Gold and Silver Watches just received and will be sold cheap. Also, a fine lot of clocks.
F. O. BROOKS.
Palmer, May 31, 1851. 6t

SHIRTS! Bosoms! Dickeys! Silk and Linen Cravats in endless variety at T. C. DENECKE'S
Monson, May, 1851. 4 tf

Fire! Fire!!
THE Subscriber is Agent for some of the best Fire Insurance Companies in the United States, and will take risks on the most favorable terms.
GEORGE W. RANDELL.
Palmer, March 22d, 1851. 51 ft

Cuff Pins.
THE Subscriber has just received a lot of beautiful Cuff Pins—pretty ornaments for any lady. Call and see them.
F. O. BROOKS.
Palmer August 2. 15tf

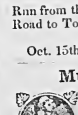
STATIONERY,
BLANKS,
Blank Books, Envelopes,
TOYS, PERFUMERY,
BRUSHES,
FANCY GOODS
AND
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
Without number, for sale by
ELIHU GEER,
10 State St., Hartford, Conn.
—ALSO,—
CARD, JOB, BOOK & FANCY
STEAM PRINTING!
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
On the lowest terms, and with the utmost dispatch.
ALL KINDS OF
LETTER, CAP, NOTE AND OTHER WRITING
FANCY & FLOWER PAPER;
WHITE, BUFF & ENAMELED ENVELOPES;
GOLD PENS,
PENCIL CASES, STEEL PENS AND PEN HOLDERS;
INKSTANDS, OF EVERY STYLE;
BLACK, BLUE, RED, COPYING & INDELIBLE INK;
WAFERS, SEALING WAX,
Blot Pads, Blotting Paper, Pen Racks,
WRITING SAND, TWINE STANDS;
Slate and Lead Pencils;
RUBBER, RUBBER BALLS AND TOYS;
VESTA LIGHTS, SLATES,
Water Color Paints and Brushes;
GUM LABELS;
ERASERS, Scissors & Shears, Pen & Pocket KNIVES,
Writing Desks, Work Boxes,
BACKGAMMON BOARDS, CHESS-MEN, DOMINOES,
PAPER WEIGHTS,
Porte Monnaies, Wallets, Pocket Books, Bankers' Cases, Purses;
INNUMERABLE GAMES,
FOR CHILDREN AND OTHERS;
CHECK, ORDER AND HAY-SCALE BOOKS,
SAND AND WAFER BOXES,
BLANK BOOKS, LEGAL BLANKS,
PORTFOLIOS, CALENDARS,
LETTER PAPER & FANCY BOXES,
&c. &c. &c., at
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE GOODS AND PRICES, AT
No. 10 State Street,
NORTH-WEST OF THE STATE HOUSE PARK,
HARTFORD, CONN.
New Goods are received every week from the Manufacturers and Importers. Dec. 1851.

New-London, Willimantic and Palmer R. R.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
COMMENCING WEDNESDAY, OCT. 15d, 1851.

Passenger Trains Leave Palmer
For Willimantic, Hartford, Norwich, New-London, Stonington and Providence
5,45 A. M. Freight train, with passenger car connecting with the first train for Hartford, at Willimantic, (8,15) and at Norwich with train on Norwich and Worcester R. R., arriving at New London at 11, A. M.
10,45, A. M. After the arrival of the Express trains pr W. R. R. and stages, connecting at Willimantic (12,25 A. M.) with train from Hartford, arriving at New London 1,45, P. M., connecting with steamer Chicopee for Stonington and Providence, via Stonington R I.
2,40 P. M. After the arrival of Trains from Springfield and Boston, connecting at Willimantic (4,30) for Hartford, New Haven and New York; at New London (6,) with the evening boats for New York, at 10 P. M.

Leave New London
For Norwich, Willimantic, Hartford and Palmer.
6,50 A. M. Connecting at Willimantic, (8,15) with the H. P. & F. R. R., for Hartford and New York, and at Palmer (10 00) with Western R. R. for Springfield, Albany and Boston.
12,00 A. M. After the arrival of the steamer Chicopee from Stonington, connecting at Norwich, (12,35,) with N. & W. R. R., arriving at Palmer 5,30 P. M.
3,00 P. M. Connecting at Willimantic (4,30,) for Hartford, New Haven and New York, and at Palmer, (6,00,) for Springfield, Albany and Boston.
The 5,45 a m train from Palmer and the 12 m train from New London are Freight trains with Passenger Car attached.
☞ Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before entering the cars.

Stages
Run from the principal Stations on the line of the Road to Towns in vicinity.
A. G. DARROW, Supt.
Oct. 15th, 1851. tf 27

Musical Instruments

F. O. BROOKS, has just received a fine assortment of Violins, Accordeons, Music Boxes &c. which he will sell very cheap.
Call and examine.
Palmer, May 31, 1851. 6 tf

Rings!
THE Subscriber has the prettiest styles and best quality of Finger Rings, both for Ladies and Gentlemen that were ever brought into town Call and purchase one or more while the assortment is large.
F. O. BROOKS.
Palmer, May 31, 1851. 6 tf

How to drive off the Blues.
WALK into T. C. Denecke's store, buy a New Suit of Clothes, and the way he manages to fit and give satisfaction, will drive away the hardest kind of Blues.
A few more of those much admired Tweeds just received at T. C. DENECKE'S.
Monson, May 24th, 1851 tf 5

REMOVAL.
TWARD & Co. would inform their customers that they have removed from D. F. McGilvary's Block to a new Store in the Tockwotton House.
Palmer Depot, Feb. 5, 1852. tf42

THE PALMER JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY GORDEN M. FISK.

OFFICE CORNER OF MAIN AND THORNDIKE STS.

TERMS.—One Dollar and Fifty Cents per annum. A discount of Twenty-five Cents will be made to those who pay in *advance*.

Single Copies for sale at the office of publication.

☞All Letters to meet with attention must be POST PAID.

☞Communications of News &c. should always be accompanied with a responsible name.

PALMER JOURNAL.

A BUSINESS AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER-----INDEPENDENT IN EVERYTHING.

VOL. 2. PALMER, MASS., SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1852. NO. 50.

ADVERTISING TERMS.

For one square three weeks One Dollar; for each subsequent insertion Twenty Cents. For half a square two-thirds of the above price.

Advertisements inserted among Special Notices, or on the inside all the time are charge at an extra price.

Advertisements inserted until ordered out and charged accordingly.

A liberal discount made to regular advertisers.

JOB PRINTING

Of every description neatly and punctually executed at this Office.

Orders by Mail promptly attended to.

Agents for the Journal.

The following persons are authorized to act as Agents in receiving Subscriptions and giving receipts in our name.

Warren, R. Knight; Monson, North Factory, F. S. Smith; Monson, South Factory, L. Bread; Collinis's Depot, W. Collins; Wilbraham, D A. Calkins; Bondsville, A. R. Murdock, Postmasters at Thorndike, Three Rivers, Belchertown, Brimfield, Wales, Holland, Monson, Stafford Springs and Stafford Hollow.

Travelers' Directory.

CARS LEAVE PALMER

For Boston, 8. 49, A. M., 1,49, 2. 25, 9,10, P. M

" New York, 10,44, 11,15, A. M. and 5,45, P. M

" Albany, 11,15, A. M. 7,30, P. M.

☞The 10,44, A. M. and 2,25, 6,14, 9,10, P. M rains do not stop at small way stations.

Freight Train with Passenger Car attached leaves for the East at 5,40 A. M.—West at 3,20 P. M.

Cars arrive from New London at 10 A. M., and 6,45 P. M. Leave Palmer for New London at 5,45, 10,45 A. M. and 2,40 P. M.

STAGES

Arrive from Enfield 9 1-2, from Southbridge Brimfield, Wales and Holland at 9; from Belchertown at 8 1-2; from Barre, Hardwick and Ware at 10; from Amherst and Belchertown at 12 A. M.

Leave for Amherst at 12 A. M., for Ware, Hardwick, Barre, Enfield, Belchertown, Brimfield, Southbridge, Wales and Holland, at 2,33 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE MAIDEN'S OAK.

BY G. S. RAYMOND.

" Do you see yonder oak standing out alone there—so near the edge of the river that two of its giant branches project many feet out over the water?"

The question was asked by the commander of one of those beautiful mail steamers that ply between Cincinnati and Pittsburg. We had gathered around him, on the forward part of the boiler deck, perhaps ten of us—men and women—and it was to us generally that the question was put.

" Yes, yes," we answered—all, perhaps. It would have been strange if we had not noticed it, particularly after it had been pointed out to us, for it was the most striking, peculiar featured tree we had ever seen. We all said so at the time.

An old, gnarled trunk of gigantie dimensions, rising to a height of full seventy feet above the rugged granite ledge, and then, every foot, or less, it may be, there grew—or had grown—for they were all dead now—a stout branch, not more that five feet in length, and quite as unsightly as the parent stock itself—each one of these dead branches bearing a tuft of green misletoe.

At the distance of more than fifty feet from the root, and a full hundred above the turbid waters of the river, there grew out two huge branches like human arms, which extended to a vast distance, and a few green branches on the very end of each, looked, at the distance we were from the old tree, almost exactly like two monster hands, with the fingers clutching at the green paw-paw foliage along the bank on the Virginia shore.

All that part of the tree above these branches were bare, and seemed charred over, as though it had been on fire at some time or another, and as the steamer drew up with the rocky ledge, we could see a broad stripe all along down the side of the fantastic old tree, showing plainly that it had been scathed by lightning.

" That old tree is called " The Maiden's Oak," " said the captain, after we had all stood there and gazed in silence at the uncouth old tree for a long time.

We were right under the two mighty branches that projected out away up there, many feet above the tall smoke-pipes of our steamer.

The captain raised his finger slowly and pointed to a crook or bend in one of the limbs, and every eye followed the direction of his finger.

" On that limb up there, right by that crook, a man died, " once upon a time." It is not so very long ago, either, for I have often seen him when I was a boy, and three or four times after he died I climbed up there to look at the place—the first time, about three hours after the terrible scene occurred. I see where he gnawed the bark off in his horrible death agony, and fragments of his broken teeth were driven into the solid oak so firmly that I could not pull them out with my fingers; and several of his finger nails I found torn out by the roots and wedged into the crevices of the hard bark, at which he clutched in his fight with death.

I had never heard any one speak so calmly and in such a slow, measured tone, upon such a subject before, but there was something in his voice that seemed to chill our very blood, and still the beating of our hearts as we listened.

The grim old tree, before so forbidding in its aspect, now looked fiendish, and the little tufts of misletoe, as they swayed about in the breeze, grew into dancing imps, even there in the broad daylight.

" How did it happen, captain?" inquired one of the group, after the lapse of three or four minutes—it seemed as many hours.

" He was murdered—no, not that either, for he deserved to die. He was killed by a girl not seventeen years old; she is buried there under the old oak; you might have seen her grave as we passed, but we are too far off now."

There was another long pause, and then one after another, and all at once, we begged of Capt. D—— to tell us the story.

" It is not much of a story," he said, " very like a thousand others where a base libertine betrays the trusting confidence of a pure, gentle being, and then casts her off, a poor, ruined, dispised thing, with no future but a cold world's scorn, or —death.—Yes, there is the finale; the last, awful scene of the tragedy is different from that of the others, and if it will interest—"

" Oh, yes, captain—tell us all about it."

" Well, it will not take long, and I have told it so many times to my passengers that it don't seem half so horrid as it did before I had become accustomed to hear myself speak about it.

" It was about twenty years ago that it happened, and as I lived in the neighborhood at the time, I was well acquainted with all the circumstanees.

" Elsie Reardon was just a year older than myself, and the most beautiful creature, as everybody said, that was to be found anywhere within fifty miles, and as I used to think, in the whole world.

" She was always a joyous, light-hearted creature—a little wild, it may be, and somewhat peculiar in her habits, for she would go out into the woods all alone with her dog and a light, beautiful rifle, where she would often bring down a wild turkey or a deer, at a distance that fairly astonished our most experienced marksmen.—She would ride the wildest and most vicious horses—pull her boat on the river for hours together, and, in short, all her amusements seemed to be rather those of man, than a delicate, fairy creature as Elsie Reardon was.

" But then Elsie was an only, a petted child, and she was so child-like and affectionate that everybody loved her. I am sure I did, more, much more than I dreamed of then.

" After a while, when Elsie was almost sixteen, there was a rumor in the neighborhood that she was to be married to Barton Ellis, a son of Judge Ellis, who lived about five miles from Elsie's father's. At first I would not believe it, but when Elsie herself told me it was so, I wished I was dead.

" Three days afterwards I shipped on a steamboat and went to New Orleans.—Somehow, I felt that the man was a villain, and that Elsie, if she married him, would be a victim.

" I remained a year in the lower country, and when I returned home, the first intelligence I received from my mother was, that ——— pardon me, my friends, but I cannot speak those words, even after this long lapse of time. It is enough that Burton Ellis was a villain, and that the beautiful, light-hearted Elsie Reardon was a ruined, heart-broken girl.

" One day—it was about a week after I got home—I met Ellis not far from the old oak, and after a few words passed between us, he informed me that he was going to Cincinnati to be married. When I left him he was climbing up that old tree to look out for a steamer, as any person, from those two great limbs, can command a view of the river for many miles either way. This bend just above us is hid from the trunk of the tree by that rocky hill, but from those branches, some twenty feet out from the tree, the whole distance is visible. I had often walked out on these limbs, holding on by the smaller branches, and others often did the same when they wished to have a good look up or down the river.

" I looked towards the tree when I had got some fifty rods distant, and saw Ellis standing erect on the limb gazing up the river.

" Ten seconds afterwards, the sharp crack of a rifle fell on my ear, accompanied by the most unearthly yell of agony that I ever heard.

" I looked again, and there on the limb hung the libertine Ellis, writhing in the most horrible torture, as I knew from his terrific screams, and there, near the roots of the old tree, stood the betrayed girl, re-loading her rifle.

" With my best speed I ran back towards the tree, and I had got so near that I could distinctly hear the dying wretch begging for mercy at the hands of the girl he had so foully wronged.

" Mercy! mercy! I'll—oh, God! Elsie —don't! Oh!—kill—"

" Thus he went on in broken sentences, gasping forth as his excruciating agony permitted, while he bit into the wood and dug with his nails, all the time twisting his body into the most awful contortions, like a crushed worm, and the girl kept on calmly loading her rifle, never heeding his piteous cries.

" I was within five rods when she raised her instrument of death the second time.

" " Hold, Elsie! stop!" I shouted, but she heeded me not. She took deliberate aim, and just as I stretched out my hand to grasp the rifle, she fired.

" The wild, frantic cries of the tortured wretch were hushed, and for a few seconds—ten, perhaps—he hung there across the limb, quivering like a bullock when first struck down by the butcher's sledge, and then he begun to slide over gradually head foremost; one more shudder, and then down like a leaden weight he descended, and his body disappeared beneath the dark, eddying waters.

" I looked at Elsie; her face was pale as death—her eyes glared wildly, and I knew that she was a maniac.

" For a few moments we stood there facing each other, and then she would have spoken.

" " Walter—" she gasped, and the next moment the warm life blood gushed forth from her mouth and spattered over me.—She would have fallen to the ground had I not caught her in my arms, and, boy as I was, I bore her to her home, from which she never went forth again alive.

" Four days afterwards she died, and at her own request she was buried under the old tree, which has ever since been known as the *Maiden's Oak*.

French Almanac.

January—He who is born in this month, will be laborious, and a lover of good wine, but very subject to infidelity; he may too often forget to pay his debts; but he will be complaisant, and withall a fine singer. The lady born in this month will be a pretty prudent housewife; rather melancholy, but yet good tempered.

February—The man born in this month will love money much, but the ladies more; he will be stingy at home, but prodigal abroad. The lady will be a humane and affectionate wife, and a tender mother.

March—The man born in this month will be rather handsome; he will be honest and prudent, but he will die poor.—The lady will be a zealous, passionate, chatterbox, something given to fighting, and in old age too fond of the bottle.

April—The man who has the misfortune to be born in this month, will be subject to maladics. He will travel to his advantage, for he will marry a rich heiress, who will make ——, no doubt you all understand. The lady of this month will be tall and stout, with a little mouth, little feet, little wit, but a great talker.

May—The man born in this month will be handsome and amiable. He will make his wife happy. The lady will be equally blest in every respect.

June—The man born now, will be of small stature, passionately fond of children, but will not be loved in return.—The lady will be a personage fond of coffee, she will be married at 21, be a fool at 45.

July—The man born will be fair, he will suffer death for the wicked woman he loves. The female of this month will be possibly handsome, with a sharp nose, but a fine bust. She will be rather of a sullen temper.

August—The man will be ambitious and courageous, but too apt to cheat.—He will have several maladics and two wives. The lady will be amiable, and twice married; but the second husband will cause her to regret the first.

September—He that is born this month will be strong, wise and prudent; but too easy with his wife, who will give him great uneasiness. The lady will be round, and fair haired, wily, discreet, affable and beloved by her friends.

October—The man will have a handsome face, florid complexion; he will be wicked in his youth and always inconsistent. He will promise one thing and do another, and remain poor. The lady will be pretty, a little given to contradiction, a little coquettish, and sometimes a little too fond of wine, she will give the preference to *l' eau de vie*. She will have three husbands who will die of grief; she will best know why.

November—The man born will have a fine face and be a gay deceiver. The lady of this month will be large, liberal and full of novelty.

December—The man born in this month will be a good sort of a person, though passionate. He will devote himself to the army. The lady will be amiable and handsome, with a good voice and a well proportioned body; she will be married twice, remain poor but remain honest..

☞ A lad of about eight years of age, son of a respectable Gloucestershire farmer, reading with his class, came to the words " the milky way." Upon being asked by bis teacher if he knew what was meant by the milky way, he indignantly replied: " Why, sir, to be sure I do; 'tis the whey as comes from the cheese."

We discover great beauty in those who are not beautiful, if they possess genuine truthfulness, simplicity, and sincerity.

Mind your own Business.

There are lots of people in this little round world of ours, who apparently have nothing else to do but to be eternally interfering in the affairs of others.—They can tell precisely, three days beforehand, the number of beans their neighbors will eat for their Sunday dinner; they know to a farthing, what every woman in the vicinity of their own domicils paid for her last new dress; they are perfect prodigies at " making matches" between young couples of opposite sexes and are no less skillful in breaking them off; and they are regular church-goers—these same meddlers are—and in no place do they find a better field of action than in the sanctuary of the Most High.

They are always very anxious about those whose business they take such a lively interest in, expressing their own opinions freely in regard to this or that person's conduct, and not hesitating to condemn in severest terms whatever may be displeasing to their omnipotent selves.

Now, for one, we deem that we have an unquestionable right to do or say whatever may seem proper to us, so long as it injures or disturbs no one else, and it is right we are bound to stick to in spite of all the intermeddling jackanapes out of hell. What we eat, drink, or wear, is not the slightest possible matter of concern of theirs whatever, and neither shall we ask the first mother's son or daughter of them what we shall say or do.

Meddlers, mind your own business!—You have no right to be prying into the affairs of your neighbors, and it would appear full as well in you to be paying a little attention to that which more immediately concerns yourselves. Not one out of a thousand even thanks you for your interference in their affairs, and you had better by far, MIND YOUR OWN BUSINESS!

The true uses of Wealth.

It has been stated in several journals that the Hon. Abbot Lawrence, and his brother, Amos Lawrenee, have given away more than a million of dollars during the last twenty years, for various philanthropic and educational purposes. The Portsmouth Journal, in referenee to this fact, honorable to the " merchant princes" named, remarks—" This sum has an extravrgant sound, not to say incredible; but if it be true, the statement deserves an extensive circulation; not chiefly as a well earned tribute of respect to men who were the architects of their own fortune, but rather to show all prosperous men, the true uses of wealth. Whether strietly true as to the amount or not, the statement that this " noble pair of brothers" give liberally and frequently, in small and great, in private and in public, is true beyond question, and the same thing is true of other eminent merchants, not only in Boston, but in smaller eities, where their quiet but certain contributions for every good purpose are often felt by their poor neighbors on the right hand, without being seen or heard of of by their richer neighbors on the left."

How to make a Fortune.

Take earnestly hold of life, as capacitated for, and destined to, a high and noble purpose. Study closely the mind's bent for a labor or profession. Adopt it early, and pursue it steadily, never looking back to the turned furrow, but forward to the new ground that ever remains to be broken. Means and ways are abundant to every man's suceess, if will and action are rightly adapted to them. Our rich men, and our great men have carved their paths to fortune and fame by this eternal principle—a principle that cannot fail to reward its votary, if it be resolutely pursued. To sigh or repine over lack of inheritance, is unmanly. Every man should strive to be a creator instead of an inheritor. He should bequeath instead of borrow. The human race, in this respect want dignity and discipline. It prefers to wield the sword of valorous forefathers, to forging its own weapons. This is a mean and ignoble spirit. Let every man be conscious of the God in him, and the providence over him, and fight his own battles with his own good lance. Let him feel that it is better to earn a crust, than to inherit coffers of gold. This spirit of self nobility once learned and every man will discover within him, under God, the elements and capacities of wealth. He will be rich, inestimably rich, in self-resources and can lift his face proudly to meet the noblest among men.

Whoever spends his early years in mean and pitiful society, though at an after period he may have the choice of better, will look back with longing toward that which he enjoyed of old, and which has left its impression blended with the memory of his young and unreturning pleasures.

Whenever we drink too deep of pleasure, we are sure to find a sediment at the bottom of the cup, which embitters the draught we have quaffed with so much avidity.

Mode of Destroying Worms on Trees.

A correspondent of the National Intelligencer says, that a decoction of tobacco thrown among the branches and foliage of trees imbedded by worms, is a sure way of destroying them. It has been tried at Washington on lindens, by Mr. Ranahan, keeper of the grounds of the War and Navy Departments, and by the Commissioner of Public Buildings, on four large elms at the foot of the steps of the Capitol, in both cases with good effect. We copy the directions for the application of the decoction, objecting, however, to the rincings of the spittoons:

" As some difficulty may arise in the minds of many as to the precise time of throwing on the tobacco juice, I will give them an infalliable rule, viz: As soon as the leaves are well developed, they will be found to be perforated with small holes. This is produced by a bug, which feeds on the leaf until it becomes a fly, and then deposits in a strait line, about half an inch long, on the under side of the leaf. If the decoction be thrown on immediately, it will drive the bug entirely away; or if any eggs have been laid, it will destroy them completely. As a second crop of these worms will be produced on these trees which are neglected it will be neeessary about that time to give them another sprinkling. If this course be adopted by all interested, I have no hesitation in saying that in two years time the worms will be entirely exterminated.

The expense is inconsiderable; half a barrel full of the decoction, which can be made out of refuse tobaeco, or the washings of the spittoons, in our publie offices, will be sufficient for a large tree."

Little Graves.

Sacred places for pure thoughts and holy meditations, are the little graves in the church yard. They are the depositories of the mother's sweetest joys—half unfolded buds of innocent humanity nipped by the frost of time, yet ere a canker worm of pollution has nestled among its embryo petals. Callous, indeed, must be the heart of him who can stand by a little grave side, and not have the holiest emotion of his soul awakened to thoughts of that purity and joy which belong alone to God and Heaven; for the mute preacher at his feet tells him of a life begun, and a life ended, without a stain; and surely if this be vouchsafed to mortality, how much purer and holier must be the spiritual land, enlightened by the sun of infinite goodness, whence emanated the soul of that brief young sojourner among us. How swells the heart of the parent, with mournful joy, while standing by the cold earth bed of lost little ones. Mournful because of a sweet treasure is taken away—joyful, because that precious jewelry glitter in the diadem of the Redeemer.—*Young People's Mirror.*

SAFETY AT SEA.—We are informed that the company owning the Humboldt are having construeted an immense fireproof metallie life-boat, capable of carrying about one hundred passengers.—This will be stationed on the upper deck, so that in case of disaster, she ean be easily launched, and will be always ready for use. The boat will be made entirely of galvanized iron, with all her fastenings of the same material, so that corrosion is impossible. It is a singular circumstance that the Collins linc, the Bremen line, and the Havre line, are the only ones that carry a full equipment of the large class of fire-proof metallic life-boats. Such a loss of life as occurred by the destruction of the Amazon could not occur to these vessels. The idea of having these metallie life-boats is entirely American, and is the origin of a large and increasing manufacture of them.

THE CROWS.—Every winter tens of thousands of crows winter on Long Island. They feed upon clams, muscles, &c., on the shore, on the recession of the tides, and, generally speaking, have a jovial and generous time of it. The present winter has been the severest to them of any of which we have any *crow*nological account. The Sound and the inlets have been so frozen, that their feeding grounds have been completely covered with ice, and the crows have either perished or migrated southward. There is scarcely a bird of this kind to be seen —an event almost, if not quite unprecedented.—*Flushing Journal.*

BE CIVIL.—There is no better mark of a good education than civility. Vulgar minds are ever coarse in their manners, rude in their behaviour, and blunt in their remarks. To treat all men with respect and kindness, and especially the aged, is a sure sign of a good heart.—Who loves the company of the uncivil? We always avoid them, especially when we have a modest friend by our side. If you would gain the respect and good will of others, use no harsh language or vulgar expressions.

Quoting Scripture.

A worthy deacon, in the good town of F——, in the neighborhood of the eity, was remarkable for the facility with which he quoted scripture on all occasions. The divine word was always at his tongue's end, and all the trivial as well as important occurrences of life furnished occasion for quoting the language of the Bible. What is better, however, the exemplary man always made his quotation the standard of action.—One hot day he was engaged in mowing with his hired man, who was leading off, the deacon following in his swath coming his apt quotations, when the man suddenly sprang from the place, leaving the swath just in time to escape from a wasp's nest.—" What is the matter?" hurriedly inquired the deacon. " Wasp's!" was the laconic reply. " Pooh!" said the deacon, " the wicked flee when no man pursueth, but the righteous are as bold as a lion;" and taking the workman's swath he moved but a step, when a swarm of the brisk insects settled about his ears and he was foreed to retreat with many a painful sting, and in great discomfiture. " Aha!" shouted the other with a chuckle, " *the prudent man forseeth the evil and hideth himself while the simple pass on and are punished!*" The good deacon had found his equal in making application of the sacred writings, and thereafter was not known to quote scripture in the mowing field.—*Electic.*

Adventures and Arrest of a Bigamist.

We were called upon about three years ago by a young man, probably twenty-six or seven years of age, who introduced himself as Frank Rivers, the head of the famous Rivers family which was then travelling with a circus company in the West. He called to see if we could give him information of the whereabouts of the company, telling us that the reason he was absent from them was that he had been left behind sick. We could not give him the intelligence he desired and he left, but not before desiring us to give him some letters to some friends in St. Louis, which we declined. About two months after we saw him acting in the capacity of steward upon one of the New Orleans boats.

The next we heard of him was at St. Louis, where he figured upon a pretty extensive scale. In 1849 he married an estimable lady in that city, and removed to Peoria, Ill., with his wife, where he opened a book store, with funds furnished by a friend. After being there about two months, he deserted his wife, taking from her all articles of jewelry, and even had the meanness to collect money for sewing she had done, leaving her entirely destitute, and likewise leaving the gentleman who had befriended him, minus the amount advanced. His unfortunate and estimable victim, coming back to St. Louis, learned that the villain who had pledged his faith to her, had already a living wife in this eity.

The next heard of him was, that after leaving Peoria, he went to the State of New York, arrayed himself as an officer of the United States Navy, and, under what is believed to be his true name, John D. Eaton, married a third wife. He was figuring extensively at some of the Hotels of Albany, when two young gentlemen of St. Louis, being on a visit East, recognized Lieut. Eaton, of the United States Navy, as Frank Rivers, of St. Louis. He was not long in decamping after his detection and exposure. He was afterwards traced to California,—but it seems the watchful guardian of the public morals—the press—took him in hand there, and from the publicity given to him, he was compelled, through fear of the " Vigilance Committees," to retrace his steps to this side of the Rocky Mountains. He has at length been arrested in New York for robbery, and will doubtless have meted out to him some degree of punishment, though it may not be commensurate with the turpitude of his crimes.

The three deluded wives, we believe, afterwards correspionded, and the villainy of the creature each had trusted, was fully established. We are pleased to add, that the lady deceived by him in this eity proeured a divorce at an early day, and we trust the others did so likewise.—*Cincinnati Enquirer, March 10.*

NEW LIFE PRESEVER. Mr. Steven Albro of Buffalo, has invented and taken out a patent for a new kind of life preserver. It is called the "life preserving berth bottom," and is of simple construction, being composed of a section of the bottom of the berth, which is a piece of board; to the ends of which are attached raisers made of cork or light wood, over which is drawn canvas. The great advantage of this above other life preservers is that it is always near when a person wants it for use, and that it is always ready. Another important consideration is that it costs the owner of the vessel nothing, as it forms a part of the bed.

Thomas Moore was buried at the village of Bremham, within a mile of the cottage in which he breathed his last. He was placed, in obedience to his wish, in the same grave with one of his daughters. The village church was crowded with the poor of the neighborhood, and the rector of the adjacent village came to pay the last tribute of regard to an old friend. But beyond this gentleman and Mr. Logan, the publisher, there were none who had known the poet in life to offer him personal respect in death.

INSTRUCT YOUR SON WELL, or others will instruct him!!! No child goes altogether untaught. Send him to the school of wisdom, or he will go of himself to the rival academy, kept by the lady with the cap and bells. There is always teaching going on of some sort, just as in fields—vegetation is never idle.

A PROCLAMATION

For a Day of Public Fasting, Humiliation, and Prayer.

Divine worship is an individual duty, yet it is appropriate that States acknowledge the existence and recognize the superintending power of the Creator of men, and Disposer of nations.

I do, therefore, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, appoint THURSDAY, the eighth day of April next, to be observed by the people of Massachusetts, as a day of Fasting, Humiliation, and Prayer.

And I earnestly invite the people of the Commonwealth to examine and consider the errors of individual and associated life, the dangers to which, as a sovereign State, we are thereby exposed, and the nature of our duty to the vicious, the ignorant, the unfortunate among us.

May all invoke the Divine blessing upon our State:—

Upon its institutions of Reformation, Humanity, Education, Religion;—

Upon its Interests of Labor, of Art, of Commerce;—

Upon its relations to the American Union,—that they may be Just, Peaceful, Perpetual;—

Upon its principles of Government and Religious Freedom,—and they may be finally accepted by the Nations and Races of Men.

Given at the Council Chamber, in Boston, this eleventh day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, and of the Independence of the United States the seventy-sixth.

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL.

By His Excellency the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council.

AMASA WALKER, Secretary.

God save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts!

The Suffolk Bank in Trouble.

Charles H. Brewer, late Receiving Teller of the Suffolk Bank in Boston, is now in custody, for embezzling the funds of that institution. He left the bank, on Tuesday, last week, on the plea of indisposition, went to New York, and engaged passage for Europe, in the steamer Asia. When he came on board the steamer, his appearance attracted the attention of the Sheriff of New London County, Conn., who was there with another person in search of some rogue, and so confident was the officer that all was not right with Brewer, that he followed him to his state room. Here such questions were put to him, that Brewer, in great trepidation, confessed guilt. His carpet bag was examined, and found to contain about $6,000 in gold.—He was arrested and taken to Boston, without the officer knowing precisely what offence he had committed. A complaint was made against him of embezzling $6,000, and on that complaint he was committed, although it had not been ascertained that the bank had lost a cent. It was conjectured that the prisoner had some knowledge of a robbery of about $4,000, from a messenger of some of the Connecticut banks, at the Norwich depot, something like a year and a half ago.

The directors of the Suffolk Bank, however, proceeded to an immediate investigation of its affairs, and, on Saturday, one of them came into court, and made complaint against Brewer, charging him with embezzling over $23,000 of the funds of the bank.

Thorndike Rand, book keeper in the Suffolk bank, has also disappeared, and has probably escaped in the Asia. He is undoubtedly implicated in the embezzlement.

It has since been ascertained that the bank has suffered a loss of over $75,000 by Brewer and Rand.

Both these men had sustained a good reputation, up to the moment of the arrest of Brewer. They had, however, been pretty large operators in fancy stocks. Both have families, who were ignorant of their destination when they left home.

Explosion and Loss of Life at Hell Gate.

On Friday, last week, a terrible accident occurred at Hell Gate, where operations are going on to clear the channel of rocks. It seems that a charge which M. Maillefort was going to blast was too light, and would not sink, and was therefore kept floating along side one of the boats, with a view of taking it on shore and emptying it, as soon as the last charge should have been fired. Mr. Southard hauled M. Maillefort the wrong wire, which was fired by a galvanic battery, and he exploded the charge, 125 pounds, shattering to pieces two boats, one a wooden and the other a Francis life boat. The crew of the first boat consisted of the pilot, Theodore Southard, who was dangerously injured, and two men, who were instantly killed.—M. Maillefort and his brother-in-law, William Smith, who were in the life boat, were thrown into the air to a considerable height, and then went down to the bottom. M. Maillefort had his shoulder broken, and William Smith was slightly burnt and hurt; but they both were able to swim, and got hold of the stern of the life boat, which was kept afloat by its air-chamber, and a row-boat took them ashore. The body of one of the men who were killed was driven ashore, sadly mutilated. The body of the other man has not been found. All the houses in the neighborhood were terribly shaken by the explosion.

FREEZING OF VEGETABLES.—Contrary to general opinion, freezing is not necessarily destructive of life in vegetables. At Charles Island, in Hudson's Bay, according to Captain James, the trees had to be thawed by fire before they could be cut down, and there is no doubt that the roots are as well frozen as the stem since vegetation prospers in Siberia, where the following observations have been made: A well was dug 400 feet deep, and the temperature at 50 feet was 18° Fahr., at 77 feet 19°, at 119 feet 22°, at 300 feet 28°, at 382 feet 31°. At this place the soil is frozen to the depth of 400 feet; the cold reaches 58° below zero, and the mean temperature of the two winter months is 40° below zero. During the 128 days during which there is no frost, the strata of eternal ice are never thawed to a greater depth than 3 feet.

☞ A Strange occurrence recently took place to a servant girl of Taunton, England, which is likely to prove of a serious nature. It appears that the girl, who, for a considerable time had been laboring under a violent cold, got a tub of warm water, in which she bathed her feet, though somewhat longer than she intended, for, after a few minutes, feeling a little fatigued, she fell into a pleasant slumber, and did not awake until the next morning at 6 o'clock, when to her great surprise, she found that her feet and legs had remained in the water for at least seven or eight hours, and also that she had not the slightest command over them. The poor girl has since been obliged to undergo medical treatment to recover the use of her limbs.

☞ Henry Clay will be seventy-five years old on the 12th inst.

PALMER JOURNAL.

G. M. FISK, EDITOR.

SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1852.

A Crumb of Comfort to the Friends of Capital Punishment.

A few years ago the Legislature of Michigan abolished Capital Punishment, and about a year since the question of revising the law was submitted to the people, who gave an emphatic decision against it. But now a paragraph is going the rounds of the papers, that a Grand Jury in *one* of the Counties of Michigan has presented the absence of Capital Punishment in that State, as the cause of a great increase of murder. The Grand Jury say:

"The increase of the crimes of murder and man-slaughter, since the abolition of capital punishment, not only among us, but throughout our State, has become most manifest and alarming. The records of the courts of this county show that, at each of the four terms, there has been, at least, one aggravated case of murder—and at one term, two cases—whereas, previously to the existing law, and since our State organization, no conviction of murder had ever been had by any of the courts of the State. The facts were regarded as a proof of an alarming disrespect for, and undervaluing of human life, legitimately referable to a change of the legislation upon this subject."

Now one might infer from the above that previous to the abolition of Capital Punishment, in that State, no murders were committed, but such is not the fact. The Jury do not state that murders have increased faster than the *increase of population*, but they *do* state that before the abolition of Capital Punishment, there was no *conviction* for murder in that State. Jurymen were then loth to take the responsibility of hanging a man, and, consequently, murderers were set at liberty.

The friends of the Gallows point to the above instance as a fair trial of the abolition of Capital Punishment; but why do they not point out some State that has subdued the passion for blood-shed by the awful example of the Gallows? Let us look at New York. Within the past ten months as many executions have taken place in that State, and instead of any abatement of murders, they have been rapidly on the increase. Even now, in the City of New York, *ten* persons are in prison, charged with the crime of murder.

But let us bring evidence to show that where the abolition of the Death Penalty has been fairly tested the result has been satisfactory. In the better age of the Roman Republic, for nearly two hundred and fifty years, the infliction of death, upon a Roman citizen, was prohibited by the famous Porcian law. "In this period," says Blackstone, "the Republic flourished; under the emperors, severe punishments were revived, *and then the empire fell.*" When the Empress Elizabeth ascended the throne of Russia she pledged herself never to inflict the punishment of death, and during her reign of twenty years she kept her pledge. "*We must punish crime,*" said she, "*without imitating it; the punishment of death is rarely anything but a useless barbarity.*" Her treatment of criminals operated so satisfactory, that her successor, the great Catharine, adopted it into her code of laws, with the exception of very rare cases of offences *against the State.* The Emperor Nicholas adheres to the practice of Catharine; and from the commencement of the reign of Elizabeth to the present time, but *two* instances of Capital Punishment have occurred in Russia, and those were for agravated attempts at rebellion. In 1765, the Grand Duke Leopold, on ascending the throne of Tuscany, abolished the punishment of death, provisionally, and after an experiment of twenty-one years, he issued a solemn decree, in which he said: "We have resolved to abolish, and by the present law, do abolish, forever, the punishment of death." Dr. Bush, who resided five years in Tuscany, states that only *four* murders occurred in the dominions of the Grand Duke, in *twenty years*, and that during a residence of *three months* in Rome, where death is the punishment of the murderer, *sixty* murders were committed in the precincts of that city! Friends of the Gallows, is here no evidence in favor of the abolition of Capital Punishment?

But once more let us look at Michigan.—She has tested the abolition of the Gallows but six years. In Wayne County, within two years from the abolition of the death penalty, *four* murders occurred, and the Grand Jury of that County memorialized the Legislature in favor of a repeal. Startling as this appeared, it was soon ascertained that in *three* out of the four cases, the criminals *knew not of the change of the law!* During 1850 there were no *convictions for murder or manslaughter in the State*, and the Secretary of State, who furnished the above facts to a gentleman in this Commonwealth, lately stated that there had been no perceptible increase of capital crime in the State since the abolition of the Death Penalty.

For more than fifty years, in Pennsylvania, only murder in the *first degree* has been punishable with death. In Ohio and New Hampshire the law is the same. In Vermont and Maine, with fewer crimes nominally capital than with us, legal provisions exist which amount to a virtual abolition of the punishment of death. We should now consider it a barbarous law to hang people for breaking into our houses and stealing, yet, previous to 1839, the crimes of highway robbery and burglary were capital offences in this State.

We could go on to enumerate circumstances and instances in favor of the abolition of the death penalty, but we do not consider it necessary. Those who adhere to the old system of governing mankind by arbitrary laws, raise the cry of "misplaced Philanthropy," "false Reform," &c., but if there is any reason or argument in such a cry we have yet to be made aware of it. There is no criminal, however depraved, whose heart cannot be touched by the voice of mercy and kindness, when all the sternness and rigor of the law has failed to awaken one redeeming quality in his soul. If men cannot be governed without the infliction of the death penalty upon all offenders, we shall acquiesce in such a mode of government, but until we witness an evil result of more humane laws, we shall deem the present method of punishing persons convicted of capital crimes a barbarous practice, worthy of a barbarous age and an uncivilized people.

A Perfection Project.

A few weeks since we published a short article, stating that a company in Onedia Co., N. Y. who claimed to live in the perfection of all that is good and lovely, were outrageous bigamists, or in other words, were living in the most licentious manner, acknowledging no human law to check the free desires of their carnal appetites. It appears, however, that quite lately, this Society has reformed in this respect. The organ of this sect says:

"It may be understood henceforth, that the Oneida Association, and all associations connected with it, have receded from the practical assertion of their views, and formally resumed the marriage morality of the world, submitting themselves to all the ordinances and restrictions of society on this subject."

Scripture is quoted as good authority for the new cause,—for, with Paul, the Perfectionists are "persuaded that nothing is unclean of itself;" but on the other hand, agree with him, that "if meat make our brother to offend, we will eat no meat." And the organ thus having acquainted the world with what the Association had done, goes on to mark out what it intends to do hereafter. We quote:—

"Among the objects that now fill the future of our attention is a movement towards the Abolition of death. This will evidently demand a separate and special campaign, it is the last enemy that shall be destroyed. We conceive that what is past has been a necessary preliminary to this engagement; spiritual emancipation from human laws and institutions must be won before any successful attack can be made on the King of Terrors. Our past experience has gained us this spiritual freedom, and now, while we accept any form that is convenient for the Lord's sake, we will address ourselves to the final conquest of Satanic power."

We really wish the Perfectionists all manner of success in their new enterprise,—the "abolition of Death," and the "final conquest of the Satanic power." We rather think they will have to encounter a "campaign" as lengthy and hazardous as that of the Israelites, before they will succeed in their object, and the sooner they commence this arduous job, the better. We shall be extremely happy to announce their "conquest," if we live to see that time.

A New Tariff Project.

It seems that the old Tariff controversy is about to be revived again in Congress, which, it is believed, will result in a revision of the present tariff laws, and give relief to some branches of manufactures which are now in a depressed condition. Senator James, of Rhode Island, it is said, is about to bring forward a project, which he had formed months ago, but has delayed bringing the matter before Congress, on account of the diversity of opinion concerning it among his friends, to whom it had been submitted. The project is as follows:

"To remit duties on Railroad iron, for three years, but to add ten per cent. to the rate of duties on other iron; and, after the term of three years, to add 10 per cent. on Railroad iron, also. To remit duties on certain raw materials, dye stuffs, &c., entering into domestic manufactures, and reduce duties on certain common fabrics, and to impose an additional duty of ten per cent. on fine fabrics of cotton, wool, &c."

A Washington letter writer adds:

"Senator James had succeeded in obtaining for the measure the assent and support of a sufficient number of Democratic Senators and members, to insure its success, in co-operation with the Whig members who were expected to support it.

To attempt to benefit the iron interests, by an increased duty on Railroad iron, at this time, when so many Railroads are in progress or in contemplation, will be absurd and useless. It is proposed, therefore, as a better measure for the iron interests, that the construction of roads should be facilitated, by a remission of the duty for three years; after which the American iron masters would have the benefit of the relay, and of new roads."

OIL AND RAILROADS.—The Railroads in Massachusetts used in 1851, $77,203,80 worth of Oil. The total length of the roads enumerated is 1012 miles. The number of miles of Railroad in operation in the United States, is 10,814. Reckoning the cost of oil on all the roads in the same ratio as that paid by the Massachusetts railroads, we have the snug little sum of $825,943,82, as the amount paid by all the Railroads in the United States for Oil in 1851.

A HEAVY DAY'S WORK.—One million and a quarter of gold, from California, was melted on Thursday, last week, between the hours of seven and three o'clock, in the melting department of the mint in Philadelphia.—This is the largest amount ever melted in one day since the establishment of the mint.

☞ A building in process of erection in New York, fell with a tremendous crash, on Saturday afternoon. Some fourteen or fifteen laborers were employed upon the building at the time, and at the last accounts, the bodies of five had been recovered.

HARVARD will receive attention next week.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

The interest of the Legislature is at present confined to the House. The Liquor Bill is there running the gauntlet, and standing the fire of the agents and allies of Rum.

On Friday, last week, a message was received from the Senate, proposing a convention on Thursday next, at 12 o'clock, for the election of delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, on July 4th, '52, and the house concurred.

Orders adopted. That the Auditor of the Commonwealth be requested to communicate to this house the situation and amount of the claim of this Commonwealth against the State of Rhode Island, under a certificate of State debt, dated 1798, signed by Henry Sherbourn, Treasurer of Rhode Island.

At 20 minutes before 1 o'clock, the house resolved itself into committee of the whole on the proposed Liquor Law.

Mr. Stevenson, of Boston, concluded his speech commenced yesterday, in opposition to the bill. He was followed by Mr. Lord, of Salem, on the same side.

Saturday, in the Senate, a petition was presented, of John G. Musgrave and others, of Northampton, in aid of that of John Clarke and others, for a Railroad from Westfield to Northampton.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, on the Liquor Bill. Mr. Lord, of Salem, completed his speech, commenced on Friday, against the bill.

Monday, in the Senate, Mr. Hazewell, from the Committee on the Library, reported resolves authorizing the erection of a monument at Provincetown in commemoration of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers.

Only 4 of the 44 Boston members of the House were present on its assembling. The Liquor bill was taken up, and Mr. Pomeroy spoke in favor of the bill in an able manner. He said:

No occupation has been or is exempt from the blighting, blasting influences of this traffic. Is the traffic justifiable when it "scatters firebrands, misery, and crime?" Will gentlemen attempt honestly to say it is?

As to the cry of liberty, is it possible that the traffic which is stabbing the best interests of society in the heart, which is infringing upon the rights of thousands, is not destructive to liberty as well as happiness?

Our denial of the prayer of men who come up to petition against any interference with their business by the bill, is just such as should be the fate of all men who are engaged in a traffic injurious to the interests of the community. Those who lend their influence to defeat this bill, no matter in what way, will sink into the grave unblessed; but those who aid it will have their graves watered by the tears of orphans and widows mourning for their benefactors.

Tuesday,—the House was engrossed with the Liquor Bill. The Senate's proceedings were dull.

Wednesday,—in the Senate, it was ordered, on motion of Mr. Lawrence, that the Committee on the Judiciary consider the expediency of enlarging the powers of married women to devise their separate estate by last will and testament.

Reported from Committees: A bill to change the name of the Hampden Mutual Fire Insurance Co.; bill to extend the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace in civil actions.

House.—On motion of Mr. Bond, of Springfield, the bill to incorporate the city of Springfield was discharged from the orders of the day and read a second and third time. Under a suspension of the rules, the bill was passed to be engrossed.

The bill to limit the fees of Attorneys at Law was rejected, and the bill in relation to proceedings in criminal cases, recommitted.

The debate on the Liquor bill was resumed in Committee of the Whole. Mr. Woodbury, of Acton, spoke in favor of the bill. Though believing in the Constitutionality of the reference proviso, he preferred that it be stricken out; yet he would vote on the bill with or without it.

The House held three sessions, but the evening session amounted to but little. The final vote on the Liquor bill was not taken for Thursday afternoon.

"SPRINGFIELD MARY."—Who knows "Springfield Mary?" Mary is a sweet name and ought to make the girl having it a sweet creature, but the Boston Bee says:

"A girl going by the name of "Springfield Mary," a bloomer from the heart of Hampden—named Mary Raymond—was yesterday brought before Justice Cushing, on charge of walking in the night, and into the morals of certain impressible young men.—The facts of the charge were sustained, and she was sent to the House of Correction three months. On the sentence being pronounced she burst into a flood of tears—rather more from the head than the heart.—She wore a pink bonnet and a red face."

What will the Springfield boys say to this?

SABBATH LETTER WRITING.—"Strange," said a postmaster, not long since, on Monday morning, as he emptied a huge mass of letters from his box, "that people will not attend church on the Sabbath, instead of staying at home to write letters." The ordinary number of packages made up on other days was stated to be about 40; on Mondays they sometimes amounted to 125, and usually are double the number of those on other days of the week. How many of these letters are consistent with the command to "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy?"

☞ Lola Montes, the dancer, visited several of the schools in Boston, on Friday last, and examined classes in Astronomy, and in French and Latin. It is said that she is familiar with six or seven languages.

☞ In Alabama it is an indictable offence to play cards in a "public place." It has been decided in a late case, that playing in the woods, out of sight of a house, and off the road, is not a "public place."

☞ The people of Buffalo are taking measures to erect a handsome monument to Red Jacket, the celebrated Seneca Chief.—George Copway heads the subscription list with $25.

WINTER.—At the north of us there is said to be respectable sleighing yet. The girls of Chesterfield gave the young men of that town a Leap Year sleigh ride, one day last week.

Use of the Fire Annihilator.

Phillips' Fire Annihilator, which proved a failure in New York, should not be wholly discarded, as inadequate to extinguish fires. The enemies of the Annihilator allow that it will subdue flames when confined to a room where the gas can come in contact with the fire; why, then, is it not the best apparatus for extinguishing fires on boats and vessels?—It often happens that vessels at sea take fire, and for several days the fire is confined to the inside of the ship, when, if a few annihilators could be discharged into the region of the fire it would be extinguished. Steamships and steamboats should carry a large number of Annihilators, which would render the danger of their destruction by fire greatly diminished. The awful catastrophe which occurred to the British Steamer Amazon, could have been prevented by a few of the Annihilators. Scientific men should look into this matter, and, if the Annihilator be found to answer this purpose, memorialize government to enact laws prohibiting the clearing of any vessel or boat from port without a supply of Annihilators.

☞ We talk of the snow storms this year but they are thrown into the shade by those that fell in 1717, according to Cotton Mather, who thus speaks of the dreadful effects of the snow which fell that year:—"It is incredible how much damage is done to ye orchards; for ye snow freezing to a crust as high as ye boughs of ye trees, anon split ym to pieces. The cattle also walked on ye crusted snow, a dozen feet from ye ground, so fed upon ye trees, as very much to damnify ym.

☞ The Washington Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce says:

"The loss of the Clay medal is considered a mysterious affair, but not a very serious one, if the die is in existence. If the metal cost, including the die, $2,500, as some say, then the die must cost over $2,000. The die of the medal voted to General Taylor by Congress, cost $3000. However, the circumstances trifling as they may appear, are looked upon by the superstitious, as an ill omen.

A CLOWN SERIOUSLY DAMAGED.—Dr. Spaulding, Circus proprietor, of Albany, recently sued Dan Rice, the celebrated clown, for a libel, in having caused to be printed a series of doggerel verses, which the said Dan Rice has been in the habit of singing during his exhibitions in the ring, to the great annoyance and damage of Dr. Spaulding's character. The jury brought in a verdict of $1, 558 against Dan.

THE POWERS OF MUD. A wagon was weighed in Newark the other day, when the accumulated mud on the wheels, &c., was found to weigh 685 pounds. If in selling loads of hay or other produce, the weight of the clean wagon only be deducted from the aggregate, this experiment proves that the purchaser must pay dearly for a large proportion of dirt.

WINTER AT THE NORTH-WEST.—The Milwaukee Sentinel says that a letter received in that city from Mr. M. Dousman, the patriarch of Mackinac, mentions that the past winter is the severest he has known for *fifty years.* On the 1st of February there was a snow storm which completely buried most of the houses. The ice is very thick in the Straits, and the prospect for an early opening of navigation is by no means promising.

☞ The Charlotte (N. C.) Whig says:

"A few days since we were shown by Dr. C. L. Hunter, of Lincoln County, what is supposed to be a genuine diamond, weighing about half a carat, discovered in the neighborhood by the Doctor, while searching for gold in a small stream. He will send it North to have the truth of the matter tested, and then, if it is genuine, he will himself give a description of it, and search for more of the same kind."

POLISH FOR EDITORS.—The education necessary to qualify an Arkansas editor for the duties of his office, is the following: Two month's practice with a hair trigger rifle at a target, one hundred paces distant; six week's practice in swinging a two-foot bowie knife; six or seven month's experience in gouging, ear-biting, and rough and tumble kicking at an election. These qualifications will enable the possessor of them to write political articles with impunity

☞ A woman named Ann Small was recently convicted in St. Louis of being a vagrant, and required to give $500 security for her good behavior. She forthwith handed over $500 in gold as collateral security, and $50 for a fine which had been imposed on her, not however, with the slightest idea of getting it.

☞ The second Congregational Society in Holyoke propose to erect a new Church edifice, on land presented to them by the Hadley Falls Co. The cost of the building will be from $8,000 to $10,000, which has been mostly subscribed by the citizens of the place.

WHAT WOMAN CAN DO.—Three of the most beneficial systems of modern times are due to the benevolence of English ladies—the improvement of prison discipline, savings banks, and banks for lending small sums of money to the poor. The success of all has exceeded every expectation.

☞ The Graham's Town Journal speaks of an India-rubber boat, exhibited by Capt. Faddy, of the Royal Artillery, which, when packed up, weighs only 34 lbs., but which can be inflated so as to carry seven men, or two field pieces, over the strongest current of an African river.

☞ The *Daily Wisconsin* says that the emigration from Wisconsin to California exceeds belief. Farms are sold for half their value by persons in haste to migrate to the land of gold.

XXXIId CONGRESS---First Session.

On Friday, last week, the Senate spent the day in discussing the bill, which had passed the House, remitting the duty on some vestments sent as presents from Europe to the Carmelite Nunnery, of Baltimore. The bill was lost by one majority. A Message was received from the President, stating that official papers had been mutilated or stolen from one of the Departments, and suggesting a law making the offense penal. In the House the Deficiency bill was put through all amendments in Committee of the Whole, and reported to the House. A spicy but good-natured pass-at-arms between Mr. Stanly, of N. C., and Polk, of Tenn., relieved the dullness of the day.

The Senate was not in session on Saturday. In the House the Deficiency bill passed.

In the Senate, Monday, among the petitions presented were several for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, which, by Yeas and Nays, were laid on the table. The bill to indemnify those engaged in the Slave trade (the Amistad owners,) appropriately followed, and was entered on the Calendar. Calls for information respecting Army Officers interested in Contracts, were ordered.

The Committee on Foreign Relations was ordered to inquire into the expediency of remunerating Spanish citizens resident in Florida, for loss of property from the Cuban expedition. The California Dry Dock was taken up and shoved over. Mr. Cooper moved a reconsideration of the vote on admitting vestments for the Baltimore Nunnery free of duty. The American Coin bill was ordered to a third reading. The President furnished information from the Home Department on the Capitol-enlargement, and an adjournment took place on the bill to increase judicial salaries.

In the House, the Navy Discipline bill substituting imprisonment in irons, short allowances, &c., for the lash was voted down.—Mr. Bayly, of Virginia, talked of disciplining the American Sailor like a Southern Slave.

Mr. Evans, of Maryland, made an unwarrantable attack on American sailors. He said a majority of them were foreigners.—This may be, but they deserve, as a general thing, better of their country than the average of Members of Congress. He seemed to regret that he had voted to abolish flogging, "and blushed to find it fame."

The House had the matter under consideration till the adjournment. Mr. Stanly, of North Carolina, suggested that punishments should be inflicted according to the Resolutions of '98-9. He might have suggested the rewards to be distributed according to the principles of the Baltimore platform.

Tuesday, in the Senate numerous reports, resolutions and petitions were presented.—The salary of the New-Hampshire District Judge increased, and the Senate went into Executive business with the latch-string pulled in.

In the House, the Homestead bill was discussed by Mr. Fuller, of Me., in a pointless speech against this beneficent measure, and by Messrs. Churchwell, of Tenn., Grow, of Penn., &c., in able speeches in favor of it.—The House has not talked so much good sense, in one day, for a long time; let action follow debate.

In the Senate, Wednesday, a long debate occurred on mail steamships, in which Mr. Cass introduced the term "Old Fogies."

The House was engaged in discussing Railroad grants, after which the Homestead bill was taken up. Mr. Williams, of Tenn., declared against Gen. Scott as a candidate for President, unless he consented to make a tool of himself. Mr. Ingersoll, of Conn., and Mr. Fowler, of Mass., discussed Compromise matters and Massachusetts girls.

THE COMPLIMENTS OF THE EAST.—The following extracts of a letter sent to the proprietor of *Cherry Pectoral*, from EL HASSAN, the ruling Pasha of Trebizond, at Ezroum, shows the peculiarities of Oriental courtesy:—

To DR. J. C. AYER:—*the Chemist of rare learning, at Lowell, in Massachusetts, and the United States.*

GOD IS GREAT FOREVER:

I have received your letter of affectionate love, with the present of choice Essence in Bottles, by which your excellent skill teaches to cure the affections of my children.

As the life of one of my people is more dear to me than camels and gold, we shall pray for you in our heart when they are raised up from the tent of sorrow by this product of your deep learning and beautiful wisdom.

For this Gift of Love to your friend, so distant over many Seas, and for this rare invention of your skill, may you be placed in such seats of honor and dignity among the great in knowledge, as we should offer to you in our dominions.

Given in this Central City of our Power, by express command of

NESCHID EL HASSAN PASHA.

EZROUM, Jamad Awak 1265.

☞ Seven persons sent out as missionaries from England to Terra del Fuego, in 1850, to civilize and Christianize the natives, have been recently discovered to have died there of starvation, the natives being hostile to them, and no supplies arriving from England.

☞ The coal fields of Pennsylvania cover 15,000 square miles; those of Great Britain cover 11,000 square miles. The first are above or within the water level; the second from 900 to 1,800 feet below the surface of the ground.

ICE.—It is stated that in Norway they are making exertions to outdo the Yankees, at the ice business, and are delivering a pure and beautiful article at London, Liverpool, &c., at the low price of five dollars per ton at retail.

☞ If it will comfort the liquor lords to know it, there are three small towns in Maine in which the opponents of the Maine Law have carried the day in the recent elections. They are Durham, Eddington, and Denmark.

☞ The original Jim Crow, a negro, upon whose eccentricities T. D. Rice built his fame and fortune, is yet living in Louisville.

Godey's Lady's Book, for April, is an excellent No. The early history of steam is one of its best articles. It can be had at Bowles' bookstore.

Tremont Temple, in Boston, Burnt—Loss of Life.

On Tuesday night last, Tremont Temple, one of the largest and finest edifices in Boston, was destroyed by fire. The fire took from the bursting of a camphene lamp in a painter's room.

The Temple was formerly the Tremont Theater, and but a few years ago was purchased by a Baptist Society, for public worship, at a cost of $55,000, on which the Society immediately expended $25,000 more, in fitting it for their purpose.

The building was occupied by a large number of artists, dentists, and others, many of whom suffer heavily. Thomas Thompson, Esq. lost a large collection of busts, paintings, &c., valued at about $50,000. He is partly insured. The splendid organ, owned by the Tremont street Baptist Society, was destroyed. H. N. Thompson lost, in pianos, music, &c., about $8,000; Mr. King, the sculptor, about $3,000; Rev. Mr. Shepard lost a valuable library; a lodge of Odd Fellows lost about $800.

The entire loss of property is estimated at about $200,000. The building was insured by four different offices.

It is stated that two lives were lost at this fire; one a Mr. John Hall, carpenter, whose body was found under the ruins; and Mr. Esty, a fireman, who was so badly injured that he died at the hospital on Wednesday morning. There are rumors of other parties missing, and the Traveller says there may be some still buried under the ruins, which it will take some time to remove. Five persons were badly injured by the falling walls.

APRIL.—March made his exit from the year pelting us with hail and rain, and spreading a great white sheet over the face of creation, upon which April came dancing into the world, keeping time with the merry notes of happy birds, and blushing with the crimson tinge of a golden sun. At first everybody thought she was trying to fool them into the belief that the time for flowers was at hand, but the coolness and fairness with which she treated the matter, soon gave them confidence in her promises. April is inclined to be coquettish, and like a girl of eighteen summers, with a heart brim full of love and doubts, smiles and sheds tears alternately. The Romans consecrated the first of April to Venus, the goddess of beauty, the mother of love, the queen of laughter and the mistress of the graces, and it was the custom of the Roman widows and virgins to assemble in the temple of Virile Fortune, and pray the goddess to conceal their personal deformities from their husbands.—Spencer depicts April in the following lines:

Next came fresh April full of lustyhed,
And wanton as a kid whose horne new buds;
Upon a bull he rode, the same which led
Europa floating through th' Argolick fluds;
His horns were gilden all with golden studs,
And garnished with garlands goodly dight
Of all the fairest flowers and freshest buds
Which th' earth brings forth; and wet he seemed in sight
With waves, through which he waded for his love's delight.

POISONED BY ACCIDENT.—Mrs. P. T. Barnum, of Bridgeport, Conn., the wife of Barnum of the Museum of New York city, swallowed by mistake, last Friday, a spoonful of a most deadly poison, akenine, or wolf's bane, for some simple medicine. A powerful emetic rescued her from the very jaws of death. Some years ago, a heavy dose of morphine taken by mistake, very nearly sacrificed the life of the same lady.

THORNDIKE.—It will be seen by an advertisement that the members of the Thorndike Lyceum will give a public exhibition next Thursday evening, at the Vestry in that village. They understand giving such an entertainment in the way it should be given, and we will stake our word that those who attend will find a rich treat, and get their money's worth.

A HARD HEAD.—A letter to the Daneville (Ky.) *Tribune* states that Mr. J. C. Short recently fell from the top of a cliff on Dix river, in Lincoln county, a distance of ninety feet, perpendicular, and to the astonishment of his companions, instead of being dashed to pieces, he sustained but little injury. It is supposed that he fell upon his *head*.

SPIRIT OPERATIONS.—It may not be generally known, but it is no less true, that the so-called "spiritual manifestations" are carried on extensively in this and several of the adjoining towns. These "manifestations" have become a part of the religion of those who believe *in* them.

CIRCUS COMPANY SUPPOSED TO BE LOST.—A passenger in the steamer Pacific, at San Francisco, states that tidings had reached Acapulco, that a vessel had been seen at sea turned bottom upwards, with the name "Orleans" painted on her stern. This being the name of the vessel which Messrs. Hubbel & Co's Olympic Circus Company took passage, it is apprehended that she has met with disaster, and all on board lost.

☞ Mr. Wm. E. Hudson, aged 23 years, was killed near Snow Hill, (Md.,) during the gale of the 17th inst., in consequence of being struck a violent blow on the head by a large barn door, which the wind suddenly closed with great force.

☞ The Governor of Maine has appointed the 15th of April as the annual Fast in that State. The 9th is appointed in Vermont.

THANKS.—Hon. Robt. Rantoul Jr. has our thanks for repeated favors in the line of Congressional documents.

☞ F. T. Wallace Esq., has opened an Office in Munger's building. See his card in another column.

☞ The old Greene Street Baptist Church, in Albany, has been sold for conversion into a theater.

Vote on the Liquor Bill.

On Thursday, at 4 o'clock P. M., the debate on the Liquor Bill, in the House, closed. Sundry amendments offered by Mr. Smith, of Chelsea, Chairman of the Committee on Temperance, and by Mr. Gooch, of Melrose, were adopted by general consent. Another by Mr. Brainard, of Haverhill, abolishing the privilege of selling wine for sacramental purposes, was adopted—161 to 97.

The Committee rose and reported the bill with the amendments. The House proceeded to take the question on the first amendment, striking out the proviso of reference to the people, by yeas and nays. The amendment prevailed—yeas 190, nays 168.

The bill was then laid on the table and the remaining amendments ordered printed.

ELECTION IN CONNECTICUT.—Next Monday the General State election takes place in Connecticut. The main question in the issue is the Maine Liquor Law.

☞ Alden Hitchcock's house, in Springfield, was destroyed by fire last Thursday night. Loss $12,000; insured for $950.

☞ Seventy years ago, it cost five dollars to have a pound of cotton spun into yarn; it now costs thirty cents.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

To Advertisers.

The Journal has a larger circulation than any other newspaper in the county, out of Springfield, and a greater circulation in eastern Hampden and vicinity than all other papers. It is, therefore, for the interest of those who wish their advertisements read and circulated in this section to publish them in the Journal. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

Another Scientific Wonder.

IMPORTANT TO DYSPEPTICS.—Dr. J. S. Houghton's Pepsin, *the true Digestive Fluid, or Gastric Juice*, prepared from Rennet, or the Fourth Stomach of the Ox, after directions of Baron Liebig, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. Houghton, M. D., Philadelphia. This is truly a wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Live, Complaint, Constipation and Debility, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own Agent, the Gastric Juice. Pamphlets, containing scientific evidence of its value, furnished by agents gratis. See the notice among the medical advertisements.

BORN.

In this town, (Three Rivers) March 26, a daughter to Rosamond P. Rich.

In Wales, March 24, a son to Joseph Thrasher. A son to Reuben H. Pratt.

MARRIED.

At Bellows Falls, Vt., 16th, Charles Blackmer of Belchertown, and Roanna Willard of Chesterfield, N. H.

At Hardwick, 16th, Addison A. Hunt, and Clara E. Thomas.

At Ware, 17th, Daniel W. Wheeler and Eliza A. Johnson, both of North Brookfield.

At Chicopee, 23d, Joseph B. Sawyer, and Elona Randall.

DIED.

In Belchertown, March 23d, Mary Ann Thompson, 18.

At Brimfield, 27th, Mrs. Chloe G. Hubbard, 77.

At Stafford, Ct., 22d, Elizabeth L., 33, wife of Carlo Brown, and daughter of the late Samuel Dale, formerly of Springfield.

In Springfield, March 14, Miss Sarah Stebbins of Wilbraham.

In Granby, March 20, Miss Lucy A. only daughter of Henry Witt, aged 21 years.

In Amherst, March 22, Rufus M. son of Edward A. Stanley, aged 25.

The Thorndike Lyceum Co. Will Give a PUBLIC EXHIBITION

IN the Vestry at Thorndike, on Thursday evening, April 8th, 1852.

The exercises will consist of Dialogues and Tragedies, both comic and sentimental. Singing and Music appropriate for the occasion.

Doors open at 6 o'clock; exercises to commence at 7 o'clock. Admittance 12 1-2 cents, to defray expenses.

Tickets may be had at the Stores in Thorndike or at the door.

For particulars see small bills. All are invited to attend.

Ladies' Festival.

THE Ladies of this village will hold a Festival at the Vestry of the Cong. Church, on Thursday Evening, April 15th.

The proceeds will be appropriated to the building of walks and otherwise beautifying the streets in this place.

Palmer Depot, April 3.

NEW MILLINERY.

M. S. BANGS, would respectfully announce to the Ladies of Palmer and vicinity, that she has just received a new and splendid assortment of Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Dress Trimmings, Embroideries, together with all the articles usually kept in a Millinery Store.

Ladies' Kid Gloves, very best quality.

Particular attention paid to Dressmaking.—Also, to Mourning and Grave clothes.

Thankful for past favors, she hopes by strict attention to business and efforts to please, to merit a share of the public patronage.

Palmer Depot, April 1, 1852. 50tf

Stone Beer Bottles, In any Quantity, From One to 5,000.

HAMILTON & CHAPIN, No. 4 Burt's Block, Springfield, have just received a large stock of Stone Bottles, of a superior quality, and at a low price.

Those in want of Bottles for the coming season, will find it for their advantage to purchase here.

April 3, 1852. 8w50

Real Estate at Auction.

WILL be sold at Auction, on Monday, the twelfth inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, all the right and title that Jacob J. Davis, an Insolvent Debtor, has in the Real Estate where he now lives, consisting of a good House and one half acre of land situated in Bondsville. The terms of payment and amount of mortgage will be made known at the time and place of sale.

A. R. MURDOCK, Assignee.

Bondsville, April 1, 1852. 2w50

Horse Shoeing.

THE Subscriber will Shoe Horses, furnishing new shoes, for 84 cents, cash, and re-set shoes for 32 cents, cash.

Ox Wagons will be ironed, with exception of tires and axletrees, for 10 cts. per lb.

J. B. MAYNARD.

Palmer, April 3, 1852. 2m50

CARPETS!!! LARGE ARRIVALS FOR SPRING SALES, AT THE Silk, Shawl, Cloth, and Carpet Warehouse —OF— WILSON & CO.,

CONSISTING of nearly 200 new and choice patterns—the largest and most complete stock in Western Mass.

Elegant ENGLISH WILTON CARPETS;
English and American TAPESTRY do.;
" " " BRUSSELLS;
Rich THREE PLYS:
Medium " "
INGRAIN TAPESTRY;
Extra Heavy SUPERFINE;
Heavy INGRAIN;
" Common do;
Cotton and Wool do;
Cotton do.;
BRUSSELLS STAIR CARPETS;
TAPESTRY " "
Twilled and Plain VENETIAN;
Stripe and Cotton "
Rag and List "
MATTINGS—all widths;
BOCKINGS—4, 6, 8, 10 and 12-4 wide;
Velvet and Tuffeted RUGS and DOOR MATS;
STAIR RODS, BINDINGS, &c.;
Oil Cloths, from 3 to 18 feet wide, cut to fit Rooms or Halls.

The above have been received direct from the Importers and Auction Sales, and from the best Carpet manufacturers in the country, selected from their latest patterns, and having been bought at their lowest terms, it will be seen that we can sell at the *lowest point in price*. We are determined to offer our customers every advantage which our facilities for buying enable us to secure.

Just received, our full stock of

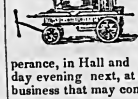
Housekeeping Dry Goods, ALSO, **A Beautiful Assortment of Rich Dress Silks, Shawls** AND **DRESS GOODS.**

New Goods Daily Received.

N. B.—The attention of purchasers of Dry Goods in the adjoining towns and counties is particularly invited to our Store and Stock.

☞ West Side, Main St., first Store South of Exchange Hotel, SPRINGFIELD.

April 3, 1852. eow3t50



THE Members of the Palmer Deluge Engine Company, are hereby requested to meet at the Hall occupied by the Sons of Temperance, in Hall and Valentine's Block, Tuesday evening next, at 7 o'clock, to transact any business that may come before the meeting.

E. B. MILES, *Clerk*.

F. T. WALLACE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND NOTARY PUBLIC.

Office in Munger's Building.

April 1, 1852. 50tf

PAINT YOUR ROOFS.

MEAD & FULLMER'S Croton Metallic Fire-Proof PAINT.

THE Company are now prepared—after a thorough test of two years—to sell this new and valuable article, which they feel confident is superior to any paint ever known. It is cheaper by the pound, than white lead and some other paints now in use. One pound will cover double the surface that the same weight of white will, and being only one half its price, makes a difference of 4 to 1 in its favor. One coat will cover well with a good body, and leave a smooth glossy surface. It works free and is easily applied. It sets quick, becomes hard, and in a short time cannot be removed from the substance to which it is applied. A bar of iron may be painted with it, and then subjected to an intense heat, and the pigment will remain on and cannot be scaled off. Its natural color is a rich maroon, which can be shaded or changed, by mixing in other colors. This article is invaluable for its superior qualities in resisting the action of the weather; and no material can be used so effective for covering roofs, weather boarding, iron railing, steam boilers, steam and smoke pipes and all other substances to which paint is applied. The attention of house builders, painters, &c., is respectfully called to this article and a trial asked. It is put up in different sized packages: both dry and in oil. Price 4 cents per pound dry; 6 1-4 cents in oil. Depot No. 19 8th Avenue, New York, by W. H. Mead, who will be happy to show the article to all who may favor him with a call, also certificates from responsible persons, two of which will be found below:

Messrs. Mead & Fullmer:—

About 9 months since we applied some of your paint to a steam boiler in our works, which stands in a very exposed situation, which adheres so well (as well as other applications we have made) that we confidently recommend it as an invaluable paint and very cheap.

MOTT & AYRES.

Chelsea Iron Works, 26th-st., N. Y.

This is to certify that I have used the Croton Metallic Paint the past 18 months, and that I find it to be the best mineral paint I ever used, for wood work, tin roofs, iron and brick work, &c., I find also that it takes less oil, and covers twice the surface of any other color I ever used.

JAMES M. HUNTER,

House and Sign Painter, 201 West 20th-st., N. Y.

Analysis of Mead and Fullmer's Paint, by J. H. Salisbury, Chemist to New York State Agricultural Society, at Albany. One hundred grains gave.

Prot. Oxide of Iron	86 75	Silica,	7 50
Alumina,	2 30	Manganese,	1 95
Lime,	0 20	Magnesia,	0 05
Potash,	0 35	Soda,	0 15
Other Matter,	0 75		
			100 00

For sale in Palmer, by E. BROWN, and in all the principal towns in the county.

E. HAIGHT,

Local and travelling Agent. 3m50.

We Received a case of

PRINTS, Wednesday, that we will sell for 6 1-4 cents per yard, that compare very favorably with a good many people's 10 cent goods, but as we bought them under price we will (to keep up the system) sell them so, inasmuch as it will do us good (as well as the folks that buy them.) We are anxious that every family within fifteen miles should have at least one dress. MUNGER & BASSETT.

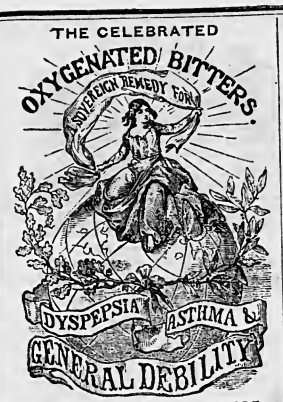
Coffins for Sale.

THE Subscriber keeps on hand ready-made Coffins of all sizes and qualities, which will be sold low.

S. ATWOOD.

Three Rivers, March 27, 1852. 5w49

THE CELEBRATED



CONTAINING NO ALCOHOL.

HAVING THE HIGHEST TESTIMONIALS EVER OFFERED IN FAVOR OF ANY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

FOR THE MOST SATISFACTORY PROOF OF REMARKABLE CURES,

Read the Pamphlets accompanying the medicine which abound with certificates from

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

and Citizens of the highest respectability, and may be obtained gratuitously of the General Agents,

REED, BATES & AUSTIN, No. 26 Merchants' Row—Boston.

For sale by Druggists generally throughout the country.

CAUTION.—Each bottle of the OXYGENATED BITTERS, will have the outside wrapper printed in English, French and Spanish, with the signatures of Geo. B. Green, Proprietor, upon three sides, and in addition, a finely engraved label upon the top of the bottle, with the signature of Read, Bates & Austin, who are the sole General Agents, and to whom all orders must be addressed.

For sale by Dr. Wm. Holbrook, Palmer Depot; O. F. Packard & Co., Three Rivers; W. N. Packard, Thorndike; N. F. Rogers & Co. and T. F. Packard, Monson. 14 1y

THE PUBLIC

ARE respectively informed that the subscribers have filled the Store lately occupied by A. P. Chapman with Goods entirely NEW and FRESH, and purchasers are invited to an examination of styles of DeLaines, Prints, Sheetings, bleached and brown, Tickings, Stripes, Denims, Flannels, Linens, Cambrics and the usual variety of Dry Goods. Also—to a choice stock of the

Best Family Groceries,

Such as Favorite Brands of Flour, Sugars of all grades, choicest chops of Teas at very low prices. Coffee, grd. do. various qualities, Molasses and Syrups, Cocoa, Broma, Spices, Pickles, Pepper-sauce, Mustard, Saleratus, Starch, Raisins, Currants, Rice, C. Tartar, Sul., Carb. Soda, &c., together with Lard, Fish, dry and pickled, Wooden Ware, Shovels and Hoes, Boots and Shoes, Trunks, &c., all of which will be truthfully represented and sold at satisfactory prices. M. W. FRENCH & CO.

Palmer, March 27, 1852. 49tf

HATS. Spring Fashion For 1852.

THE Subscriber improves the occasion presented by Spring change in the style of HATS, to invite his patrons, and the public generally, to visit his establishment, where he offers for sale, as good an assortment of *HATS* and *CAPS* as can be found in the county, and at prices, I warrant, equally as low, at my store, at the

North end of the Nassowanno House.

CHARLES M. GARFIELD.

Palmer, March 27, 1852. 49tf

BOOT and SHOE STORE.

THE Subscriber has taken the Store lately occupied by C. M. Garfield, opposite the Depot, for the purpose of manufacturing Boots and Shoes of the latest style, and would invite the citizens generally to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere, as he manufactures his own Boots and Shoes, and justly claims a decided advantage over those who merely sell, and do not manufacture.

A good variety of Boots, Shoes and Rubbers constantly on hand and for sale cheap.

JOHN FEENY.

Palmer, March 27, 1852. 59tf

Books and Stationary.

SCHOOL Books of all kinds, Bibles, Testaments, Juvenile books, Gifts of Friendship, Blanks, Blank work, Paper, Ink, Envelopes, Fancy Articles, &c., Magazines, miscellaneous works, cheap periodicals, Newspapers from the cities and country, at publisher's prices.

J. BOWLES.

☞ Nassowanno Block No. 1. ☜

Palmer, March 27, 1852. 49tf

Collectors' Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following described Real Estate, situated in Palmer, Hampden County, Mass., is assessed in the tax list for the year 1851, committed to me for collection, in the sums annexed to each lot respectively, and that the said taxes assessed thereon are now unpaid, viz:

RESIDENTS.

House, two Barns and 160 acres of land situated in the easterly part of Palmer; said property is assessed to Joseph H. Keith $12, and 6 dollars remain unpaid.

NONRESIDENTS.

25 acres of land situated in the north-esterly part of Palmer, and assessed to Solomon Shaw, Troy, N. Y. 1,95

And if no person shall appear to discharge the same on or before Saturday the 1st day of May next, at 2 o'clock P. M., I shall proceed to sell at public auction, at the store of C. M. Garfield, Palmer Depot, so much of said real estate as shall be necessary to pay the taxes assessed thereon together with all necessary intervening charges.

CHESTER STRONG.

Collector of taxes for the town of Palmer for Palmer, March 27, 1852. [1851.

RECEIVED this week, by Munger and Bassett, 50 Cloth Coats, comprising Dress, Frock and Sacks, in Black, Olives, Greens, Clarets, &c., the people will please allow us to say that they are nice and cheap.

Palmer, March 27, 1852. 49tf

WE have just received a few pieces very superior Black Silks, from 26 to 36 inches wide. We have a few patterns that are very nice, and warranted not to crack.

MUNGER & BASSETT.

Palmer, March 27, 1852. 49tf

GRASS SEEDS at M. W. FRENCH & CO.'s.

Palmer, March 27, 1852. 49tf

CHINA, CROCKERY AND Glass Ware.

New and Handsome Patterns.

IMPORTED by ourselves, expressly for our sales in this market, and consequently well adapted to the wants of purchasers here and in our vicinity

We are now opening for our

Spring Trade,

The largest stock of the above goods ever offered in Springfield, and from our unsurpassed facilities for purchasing goods, we are able to offer the most favorable terms to buyers.

In China, we have many very rich and handsome new patterns of Teasetts, entirely different from any to be found elsewhere, and at LOW prices.

We have also Crockery and Glass, new patterns of every description, and adapted to the wants of every class of buyers.

To merchants in the adjoining towns who buy goods in our line, we would say, that we have a large stock of common Crockery, which we will pack at prices as favorable as can be found elsewhere.

Bennington Stone Ware at Wholesale, at the usual manufacturer's discount, and delivered here or in the neighboring towns.

HAMILTON & CHAPIN,

No. 5 Burt's Building, Main Street.

Springfield, March 27, 1852. 3w49

PLAIN, Figured and Stripped Dress Silks in colors, very handsome, just received by MUNGER & BASSETT.

10 Bbls. superior Mess Beef
10 Bbls. superior Mess Pork.
10 Bbls. superior Clear Pork,
For sale by MUNGER & BASSETT.

Palmer, March 27th, 1852. 49

SAVE YOUR MONEY.

Charles P. Freeman & Co.

(LATE FREEMAN, HODGES & CO.)

Importers and Jobbers,

144 *Broadway, one door South of Liberty-st*

NEW YORK.

HAVE now on hand, and will be receiving daily through the season, New Goods, direct from the European manufacturers, and cash Auctions, rich, fashionable, fancy Silk Millinery Goods. Our stock of Rich Ribbons, comprises every variety of the latest and most beautiful designs imported.

Many of our goods are manufactured expressly to our order, from our own designs and patterns, and stand unrivalled. We offer our goods for nett Cash, at lower prices than any credit House in America can afford.

All purchasers will find it greatly to their interest to reserve a portion of their money, and make selections from our great variety of rich cheap goods.

Ribbons rich for Bonnets, Caps, Sashes and Belts.

Bonnet Silks, Satins, Crapes, Lisses and Tarletons,

Embroideries, Collars, Chemisetts, Capes, Berthas.

Habits, Sleeves, Cuffs, Edgings, and Insertings

Embroidered Revicre, Lace, and Hemstitch Cambric Hdkfs.

Blonds, Illusions, and Embroidered Laces for Caps.

Embroidered Laces for Shawls, Mantillas and Veils.

Honiton, Mechlen, Valenciennes, and Brussels Laces.

English and Wove Thread, Smyrna, Lisle Thread and Cotton Laces.

Kid, Lisle Thread, Silk, Sewing Silk, Gloves and Mitts.

French and American Artificial Flowers.

French Lace, English, American and Italian.

Straw Bonnets and Trimmings.

March 27, 1852. 49is3m.

Progress and Advancement

IS the order of the day with us; and as we have let out our links in the low price system, would say that we will sell you very good Molasses for twenty-one, and Tip-top, for twenty-five cents per gallon.

MUNGER & BASSETT.

Palmer, March 20, 1852. tf48

The largest lot of

PAPER HANGINGS ever offered for sale in this market.

E. B. MILES & Co. have this day received from New York and Boston 4000 Rolls of all qualities and prices embracing seventy-five different styles, also velvet and other bordering and a variety of curtains.

West end of the Tockwotton House.

Palmer Depot, March 19, 1852. 48.

In Accordance

With the evidence of the Ladies of this vicinity, (which is of the very best character) we are allowed to say, through the medium of the Palmer Journal, that we have got the best assortment of DeLaines and Prints in this community, and take the responsibility that we shall continue to receive often fresh lots which shall be of the newest and neatest style, and prices to correspond.

MUNGER & BASSETT.

Palmer, March 20, 1851. 48tf

Sheetings, Bleached and Brown,

Tickings, Mariner Stripes, Drills, Denims, &c., at prices to correspond with the depressed state of the cotton manufactories.

MUNGER & BASSETT.

Palmer, March 20, 1852. 48tf

Feathers.

E. B. MILES & Co. have just received a lot of prime Live Geese and Common Feathers, which will be sold low.

West end of the Tockwotton House.

Palmer Depot, March 19, 1852.

The only place in Town

TO buy No. 1 Ladies' and Gents' Kid Gloves of all colors,

MUNGER & BASSETT.

Palmer, March 20, 1852. 48tf

New Boot, Shoe and Rubber Store.

THE Subscriber having taken the Store occupied by him before the fire, in the Nassowanno Block, would inform his friends and the public generally, that he is now opening the largest stock of the above articles ever offered in this vicinity, manufactured expressly for the retail trade. New styles, fresh supplies every week; the modern mode of business will be adopted, viz: large sales, small profits and ready pay. Most kinds of farmer's produce taken for goods. The public may be assured that this establishment will not be undersold by any one in the nine counties.

J. BOWLES.

*** Nassowanno Block No. 1. ***

Palmer, March 27, 1852. 49tf

A COMPLETE assortment of Ladies and Children's thick and thin soled Shoes can be found at M. W. FRENCH & CO.'s.

Palmer, March 27, 1852. 49.

HOUSE FOR SALE in Monson.

A NEW and well built two-story Cottage, containing eight large and well lighted rooms, pantry, wash-room and good cellar, with a new Barn and Carriage house, wood house and other necessary out buildings, and two acres of chocie land, with over two hundred the best kind of fruit trees that could be had at the nurseries. The water comes in the house by an quaeduct.

The above property is situated in as healthy and pleasant part as Monson can afford. Part of the purchase money can remain on bond or mortgage. For further particulars inquire of THEODORE C. DENECKE on the premises.

ALSO,

A neat, handsome building in the Centre of Monson, favorably known as "Denecke's Clothing and Tailoring Establishment." This is one of the best chances for one who wishes to commence business. The shop will be sold with or without Goods, to suit the purchaser. The south part is fitted up and adapted for a Boot and Shoe store; it is a very good opening, for the universal call (in this part of the town) is for a good Bootmaker. The south part is to let now and if the shop is not sold by the first of May, then the Tailor's shop will be to let likewise. For further particulars inquire on the premises of

THEODORE C. DENECKE.

Monson, March 13th, 1852.

Feathers, Carpetings,

CROCKERY, and a general quantity of House Keeping Goods.

MUNGER & BASSETT.

Palmer, March 20, 1852. 48tf

As we were very Fortunate

IN the purchase of several old stocks of Goods in this place, *so shall our customers* be likewise *fortunate* in their purchases from us if they call soon, as the prices we have lately made for them are fast closing them off. Call soon and befriend yourselves.

MUNGER & BASSETT.

Palmer, March 20, 1852. 48

Oranges and Lemons,

BY the Box or Dozen.

MUNGER & BASSETT.

Palmer, March 20, 1852. 48

T. C. LEONARD, Agt.

DEALER IN

Foreign and American Marble,

PALMER, MASS.

☞ **Shop** about half a mile East of Palmer Depot.

Tombstones, Monuments and Table Tops, made to order at short notice.

Palmer, Feb. 21, 1852. tf44

Farm to Sell or Rent.

POSSESSION 1st of April. Those wishing to get a great Bargain, call on the subscriber at the Old Center of Palmer.

E. TURNER.

Palmer, Feb. 18, 1852. 44

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscribers of 3 months standing are requested to call and pay their notes and accounts without delay.

T. WARD & Co.

Palmer, March 27, 1852. dtbaewistf46

AS WE make the Tea trade a very important branch of our business, we would most *earnestly* solicit the trade of all lovers of the very best of Teas; among them we can please the palates and purse.

MUNGER & BASSETT.

Palmer, March 20, 1852. 48tf

W. I. Goods. PROVISIONS, &c., &c.

40 Hhds. Molasses, various grades.
20 " Sugar " " "
25 Bbls. " " "
10 " Molasses, N. O.
10 " Extra Solar Oil.
10 " English and American Linseed Oil
20 " Mess Beef.
10 " Dried Beef.
10 " Hams.

Together with an assortment of Groceries, Flour, Grain, Salt, &c., &c. For sale low by

HALL & VALENTINE.

Palmer, March 13th, 1852. 47tf

KID Gloves! Kid Gloves! at T. C. DENECKE'S

Monson, May, 1851. 4tf

PURE Burnt and Ground Java Coffee, an article rarely found, for sale by

MUNGER & BASSETT.

Palmer, Feb. 28, 1852. 45tf

Our Stock of Cloths

AND Clothing was never better, and prices never lower, which is enough to say to all who want good clothes for a little money.

MUNGER & BASSETT.

Palmer, March 20, 1852. 48tf

Trunks and Valises,

PROBABLY the best assortment in this vicinity and according to our late arrangements, at the lowest prices.

MUNGER & BASSETT.

Palmer, March 20, 1852. 48

To Poultry Breeders & Fancyers.

EGGS for setting can be furnished from the following varieties and at the following prices, and sent by express to any distance required at the expense of the orderer.

Grey Chitagongs per dozen,	$2,00
Golden Pheasant " "	2,00
Silver Pheasant " "	2,00
Yellow or Forb's Shangs per dozen,	2,00
Brown's Shangahai " "	2,00

All orders post paid, with cash in advance, will be promptly attended to.

C. P COLLINS.

Palmer Depot, March 18, 1852. 48tf

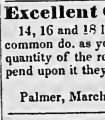
Excellent Quality of Sugars,

14, 16 and 18 lbs. for a Dollar, and as much common do. as you can carry away for a like quantity of the ready go down. You may depend upon it they merit your attention.

MUNGER & BASSETT.

Palmer, March 20, 1852. 48tf

Hats and Caps,



A GOOD assortment by

MUNGER & BASSETT.

Palmer, March 20, 1852. 48

Boots and Shoes.

A SUPERIOR assortment, cheap, by MUNGER & BASSETT.

Palmer, March 20, 1852. 48

RECEIVED this week by Munger and Bassett, four chests Gun Powder Tea, a very superior article

Palmer, March 27, 1851. 49.

PALMER JOURNAL.

Editing.

We often hear people express opinions relative to the matter of editing country newspapers; and some individuals who have leisure, books and opportunities and who perhaps once in a year write a long article filled with the fruits of months of study and leisure investigation, point to it with all the self gratulation of a six months' pullet that has laid a good sized egg, and regard all the *regular* editors as ninnies who cannot find time amid their multifarious duties to do the like every week. Now we know many editors who are necessitated to set a good share of their own type, work off their edition, do up their papers, settle accounts, &c., during the day; and while others are asleep at night, they have liberty, if they feel like it, to eke out a few hurried jack-knife editorials which they are themselves surprised to find appear as creditably as they do, by daylight.

Many of this class of editors pray—not as Ajax did for light, but for *time*. They conceive a thousand great ideas, they cherish high and sublime aspirations, and did they possess the opportunity might clothe their thoughts in language as choice as Milton, and drag their sentences out as long as "the needless Alexandrine" whom we "read of" in school books—they might elucidate subjects by the flow of numbers as smooth and sweet as the notes of an Æolian harp or Pandean pipe in Arcadian groves; but the printer's devil—that dread presence,—cries for copy, and those sublimated visions vanish like "dissolving views," and in their place appear such practicalities as stock markets, farms for sale, etc.—*Mederith Bridge Democrat.*

Why and Because.

Why do Swiss peasants, when they wish to sow their seed, spread black cloth on the surface of the snow? Because it may absorb the sun's rays, and facilitate the melting of the snow. Dr. Franklin, to exemplify the effect of the different colors in absorbing heat, covered snow with pieces of cloth of different colors, at a time when the sun was shining fully upon the snow. Having done so, he observed that the snow under the black cloth melted first, then that under the blue, then under the brown, while that under the white cloth was very inconsiderably melted.

Why is a hollow tube of metal stronger than the same quantity of metal as a solid rod? Because its substance, standing farther from the centre, resists with a larger lever. Hence, pillars of cast iron are generally made hollow, that they may have strength, with as little metal as possible. Masts and yards for ships have been made hollow, in accordance with the same principle.

Why is there alloy in coins? Because it may save the trouble and expense that would be incurred in refining the metals to that highest degree of purity; and because when its quantity is small, it renders the coin harder, and less liable to be worn or rubbed.

Why does porter drink better out of a pewter or tin pot, than from glass or earthern ware? Because of the galvanic influence of the green copperas, [used to give it a frothy top,] and the metal, on the lips; thus forming, as it were, the elements of a galvanic pile.

An Editor of all Trades.—The editor of the *Clinton Courant*, in addition to his editorial vocation, is "a ticket master, answering a thousand daily calls about the weather and the probability of the arrival of the cars at the exact time advertised. Then he is auctioneer, keeps a lime store, executes ornamental painting, is agent for a brick yard, carries on farming, supports a family, and lives in Harvard."

Annual Report of the Attorney General.—This document, which has been laid before the Legislature, shows that the whole number of criminal prosecutions in the State last year was 4670. There were 2108 convictions, 269 acquittals, 483 *nol pros'd.* In 615 cases no bill was found. The amount of costs in the above cases was $71,078,18.

When Kossuth was going up the Mississippi on the Emperor, a most tremendous thunder storm compelled the boat to lie to all night. Kossuth is said to have expressed himself highly delighted, and to have remarked that our thunder storms were on as magnificent a scale as our receptions.

A countryman applied to a solicitor for legal advice. After detailing the circumstances of the case he was asked if he had stated the facts as they had occured. O! ay, sir," rejoined he. I thought it better to tell you the plain truth; you can put the lies to it yourself."

Tauth.—The heaviest fetter that ever weighed down the limbs of a captive is as the web of a gossamer, compared with the pledge of a man of honor. The wall of stone and bar of iron may be broken, but the plighted word never.

There is a fashion in the world of honoring what has a fair outside. Success, too, is made the test of merit; so that if a man have a crown rained down on him it would be said he was princely born.

The amount of California gold dust received at the Philadelphia Mint from New York during the year 1851, was about ninety tons! The mint consumes annually about 700 tons of nitric and sulphuric acids in its operations.

There is a living horse in New York with a living snake or eel, three inches long, moving in his eye. If it is not all in the eye of the spectator.

The well known Drummond Light, so intensely luminous, is the ignited flame of a mixture of oxygen and hydrogen, projected against lime.

POETRY.

The Old Green Lane.

'Twas the very merry summer time
That garlands hills and dells,
And the South wind rung a fairy chime
Upon the foxglove bells;
The cuckoo stood on the lady birch
To bid her last good bye—
The lark sprung over the village church,
And whistled to the sky,
And we had come from the harvest sheaves,
A blithe and tawny train,
And tracked our path with poppy leaves
Along the old green lane.

'T' was a pleasant way on a sunny day,
And we were a happy set,
As we idly bent where the streamlet went
To get our fingers wet;
With the dog-rose here, and the orchis there,
And the woodbine twining through,
With the broad trees meeting every where,
And the grass still damp with dew,
Ah! we all forgot in that blissful spot,
The names of care and pain,
As we lay on the bank on the shepherd's cot
To rest in the old green lane.

Oh! days gone by! I can but sigh
As I think of that rich hour,
When my heart in its glee but seemed to be
Another wood side flower;
For though the trees be still as fair,
And the wild bloom still as gay—
Though the South wind sends as sweet an air,
And heaven as bright a day;
Yet the merry set are far and wide,
And we never shall meet again—
We shall never ramble side by side
Along that old green lane.

CONTENTED OLD AGE.

"I know I'm old—my strength declines,
And wrinkles tell the touch of Time;
Yet might I fancy these the signs,
Not of decay but manhood's prime:
For all within is young and glowing,
Spite of old age's outward showing.

"Yes; I am old; the dance, the song,
Gay crowds and sports no more allure;
I shun the gay and giddy throng;
Yet ah! how far more sweet and pure
Home's tranquil joys and mental treasures
Than Dissipation's proudest pleasures.

"Yes I am old; Ambition's call,
Fame, wealth, distinction's keen pursuit
That once could charm and cheat me—all,
Are now defective, passive, mute!
Thank God! the passions and their riot
Are bartered for content and quiet.

"Yes I am old; but as I press
The vale of years with willing feet,
Still do I find life's sorrows less,
And all its joys more sweet;
Since Time, for every rose he snatches,
Takes fifty thorns, with all their scratches."

There is only one thing worse than ignorance, and that is conceit. Of all intractable fools, deliver us from an overwise man. You may make idiots philosophers—but dont ever think of driving common sense into the heads of conceited persons.

Nothing Exists in Vain, either in outward creation, in outward concerns, or in human minds. All the wisdom lies extracting the use and sweet out of everything, so that it may assist in the perfections of our minds.

To-morrow.— The day when idlers work and fools reform.

BUSINESS CARDS.

TORREY & BARLOW,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
PALMER, MASS.
Office first door East of the Nassowanno House.
C. Torrey. M. Barlow.
jan. 13. 39 tf.

T. C. DENECKE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Monson, May, 1851. 4tf

F. T. WALLACE,
COUNSELLOR & ATTORNEY.
All business entrusted to him will be conducted with promptness and care. Particular attention paid to collecting.
Palmer, April 6, 1850. 1tf

N. L. WAIT,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 5, McGilvry's Block.
All work done with despatch and in the best manner.
Palmer, May 24th, 1851

S. W. CONE,
DEALER IN
Foreign & Domestic Marble,
WARE, MASS.
☞Tombstones, and Monuments of all descriptions constantly on hand or made to order.—All orders promptly attended to.

Plows.

THE Subscriber keeps at his shop, about one mile east of the Depot Village, the different sizes of J. R. Whittemore & Co.'s celebrated Eagle Plows, which he will sell for cash at manufacturers' prices, or exchange for white oak timber.
F. BLANCHARD.
Palmer, Dec. 27. 35tf

REMOVAL.

E. B. MILES & Co. have removed their stock of Goods from D. F. McGilvary's Block to the new Store in the west end of the Tockwotton House, where they will be happy to wait upon their customers.
Palmer Depot, Feb. 5, 1852. 2tf

BETTER Black and Green Teas than were ever before kept in Palmer, can be had at MUNGER & BASSETT'S.
Palmer, Feb. 12, 1852. 43tf.

500 LBS. Superior Boston Smoked Hams, at MUNGER & BASSETT'S.
Palmer, Feb. 12, 1852. 43tf

CHERRY PECTORAL

For the Cure of
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

Among the numerous discoveries Science has made in this generation to facilitate the business of life—increase its enjoyment, and even prolong the term of human existence, none can be named of more real value to mankind, than this contribution of Chemistry to the Healing Art. A vast trial of its virtues throughout this broad country, has proven beyond a doubt, that no medicine or combination of medicines yet known can so surely control and cure the numerous varieties of pulmonary disease which have hitherto swept from our midst thousands and thousands every year. Indeed, there is now abundant reason to believe a remedy has at length been found which can be relied on to cure the most dangerous affections of the lungs. Our space here will not permit us to publish any proportion of the cures affected by its use, but we would present the following opinions of eminent men, and refer further enquiry to the circular which the Agents below named, will always be pleased to furnish free, wherein are full particulars, and indisputable proof of these facts.

From the President of Amherst College, the celebrated PROFESSOR HITCHCOCK.

James C. Ayer—Sir: I have used your Cherry Pectoral in my own case of deep-seated Bronchitis, and am satisfied from its chemical constitution, that it is an admirable compound for the relief of laryngial and bronchial difficulties. If my opinion as to its superior character can be of any service, you are at liberty to use it as you think proper.
EDWARD HITCHCOCK, L. L. D.

From the widely celebrated
PROFESSOR SILLIMAN, M. D., L. L. D., Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy, &c., Yale College, Member of the Lit. Hist. Med. Phil. and Scientific Societies of America and Europe.

"I deem the Cherry Pectoral an admirable composition from some of the best Materia Medica, and a very effective remedy for the class of diseases it is intended to cure."
New Haven, Ct., Nov. 1, 1849.

MAJOR PATTISON, President of the S. C. Senate, states that he has used the Cherry Pectoral with wonderful success, to cure an inflamation of the lungs.

From one of the first Physicians in Maine.

Saco, Me., April 26, 1849.

Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell. Dear Sir: I am now constantly using your Cherry Pectoral in my practice, and prefer it to any other medicine for pulmonary complaints. From observation of many severe cases, I am convinced it will cure coughs, colds, and diseases of the lungs, that have put to defiance all other remedies.

I invariably recommend its use in cases of consumption, and consider it much the best remedy known for that disease.
Respectfully yours,
I. S. CUSHMAN, M. D.

Prepared and sold by JAMES. C. AYER, Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Sold in Palmer Depot, by Dr. Wm. Holbrook; in Thorndike, by W. N. Packard; in Stafford Springs by J. H. Nutting, and by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine everywhere.

HATS, Hats, Hats and Caps, all qualities and prices at T. C. DENECKE'S
Monson, May, 1851. 4tf

Silver Spoons.

A full other Silver ware in great variety for sale low by F. O. BROOKS
Palmer, May 31, 1851. 6 tf

CLOTHING

JUST received a fresh supply of Over Coats, Business Coats, Pants, and Vests of various styles and qualities adapted to the season, which he will sell cheaper than ever. Call and see
L. A. BAILEY, Merchant Tailor.
Hall & Valentine's Block, No. 4.
Palmer, Dec. 6.

READY Made Clothing at T. C. DENECKE'S
Monson, May, 1851. 4tf

BROADCLOTHS of all shades, colors and prices at T. C. DENECKE'S
Monson, May, 1851. 4tf

BEACH, Kemphall and other favorite brands of Flour, at MUNGER & BASSETT'S.
Palmer, Feb. 12, 1852 43tf

150 PAIRS Men's, Women's and Children's Boots and Shoes, a little out of style for sale at cost at J. BOWLES'.
☞ Opposite the Depot. ☜
Palmer, Feb. 23, 1852. 45tf

Stoves! Stoves!!

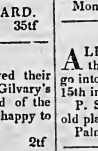
IN consequence of the late fire the subscriber has removed his place of business to No. 1 Furnace Row directly under the Printing Office, and is now ready to supply his Patrons with Stoves, Stove Pipe, Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware with other articles usually kept in a Stove Store. Persons in want are respectfully invited to call. J. S. BAILEY.
Palmer, May 7, 1851. 4tf

VESTINGS! Vestings! Vestings! the best, the neatest and the greatest assortment at T. C. DENECKE'S
Monson, May, 1851. 4tf

Last Call.

ALL persons having unsettled accounts with the subscriber are informed that they will go into an attorney's hands for collection after 15th inst. A. P CHAPMAN.
P. S. Books may be found until then at the old place of business.
Palmer, March 1, 1852. 46tf

For Sale.



A Large and commodious House, Barn, and other necessary buildings, with about two acres of land, with a variety of fruit trees, &c. Situated in Palmer Centre and known as the Old Parsonage. For further particulars enquire of F. P. BISSELL on the premises.
March 13th, 1852. 47tf

Franklin Fire Insurance Company.

Capital $300,000!

THE Franklin Fire Insurance Co., located at Saratoga Springs, N. Y. and at Worcester, Mass., is one of the best Stock Insurance Companies in New England. Their terms are reasonable and they pay their losses with that promptness which gives character and stability to a company.

In conformity to the requirements of the laws of the State of New York, the Franklin Fire Insurance Company of New York, have just submitted to the Controller the following statement of the condition of said company at the close of the year 1851. The Capital of this Company consists of:

Securities approved by the Controller on the 12th day of March, 1851,	$100,000 00	
Bonds and Mortgages on Real Estate,	144,000 00	
Cash on hand,	56,000 00	
		$300,000 00
Whole amount of Cash Premiums received since April 1st, 1851,	$34,312 98	
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Whole amount of losses and expenses paid	$4,704 41	
Amount paid for reinsurance and refunded on Canceled Policies,	1,309 67	$16,014 08
Net Cash Balance of Premiums January 1st, 1852,		$18,298 90
Amount of losses not due by terms of contract,		$5,800 00
Amount of claims rejected on account of fraud, for which the Company do not consider themselves liable,		$4,500 00
Amount due on demand,		Nothing

Saratoga County, ss. Cady Hollister, of Ballston, and Wm. L. Avery, of Saratoga Springs, in said County, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the former is President and the latter Secretary of said Company, that the above statement is shown by the books of said Company, and we believe the same to be true.
CADY HOLLISTER, President,
WM. L. AVERY, Secretary.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 31st day of January, 1852. S. B. EDWARDS, Justice of the Peace.

Farmers are invited to examine the following advantageous terms which the company holds out to them:

Perpetual Insurance.

This Company insures the First Class Farm Property, upon the following very advantageous terms for the Farmer, viz:

The Company issue policies for any number of years less than thirty, at 2 1-2 per cent upon the sum insured, paid in in cash.

For this we issue certificates of increased Capital Stock, together with a perpetual Policy of Insurance.

Thus the insured becomes a stockholder to the amount of cash premium paid by him.—This stock shares equally with the $300,000 original capital stock of the Company in the dividend of profits. With holders of perpetual policies the Secretary opens an account on the Books of the Company as follows: At the expiration of the first year from the date of the policy (as also each succeeding year) the insured is charged 15 cents for each $100, on the amount insured, and at the same time credited with the dividends that day declared on his stock from which amount of dividend said sum (charged for insurance) being 15 cents for $100 —or $1,50 for $1000 is deducted, and the balance paid to the insured in cash.

To make the system still better understood, suppose a person applies for a perpetual policy of $1000—for this we charge 2 1-2 per cent, paid in in cash. Amount of premium $25, entitling him to $25 stock. At the end of each year he is charged $1,50 for the last year's insurance—at the same time the Company declare a dividend of 10 per cent on their capital stock, amounting to $2,50. From this amount of dividend deduct $1,50 and you have $1 left.—Thus it will be seen that the simple interest on your stock has paid one year's insurance, and earned $1 besides, and the stock is left at par, and this insurance is not subject to any of the uncertain contingencies attending a note system in a mutual company, there being no liabilities to assessments; and by this system the insured saves the expense of renewal, the interest on his stock pays his insurance, and is entitled to the earnings of said stock over and above said simple interest. This stock is transferable upon the books of the Company whenever the policy is assigned. In case the holder of this [illegible] wishes to withdraw from the Company at any time, the Company will upon three months' notice of such desire to withdraw and upon the surrender of the policy accompanying the same, redeem or purchase such stock at its actual value at the time of such redemption or purchase.

Among the inducements to the Farmer to enter this Company upon these terms, the following very naturally present themselves, viz:

First—The farmer gets a permanent insurance upon his property, and need not be constantly watchful to see that his insurance does not expire unexpectedly.

Second—The insurance is made and continued at incalculably less expense to the insured.

He would save $1,50 paid for survey and policy every five years, at least, during the whole time. He would also save quite a sum in the premiums paid.

We are enabled thus cheaply to insure by saving the great amount of labor and expense necessary to carry on the business on the old mutual plan.

G. M. FISK,
Agent for Palmer and vicinity.
February, 1852. 43.

Horse Shoeing.

THE Subscriber has lately had a new shop fitted up, a few rods from Main street, North side the Rail Road, where he is prepared to do Horse Shoeing in the best possible manner. Having had many years experience in this branch of buisness, he flatters himself that he can do work to the satisfaction of all customers. JAMES GORMLEY.
Palmer Depot, June 7, 1851 7 tf

Coffins.

THE Suscriber keeps constantly on hand a good assortment of Mahogany, Black Walnut, White Wood and Pine Coffins, which he will furnish with shrouds and plates, if desired, and will deliver them if wished.
J. S. LOOMIS.
Palmer, Oct. 19, 1850. tf 29

MESS BEEF
DRIED BEEF
HAMS
for sale by the barrel.
HALL & VALENTINE.
Palmer, Feb. 27, 1852. 45tf

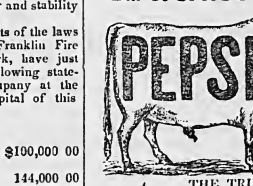
DOESKINS, Cassimeres, the best assortment in this county at T. C. DENECKE'S
Monson, May, 1851. 4tf

CASH

WILL be paid for *good clean BUCKWHEAT*, in any quantity, by HALL & VALENTINE.
Palmer, Nov. 8, 1851. 29 too

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1851, by J. S. HOUGHTON, M. D., in the clerk's Office of the District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

Another Scientific Wonder!
GREAT CURE FOR
DYSPEPSIA!
Dr. J. S. HOUGHTON'S



THE TRUE
DIGESTIVE FLUID,
OR, GASTRIC JUICE.

Prepared from Rennet, or the fourth Stomach of the Ox, after directions of Baron Liebeg, the great Physiologic il Chemist, by J. S. Houghton, M D. Philadelphia, Pa.

This is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Constipation, and Debility, Curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own Agent, the Gastric Juice,

☞ Half a teaspoonful of Pepsin, infused in water, will digest or disolve, *Five Pounds of Roast Beef in about two hours*, out of the stomach.

PEPSIN is the chief element, or Great Digesting Principle of the Gastric Juice—the *Solvent of the Food*, the *Purifying, Preserving*, and *Stimulating* Agent of the Stomach and Intestines. It is extracted from the Digestive Stomach of the Ox, thus forming an Artificial Digestive Fluid, precisely like the natural Gastric Juice in its Chemical powers, and furnishing a Complete and Perfect Substitute for it. By the aid of this preparation, the pains and evils of Indigestion and Dyspepsia are removed, just as they would be by a healthy Stomach. It is doing wonders for Dyspepties, curing cases of Debility, emaciation, nervous decline and Dyspeptic Consumption, supposed to be on the verge of the grave. The scientific evidence upon which it is based, is in the highest degree curious and remarkable.

Scientific Evidence.

Baron Liebig in his celebrated work on Animal Chemistry, says: "An artificial Digestive Fluid, analogous to the Gastric Juice, may be readily prepared from the mucous membrane of the stomach of the Calf, in which various articles of food, as meat and eggs will be *softened, changed and digested, just in the same manner as they would be in the human stomach.*"

Dr. Combe, in his valuable writings on the "Physiology of Digestion," observes that "a diminuation of the due quantity of the Gastric Juice is a prominent and all-prevailing cause of Dyspepsia;" and he states that "a distinguished professor of medicine in London, who was severely afflicted with this complaint, finding everything else to fail, had recourse to the Gastric Juice, obtained from the stomachs of living animals, *which proved complete y successful.*

Dr Graham, author of the famous works on "Vegetable Diet," says: "It is a remarkable fact in physiology, that the stomachs of animals macerated in water, impart to the fluid the property of dissolving various articles af food, and effecting a kind of *artificial digestion* of them *in no wise different from the natural digestive process*

☞ Call on the Agent, and get a descriptive circular, gratis, giving a large amount of scientific evidence, similar to the above, together with reports of remarkable cures, from all parts of the United States.

As a Dyspepsia Curer,

Dr. Houghton's Pepsin has produced the most marvelous effects, in curing cases of *Debility, Emaciation, Nervous Decline*, and *Dyspeptic Consumption*. It is impossible to give the details of cases in the limits of this advertisement; but authenticated certificates have been given of more than Two Hundred Remarkable Cures, in Philadelphia, New York and Boston alone.—These were not only rapid and wonderful, but permanent,

It is a great Nervous Antidote, and particularly useful for tendency to Bilious disorder, Liver Complaint, Fever and Ague, or badly treated Fever and Ague, and evil effects of Quinine, Murcury, and other drugs upon the Digestive Organs, after a long sickness. Also, for excess in eating, and too free use of ardent spirits. It almost reconciles *Health* with *Intemperance.*

Old Stomach Complaints.

There is no form of Old Stomach Complaints which it doesn't seem to reach & remove at once. No matter how bad they may be, it gives instant relief! *A single dose removes all the unpleasant symptoms*; and it only needs to be repeated for a short time to make these good efforts permanent. Purity of blood, and vigor of body follow at once. It is particularly excellent in cases of Nausea, Vomiting, Cramps, Soreness of the pit of the Stomach, distress after eating, low, cold state of the Blood, Heaviness, Lowness of Spirits, Despondency, Emaciation, Weakness, tendency to Insanity, Suicide, &c.

Dr. Houghton's Pepsin, is sold by nearly all the dealers in fine drugs and popular medicines, throughout the United States. It is prepared in Powder and Fluid form—and in prescription vials for the use of Physicians.

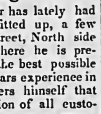
Private circulars for the use of Physicians, may be obtained of *Dr.* Houghton, or his Agts., describing the whole process of preparation, and giving the authority upon which the claims of this new remedy are based. As it is not a secret remedy, no objection can be raised against its use by Physicians in respectable standing and regular practice. Price One Dollar per bottle.

☞ *Observe this!*—Every bottle of the genuine Pepsin bears the written signature of J. S Houghton, M. D., sole proprietor, Philadelphia, Pa. Copy-right and Trade Mark secured.

☞ Sold by all Druggists and dealers in Medicines

Agents.—Dr. Wm. Holbrook, Palmer Depot, Bliss & Haven, Springfield; M. B. Green, Worcester; A. Fitch, Amherst; Dealers in Barre.

Watches!



A LARGE lot of Gold and Silver Watches just received and will be sold cheap. Also, a fine lot of clocks.
F. O. BROOKS.
Palmer, May 31, 1851. 6t

SHIRTS! Bosoms! Dickeys! Silk and Linen Cravats in endless variety at T. C. DENECKE'S
Monson. May, 1851. 4 tf

Fire! Fire!!

THE Subscriber is Agent for some of the best Fire Insurance Companies in the United States, and will take risks on the most favorable terms.
GEORGE W. RANDELL.
Palmer, March 22d, 1851. 51 tf

Cuff Pins.

THE Subscriber has just received a lot of beautiful Cuff Pins—pretty ornaments for any lady. Call and see them.
F. O. BROOKS.
Palmer August 2. 15tf

STATIONERY,
BLANKS,
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TOYS, PERFUMERY,
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FANCY GOODS
AND
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
Without number, for sale by
ELIHU GEER,
10 State St., Hartford, Conn.

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FOR CHILDREN AND OTHERS;
CHECK, ORDER AND HAY-SCALE BOOKS,
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BLANK BOOKS, LEGAL BLANKS,
PORTFOLIOS, CALENDARS,
LETTER PAPER & FANCY BOXES,
&c. &c. &c., at
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE GOODS AND PRICES, AT
No. 10 State Street,
NORTH-WEST OF THE STATE HOUSE PARK,
HARTFORD, CONN.

New Goods are received every week from the Manufacturers and Importers. Dec. 1851.

New-London, Willimanticand Palmer R. R.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
COMMENCING WEDNESDAY, OCT. 15d, 1851.

Passenger Trains Leave Palmer
For Willimantic, Hartford, Norwich, New-London, Stonnington and Providence

5,45 A. M. Freight train, with passenger car connecting with the first train for Hartford, at Willimantic, (8,15) and at Norwich with train on Norwich and Worcester R. R., arriving at New London at 11, A M.

10,45, A. M. After the arrival of the Express trains pr W. R. R. and stages, connecting at Willimantic (12,25 A. M.) with train from Hartford, arriving at New London 1,45, P. M., connecting with steamer Chicopee for Stonington and Providence, via Stonington R I.

2,40 P. M. After the arrival of Trains from Springfield and Boston, connecting at Willimantic (4,30) for Hartford, New Haven and New York; at New London (6,) with the evening boats for New York, at 10 P. M.

Leave New London
For Norwich, Willimantic, Hartford and Palmer.

6,50 A. M. Connecting at Willimantic, (8,15) with the H. P. & F. R. R., for Hartford and New York, and at Palmer (10 00) with Western R. R. for Springfield, Albany and Boston.

12,00 A. M. After the arrival of the steamer Chicopee from Stonington, connecting at Norwich, (12,35,) with N. & W. R. R., arriving at Palmer 5,30 P. M.

3,00 P. M. Connecting at Willimantic (4,30,) for Hartford, New Haven and New York, and at Palmer, (6,00,) for Springfield, Albany and Boston.

The 5,45 a m train from Palmer and the 12 m train from New London are Freight trains with Passenger Car attached.

☞ Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before entering the cars.

Stages

Run from the principal Stations on the line of the Road to Towns in vicinity.
A. G. DARROW, Supt.
Oct. 15th, 1851. tf 27

Rings!

THE Subscriber has the prettiest styles and best quality of Finger Rings, both for Ladies and Gentlemen that were ever brought into town. Call and purchase one or more while the assortment is large.
F. O. BROOKS.
Palmer, May 31, 1851. 6 tf

How to drive off the Blues.

WALK into T. C. Denecke's store, buy a New Suit of Clothes, and the way he manages to fit and give satisfaction, will drive away the hardest kind of Blues.

A few more of those much admired Tweeds just received at T. C DENECKE'S.
Monson, May 24th, 1851 tf 5

REMOVAL

T. WARD & Co. would inform their customers that they have removed from D. F. McGilvary's Block to a new Store in the Tockwotton House.
Palmer Depot, Feb. 5, 1852. tf42

PRIME quality of Mollasses for sale at 25 cents per gallon by MUNGER & BASSETT.
Palmer, Feb. 28, 1852. 45tf

BAILEY'S Caps, very handsome and fashionable at T. C. DENECKE'S
Monson, May, 1851. 4tf

THE PALMER JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY GORDEN M. FISK.

OFFICE CORNER OF MAIN AND THORNDIKE STS.

TERMS.—One Dollar and Fifty Cents per annum. A discount of Twenty-five Cents will be made to those who pay in *advance*.

Single Copies for sale at the office of publication.

☞All Letters to meet with attention must be POST PAID.

☞Communications of News &c. should always be accompanied with a responsible name.

PALMER JOURNAL.

A BUSINESS AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER-----INDEPENDENT IN EVERYTHING.

VOL. 2. PALMER, MASS., SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1852. NO. 51.

ADVERTISING TERMS.

For one square three weeks One Dollar; for each subsequent insertion Twenty Cents. For half a square two-thirds of the above price.

Advertisements inserted among Special Notices, or on the inside all the time are charge at an extra price.

Advertisements inserted until ordered out and charged accordingly.

A liberal discount made to regular advertisers.

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Of every description neatly and punctually executed at this Office.

Orders by Mail promptly attended to.

Agents for the Journal.

The following persons are authorized to act as Agents in receiving Subscriptions and giving receipts in our name.

Warren, R. Knight; Monson, North Factory, F. S. Smith; Monson, South Factory, L. Bread; Collinis's Depot, W. Collins; Wilbraham, D A. Calkins; Bondsville, A. R. Murdock, Postmasters at Thorndike, Three Rivers, Belchertown, Brimfield, Wales, Holland, Monson, Stafford Springs and Stafford Hollow.

Travelers' Directory.

CARS LEAVE PALMER

For Boston, 8. 49, A. M., 1,49, 2. 25, 9,10, P. M

" New York, 10,44, 11,15, A. M. and 5,45, P. M

" Albany, 11,15, A. M. 7,30, P. M.

☞The 10,44, A. M. and 2,25, 6,14, 9,10, P. M rains do not stop at small way stations.

Freight Train with Passenger Car attached leaves for the East at 5,40 A. M.—West at 3,20 P. M.

Cars arrive from New London at 10 A. M., and 6,45 P. M. Leave Palmer for New London at 5,45, 10,45 A. M. and 2,40 P. M.

STAGES

Arrive from Enfield 9 1-2, from Southbridge Brimfield, Wales and Holland at 9; from Belchertown at 8 1-2; from Barre, Hardwick and Ware at 10; from Amherst and Belchertown at 12 A. M.

Leave for Amherst at 12 A. M., for Ware, Hardwick, Barre, Enfield, Belchertown, Brimfield, Southbridge, Wales and Holland, at 2,33 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BATTLE OF PLATTSBURG.

We extract from an article from the pen of William Walcutt, in the November number of Whitney's Republic, the following anecdote of the battle of Plattsburg:—

The night preceding the battle was stormy and dark. The enemy, taking advantage of the weather, advanced in a body, and built a battery on a prominent point near the bank of the Saranac, and within close musket-shot of all the American works—so near, indeed, was it, that their picks could be distinctly heard as they labored industriously through the night and storm. A young officer, named McGlassen, proceeded to the head-quarters of Gen. McComb, and stated the case to him, asking the privilege of taking the work. The Gen. replied that it was a dangerous undertaking, and that the men could not be spared, as they would be wanted on the next day. Mr. McClassen acknowledged that all was true the General stated, but represented the greater danger of the enemy occupying such a point, and within musket-shot of the General's own quarters. General McComb then asked how many men he wanted, and he replied that he would go with what he could get, but that he would like one hundred and fifty. General McComb said that one hundred and fifty men could not be spared, but that he might have sixty, and McGlassen said he would take the battery with that number. Gen. McComb then wrote an order for sixty men.

McGlassen went to his post, showed the order to the commander, and called for volunteers. Hundreds sprang forward, eager to go, but he could take no more than the sixty, and from the whole selected that number. He ordered them, every man, to take the flint from his musket, and fix the bayonet. They then advanced, crossed the river noiselessly, and proceeded quietly through the small wood toward the work. At a certain distance he ordered a halt, and proceeded cautiously alone to secure the sentinel, after succeeding in which, he returned, divided his little party into two divisions, one of which he ordered to take a circuitous route, so as to attack on the opposite side; the other he led himself, and calling out in a thundering voice to "charge on the front and rear," they rushed, with all the noise possible for the few in number to make, upon the enemy. They were altogether taken by surprise, and supposed themselves surrounded by overwhelming numbers, took to their heels and fled like sheep. In vain their officers tried to rally them—panic stricken, there was no stopping them; and even the officers were borne along with the frightened mass.—Without continuing the pursuit, Mr. McGlassen spiked the cannon and returned to the camp, having accomplished his purpose thoroughly, and without losing a man.

A gentleman from Plattsburg, some years ago, when visiting Canada, was introduced to an elderly English officer, and on the officer's learning that he was from Plattsburg, he inquired if he lived there in the time of the battle, and if he knew the name of the officer who led the party that stormed the battery on the night of the 10th. The gentleman replied that he was in Plattsburg at the time of the battle, and that the officer who led the storming party he had mentioned, was named McGlassen.

"Will you be so good as to tell me," said the officer, "what number of men he had with him?"

"About sixty, I believe," replied the gentleman.

The officer looked astonished, and at last, said;

"Well, sir, I was the officer in command of that battery, and I would give more to see Mr. McGlassen than any other man in the world. It was the most complete thing," continued he, "I ever saw or heard of; for we were quietly at our positions, when the words "Charge on the front and rear!" broke the deathlike stillness, as if a voice from the air had screamed the words. My men ran like mad. I tried my utmost, in the confusion, to bring them to some order, but without success for some time—but at last I found a body charging in fine style. I placed myself at their head, and, anxious to repulse the attack, urged them forward with all the energy I possessed; when, taking a more anxious look at them, to see what ones had stood firm in the surprise, behold! they were a lot of d—d Yankees, who had charged up another way, and I was leading them! Then," said he, "was my time to run. But I rushed, pell-mell into the woods, over logs into the mud and water; then brought up against a tree; over stones and into holes; up and down; sometimes on one end and sometimes on the other. I arrived in camp about the worst bruised, the worst scratched, the sorest and most frightened individual you ever saw. If you ever," said he, shaking the gentleman from Plattsburg, by the hand, "meet Mr. McGlassen, give him my compliments, and tell him that that was the most gallant thing I ever saw achieved by any man."

A THRILLING SKETCH.

In the month of October, 1826, my vessel was lying in Mobile. I went ashore one bright morning, to do some business with the house to which I was consigned, and as I passed along the street, it occurred to me that I might as well have a beard of a week's growth reaped before I presented myself at the counting room.—I stepped into a barber's shop, and told the barber to proceed.

He was a bright mulatto, a good looking young fellow, not more than two-and-twenty years of age, it appeared.—His eyes were large, black, and lustrous, unusually lustrous, I thought. His manner was, at first, quiet and respectful. I thought he was a long while lathering my face, and I told him he must have bought his soap at the wholesale price. Laughing, he replied that mine was a long beard, and that he knew what he was about.

"Are you the boss here, my man?"

"Yes," he answered, "my master set me up, and I pay him twenty dollars a month for my time."

"That is a good interest on the capital invested," I remarked; "can you pay your rent and live on the balance of your savings?"

"O, yes, and lay up something besides. Sometimes I receive thirty bits a day."

"Then I suppose you will buy your freedom one of these days?"

"As for that," he replied, "I care but little. I have all the liberty I want, and enjoy *myself as* I go along."

"But should you marry and have children, you would not wish to leave them slaves?"

"Yes, I would because they would be better off than if they were free."

By this time he had laid down the brush, and commenced running his razor over the strop, looking at the blade every time he drew it across the leather. His hand trembled a little, and his eyes absolutely burned like coals of fire. I did not feel uneasy, but I could not avoid watching him closely.

At last he commenced shaving me.—My head being thrown back, I was able to keep my eyes fixed directly on his own. Why I did so I cannot tell; certainly I apprehended nothing, but I did not remove my gaze for a single instant while the razor was passing over my neck and throat. He seemed to grow more and more uneasy; his eyes were as bright, but not so steady as when I first observed them. He could not meet my fixed and deliberate look. As he commenced shaving my chin, he said abruptly—

"Barbers handle a deadly weapon, sir."

"True enough, my man," I replied, "but you handle yours skilfully, although I notice that your hand shakes a little."

"That's nothing, sir—I can shave just as well. My hand shakes because I did not have much sleep last night. But I was thinking just now," he added, with a laugh, "how easy it would be for me to cut your throat."

"Very likely," I replied, laughing in return, but looking sternly at him—"very likely, yet I would not advise you to try the experiment."

Nothing more was said. He soon finished, and I arose from the chair just as an elderly gentleman was entering the shop. The last comer divested himself of his coat and cravat, and took the seat I had vacated.

I went to the glass, which did not reflect the chair, to arrange my collar. Certainly I had not stood before it a single moment, when I heard something like a suppressed shriek, a gurgling, horrible sound, that made my blood run cold. I turned—great God! there sat the unfortunate gentleman, covered with blood, his throat cut from ear to ear, and the barber, a raving maniac, dashing his razor with tremendous violence into the mangled neck. On the instant the man's eye caught mine, the razor dropped from his hand, and he fell down in a fit. I rushed towards the door, and called for assistance. The unfortunate man was dead before we reached the chair.

We secured the barber, who, as I subsequently learned, had been drinking deedply the night before, and was laboring under *mania a potu*. His fate I have never heard.

WONDERFUL PRESERVATION.

The following very interesting story is taken from a Devonshire, England, paper:—

"Dudleigh Salterton has been the scene of a most thrilling incident. Six little children, on Wednesday morning, got into a boat on the beach, and a mischievous boy shoved it off. The boat drifted away to sea before the children were missed.—Terrible was the agony of the mothers when they knew it. A number of men went off in all directions; every boat was on the lookout until far into the night. Daylight returned, and still nothing was heard about them. They were lost either in the expanse of the wide ocean, or buried within its insatiable depths. A Plymouth fisherman, fishing early in the morning, saw something floating in the distance; he bore down to it, and discovered it to be a boat, and in the bottom the six children, all cuddled in like a nest of birds, fast asleep; God having mercifully granted them that solace after a day of terror and despair. He took them aboard, feasted them with bread and cheese, and gladdened their despairing hearts with a promise to take them home. Between three and four in the afternoon the fisherman was seen in the offing, with the boat astern. All eyes were turned towards him; the best spy-glass in the town was rubbed again and again, and at last they fairly made out that it was the identical boat. The news flew through the town; the mothers came frantic to the beach, for there were no children discovered in the boat, none to be seen in the sloop. Intense was the agony of suspense, and all alike shared it with the parents. At last the boat came in, and the word went round, "they are safe;" and many stout-hearted men burst into tears, women shrieked with joy, and became almost frantic with their insupportable happiness. It was indeed a memorable day; and a prayer, eloquent for its rough sincerity, was offered up to Almighty God, who, in his infinite mercy, had spared these innocent children from the perils and terrors of the sea during that fearful night. Five of these children were under five years of age; the sixth is but nine years old."

Written for the Palmer Journal.

SOCRATES.

Among the Grecian philosophers whose names have been recorded on the broad pages of ancient history, stands pre-eminent in virtuous renown, the name of Socrates. We behold him, in early life, zealous in the study of his favorite theme; drinking deep at the fountain of knowledge, and imbibing lessons of wisdom from his masters, thus laying the foundation of his future well earned celebrity. Then, in maturer years, behold him once more, as he exchanges the quiet retirement of study for the strife of arms, and, in the cause of his country, reaping fresh laurels of praise. When, in the hour of danger, he sees the fallen Alcibiades about to be in the enemy's power, rushing to the rescue, with the valor of a veteran soldier, he grasps him in his arms and bears him away in triumph: or, in the severity of a Thracian winter, he endures its frosts, heeding not the northern blast, even barefooted, treading the icy plains, while his companions were enveloped in furs. And now, as age begins to whiten his locks, he may be seen in the Senate, manfully steming the tide of oppression, and, though at the risk of his life, endeavoring to thwart the plans of the infamous "Thirty," and when at leisure, instructing the youth in his sublime principles of philosophy, truly noble for the age in which he lived. And then, when his ungrateful country sentenced him to death, his virtue shone with a brighter lustre yet. When urged to avail himself of the means of escape, he refused; calmly he awaited the fatal hour, conversing in so happy a strain as that the Roman orator said of him, "*verum in cælum videretur ascendere.*" Thus his eventful life drew to a peaceful close, and departing from the bosom of his family, his spirit, at length, was clothed with that immortality which he so long had desired. The subsequent course of the Athenians, in relation to him, and the testimony of all history, show that his was

"One of the few immortal names
That were not born to die."

HARVARD.

☞If every American clergyman received but a salary of $375, the cost of our national pulpit would be six million dollars a year.

Church-Goers.

The following extract from a late work of Dickens has considerable truth in it, if we are not mistaken, and is about as well adapted to this meridian as England:

"Bless you! I've thought of it many a time, when I've seen a church emptying itself into the street. Look here, there's a crowd of people—a whole mob of 'em going down the church steps.—And at the church door there is, I don't know how many rods of Christian carriages, with griffins painted on the panels, and swords and battle-axes, that as well as I can remember Christ recommended nowhere; and there's the coachman, half-asleep, and trying to look religious, and there's footmen following some, and carrying the Holy Bible after there missuses, just as to-morrow they'll carry a spaniel—and that's what they call humanity. Well, that's a pleasant sight isn't it? And them, who are not ashamed to carry their own big prayer books, with the gold leaves twinkling in the sun, as if they took pains in telling the world they'd been to church—well, how many of them had been there in earnest? How many of them go there with thought whatsoever only that it's Sunday—church-going day? And so they put on what they think religion that day, just as I put on a clean shirt.—Bless you! sometimes I've stood and watched the crowd, and I've said to myself, 'well, I should like to know how many of you will remember you're Christians till next week? How many of you will go to-morrow morning to your offices and counting houses, and stand behind your counters, and, all in the way of business—all to scramble up the coin—forget you are miserable sinners, while everything you do makes you more miserable, only you never feel it, so long as it makes you rich?' And so there's a Sunday conscience like a Sunday coat, and folks who'd get on in the world put the coat and conscience carefully by, and only wear 'em once a week. Well, to think how many such folks go to worship—why then, I must say it, Master Capstick, to stand inside of a church and watch a congregation coming out, however you may stare, may be—I can't help after my fashion thinking so—a melancholy sight, indeed. Lord love you! when we see what some people do all the week—people who're staunch at church, remember—I can't help thinking there's a good many poor souls who're only Christians at morning and afternoon service."

A Happy Home.

The first year of married life is a most important era in the history of man and wife. Generally as it is spent, so is almost all subsequent existence. The wife and husband then assimilate their views and their desires, or else conjure up their dislikes, they add fuel to their prejudices and animosities forever afterward.

"I have somewhere read," says Rev. Dr. Wise, in his Bridal Greeting, "of a bridegroom who gloried in his eccentricities. He requested his bride to accompany him into the garden, a day or two after the wedding. He then threw a line over the roof of their cottage. Giving his wife one end of it, he retreated to the other side and exclaimed:

"Pull the line!"

She pulled it, at his request, as far as she could. He cried—

"Pull it over!"

"I can't," she replied.

"Pull with all your might!" shouted the whimsical husband.

But in vain were all the efforts of the bride to pull over the line, so long as the husband held on to the opposite end.—But when he came round, and they both pulled at one end, it came over with great ease.

"There," said he, as the line fell from the roof, "you see how hard and ineffectual was our labor when we pulled in opposition to each other; but how easy and pleasant it is when we both pull together. It will be so my dear, through life. If we oppose each other, it will be hard work; if we act together it will be pleasant to live. Let us, therefore, always pull together."

In this illustration, homely as it may be, there is sound philosophy. Husband and wife must mutually bear and concede, if they wish to make home a retreat of joy and bliss. One alone cannot make home happy. There must be unison of action, sweetness of spirit, and great forbearance and love in both husband and wife, to secure the great end of happiness in the domestic circle.

Boston folks advertise queerly, look at this specimen:

Sublimity.

The bullfrogs raised their tails on high,
And bounded o'er the plain!
A bumble bee went thundering by,
And then came down the rain!
Chain lightning split a peasant's nose,
And killed a yearling calf!
Loud o'er the bellowing thunders rose
A shout for Russia Salve!

The Great Polar Ocean.

At the last meeting of the London Geographical Society, Lieut. Osborne, a member of one of the British Arctic expeditions, argued at some length in favor of the support of the existence of a great polar ocean. He said that in Wellington Channel he had observed an immense number of whales running out from under the ice, a proof that they had been to water and come to water, for every one knew they must have room to blow. He further said that there was almost a constant flight of ducks and geese from the northward, another proof of open water in that direction, since these birds found food only in such water. He added it was his deliberate opinion, from observations made on the spot, that whales passed up Wellington Channel into a northern sea. In reference to the abundance of animal life, in the latitude of this supposed polar sea, he remarked that, while on the southern side of Lancaster Sound he never saw enough game to feed his dog, Melville Island, one hundred and fifty miles to the northward, abounded in deer and musk oxen. It was thus clear, he continued, that animal life did not depend on latitude; but increased, if anything, after passing the seventieth degree. Moreover, while in Baffin's bay the tide made for the southward, coming from the Atlantic; in Barrow's Straits it made for the northward, which could only be explained on the hypothesis of a sea in that direction.

Kaffir Punishments.

Death is frequently inflicted among this nation, and in various ways, most of them diabolically cruel. I will merely mention one as a specimen of the most ingenious and refined cruelty, and, as it appears to me, one of the most frightful tortures that can be inflicted. The culprit is rubbed all over with grease; he is then taken to an ant hill, against which he is placed and secured to the ground. The ant hill is then broken, and the ants left to crawl over him and eat his flesh from his bones, which they do in time most effectually. I doubt whether the Inquisition ever invented a torture so horrible and lingering as this must be.—Let me remind the reader that these ants are three times the size of those he is accustomed to see in England, and their bite most irritating and painful.—*The Cape and the Kaffirs.*

A Royal Wedding.

The reigning monarch of Siam, who is in his 48 year, at the pressing solicitation of his council and of the heads of the nobility, has entered into the married state. The princess chosen is the adopted daughter of the late king, and is in her 18th year. She rejoices in the high, and, to European ears, singular sounding names, Chaufa Somonass Wadduanawaddy. The nuptials were celebrated with great splendor on the 2d of January, when her name was changed to Phraong Chow Somanat Wathanawasi, and she was elevated to the rank of queen consort, or barthaparicharak, which being interpretated means "a favorite wife, taking care of the royal feet." The event is duly chronicled and particular ceremonies used on the occasion are narrated, by the king's direction, in the shape of a royal proclamation, printed in English at the royal press, under the direction of Prince Amarity, one of the sons of the late king.

THE WORLD BETTER THAN WE TAKE IT TO BE.—Great calamities teach us many beautiful lessons, and reveal to us much we should never have seen from the common level of life. A flood, a famine, a conflagration, or some great desolation, shows us how much real goodness there is under the surface of every day life; how many generous feelings and kindly sympathies, and points of union and practical fellowship, lie below the differences of political opinion and religious faith, and the prejudices and antagonisms of party and sect—shows us that beneath all these, the noblest elements of our human nature still live, and wait only the impulse of occasion to spring into life and action, and to discover to us how much more there is in man to honor and love, than the ordinary aspects of life led us to believe. The world, after all, is better in many things, than we take it to be.

"When is a rushlight like a tombstone?
When it is set up for a *late* husband.
Why is it easier to be a clergyman than a physician?
Because it is easier to *preach* than to *practice.*

☞Hon. Thomas H. Benton is writing the Memoirs of his Life and Times, in several volumes. He is now enjoying a green old age at 70 years. He was for nearly a half century in the service of his State and his Country at Washington.

As I walked by myself, I talked to myself—
Myself it said unto me,
Beware of thyself, take care of thyself,
For nobody cares for thee.

MORE LAND.—The fault of many a farmer is his appetite for more land.—However poorly cultivated what land he has, he always wants more. The next field must be his. The fences between them may be a good boundary for his neighbor, but not for him. His policy is to buy more land and give manure in homœpathic doses. There is no lesson so needful for him as that derived from the well known story of the Frenchman and his two daughters. When the first daughter was married he gave her for her portion one-half of his vineyard. But to his surprise, the half he had left, receiving as much cultivation as he had before bestowed upon the whole, yielding as much as the whole had done. When the second was married, he gave her the half of what he had left, and still he had as many grapes as before.

☞The Observer of Trieste states that there is now living at Hildgausea, in Sclesia, a man named Hans Herz, in his 142d year. He has not gone out of doors for the last 27 years, but still takes two or three turns in his chamber every day.

When the weather is fine he opens his window and smokes three pipes. He has not been able to speak distinctly for six years, but utters a few inarticulate sounds, which his grandchildren who attend him (all his sons are dead) understand.—"This man," adds the Observer, "has lived in three different centuries, a thing never witnessed, perhaps, since the times of the patriarchs."

INDIAN HAIL STORM.—The following accounts have been collected by Dr. Buist of Bombay. Within the tropics, hail-storms frequently occur at altitudes of 1,700 feet and upward; they are most frequent in April and March. At Kotah, on the 5th of March, 1827, the hailstones were as large as a man's fist. Men, animals and birds were killed; in the village of Nanda alone, six persons were killed and seven dangerously bruised. At Serampore, in April 1829, the hailstones were as large as hens' eggs, and consisted of coats like an onion. At Kamptee, in April 1831, there were hailstones twelve inches in circumference; five persons were killed. At Benares, in February 1836, some of the masses of ice which fell weighed two pounds. At Dum Dum, April 1836, two hailstones were picked up of sixteen inches circumference, or more than five inches in diameter. At Gwaber, in February 1850, pieces of ice fell nearly two pounds in weight, and animals and men were killed.—At Condweil, 7th of April 1850, some single hailstones were as large as cocoa-nuts.

BOYS!—BE POLITE.—Study the graces—not the graces of the dancing master of bowing and scraping—not the foppish, infidel etiquette of a Chesterfield—but benevolence, the graces of the heart, whatever things are honest, just, pure, lovely, and of good report. The true secret of politeness is to please, to make happy—flowing from goodness of heart—a fountain of love. As you leave the family circle for retirement, say goodnight—when you rise, good-morning. Do you meet or pass a friend in the street, bow gracefully with the usual salutation.

LOVE IN A WEDDING-RING.—Thousands of people are inquiring where love is to be found? I answer—in the wedding ring. Is he not? What can have driven him away? Love is not a voluntary wanderer; he loves his home too well; he will dwell perpetually where he had made his home, if you will only permit that home to remain as you found it, when he took up his abode there. Then look for him in your wedding ring. If he is not there, take shame to yourself for his flight, and strive to call him back.

DEFINITIONS.—COUP D' ETAT.—Since the bold usurpation of Louis Napoleon, this phrase has become quite familiar in the newspapers. It is a French word, signifying a sudden, decisive blow in politics; a stroke of state. The pronunciation is *koo-da-tah!*

ELJEN KOSSUTH.—The question is often asked "What is the signification of the phrase, Eljen Kossuth?" It means, "Live Kossuth!" or as the French would say, "Vive Kossuth!" The word Eljen belongs to the Magyer language, and is pronounced like the English word *alien*

The word *Magyer* is pronounced as though written *Modjar*. The *a* has the sound of *o* in dodge; the *gy* that of *j* or *di*.

☞CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—There was, "once upon a time," an old pilferer down east, on whom all thefts far and near, were at once charged, when any loss was discovered. The old fellow bore the universal "onus" patiently for a time; but finding that in some instances he was suffering for the sins of others, he issued a *Caution to the Public* in the usual form:

"I hereby forbid all persons from this date to steal on my account and risk. I am no longer accountable for their trespasses, as I have more than I can account for *of my own.*

☞NOVELIST TURNED MINISTER.—J. H. Ingraham, the widely known author of "Lafitte, "The Quadroon," and other piratical and highly colored novels, was ordained to the Episcopal ministry, at Jackson, Miss., on the 8th ult.

Freshets have occured at Buffalo and at Canajoharie. In the latter place, bridges were carried away, cellars filled, and much damage done.

CANNIBALISM AT THE FEEJEE ISLANDS.—At a meeting of the Geographical Society, on Monday, a paper was read from Mr. Hunt, the Wesleyan missionary at one of the Feejee Islands, which stated that five hundred persons had been eaten in five years, within fifteen miles of his residence. When they see a fine man, the remark they make is, "What fine eating he would be." Some of them eat raw human flesh, and chew it as sailors do tobacco. They sometimes eat their best friends; sometimes they cut a piece off a man whilst alive, cook it, and then make himself eat it. Yet, combined with these barbarous, cruel and degrading practices, a kind of morality and the laws of good breeding are observed by them. Some of their customs were very singular. When parents grow old, they were killed by their children. Sometimes they were buried alive or thrown to the sharks. Women, also, on the death of their husbands, were killed. On some occasions they insisted on being killed, in spite of the entreaties of their children and friends. It was a common custom to cut off a finger as a mark of grief for the loss of a friend, and few people were to be met with who had not lost a finger from this cause.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

A NEW INTOXICATING MATERIAL.—Among the intoxicating substances used in different parts of the world, is the Indian hemp, *cannabis Indica*, much used in India and Upper Egypt. It has a prodigious effect on the nervous sensibility, and excites the mental faculties in an extraordinary degree. Mr. Laplace, a New Orleans druggist, of a sanguine temperament, lately tried the effects of a preparation from the plant, called *hatchish* in the East, which he describes thus:—"There was great weight about the head; then followed irresistible bursts of laughter, during which, however, I was perfectly conscious of all that I was doing, or felt and thought. I was astonished by the crowd of brilliant and novel ideas and fancies that rushed through my brain, returning over and over again. Imagination and perception were developed to their greatest extent. All the principal incidents passed before me like a flash. This condition of mind lasted two hours. Dreams and reveries of the most pleasing nature followed this extraordinary tension of the intellectual faculties. Then came a deep, calm sleep, which terminated this singular fit of mental hallucination."

A NOBLE ACT.—The late Mrs. Ware, of Frankfort, Ky., by her will, emancipated all her slaves—thirty—in number—and, not content with giving up that, which, in Southern markets, would command from $15,000 to $20,000, purchased for them thirteen hundred acres of good land in this State and lying on the Miami canal. Twenty-seven of these disenthralled human beings arrived in this city yesterday, from Frankfort, in charge of the executor of the estate of their late mistress. They are purchasing wagons, agricultural implements and stores for their new home, for which they will leave to-day. These liberated blacks will now have all the advantages of education, of religious culture and self-developement, and their children's children, educated and ennobled, will dearly cherish the memory of the magnanimous Kentucky slaveholder.—*Cincinnati Gazette, March* 31.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.—In the Senate, on Thursday, last week, Mr. Rusk, from the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, reported a bill, granting lands to Asa Whitney, for the construction of a railroad to the Pacific ocean. The bill is entitled "A Bill to set apart and sell to Asa Whitney of New York, a portion of the public lands, to enable him to construct a railroad from Lake Michigan or the Mississippi river, to the the Pacific ocean; also to set apart and sell a portion of the public lands to construct a railroad from a point on the west bank of the Mississippi, not north of the neighborhood of Memphis, in Tennessee, to run thence to Rio del Norte and to the Pacific ocean, to San Diego and San Francisco, or to some harbor suitable for commerce."

Mr. Gwin, of California, said that at the proper time he should move to strike out the name of Asa Whitney from the bill, and intimated that he should oppose him and his project.

THE MYSTERY SOLVED.—A monster gray owl—one of the largest of its species—was shot by Mr. John Barry, of this city, on Monday evening, on the marsh near Alley's mills, He measured from the tip of one wing to the other, five feet two inches. The bird was brought to our office on Tuesday evening, and a large number of citizens had an opportunity of seeing one of the "bipeds" which have, unquestionably, "made the tracks" that have caused so much speculation in the newspapers. On its back and wings are light grey spots, while its breast is covered with beautiful snow white down. It has a very cat-like head and eye, with the lump of destructiveness fully developed. It has a large foot, covered with fine feathers or fur, walks with the claws turned under, and would naturally make just such "prints" in the snow as have been discovered in various places.—The mystery is now solved, and the curious, scientific, and superstitious, may "sleep o' nights."—*Lynn Bay State.*

☞ A frightful massacre upon two English ships, the Victory, of London, and the Herald, of Leith, had taken place in the Chinese Seas. The Victory sailed with Coolies from some Chinese port to Callao. They rose on the way, killed the master, mate and cook, and then compelled one of the mates to steer the ship. They escaped, and Mr. Fogg, the mate, brought the vessel to Singapore. The Herald was homeward-bound from Shanghai, with a crew of Manillamen, who became angry with the Captain for putting them on the customary allowance, and murdered him and the rest of the officers.—They then deserted the ship, after scuttling her and locking the Captain's wife into the cabin, who was thus lost with the sinking vessel. The murderers have been happily arrested, and sent to Batavia to undergo the operation of the law.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.—The Prince President of France recently invited Lord Cowley, the new English Ambassador at Paris, to dine with him on the Sabbath. For Louis Napoleon, and for the French nation, this was perfectly in keeping. But Lord Cowley did not forget his allegiance to the Lord of the Sabbath. He promptly declined the proffered honor, on the ground that he did not attend public dinners on the first day of the week. The ease is the more marked, from the fact that this dinner was intended to be a first and formal reception of the representative of England. The President subsequently changed the day.

There is a tremendous freshet in the Ohio river and its tributaries.

PALMER JOURNAL.

G. M. FISK, EDITOR.

SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1852.

Protracted Legislation.

The unparalleled length of our legislative sessions during the past few years, has often caused people to wonder what the senators and representatives can find to busy themselves about for so long a time, without accomplishing more business. The great secret lies in the formal precision of the proceedings of both houses, and the great amount of talk which is had over everything that is submitted to the action of the Legislature.—There is a certain class of men sent there, who make it a practice to have something to say on every subject under consideration, and who talk for the sake of learning how to talk, and to protract the sessions, at the expense of the State. This evil seems to be growing worse every year, with no prospect of reformation, notwithstanding the reformatory character which is claimed by many for the late sessions. There is more machinery, more formalities, in the operation of our Legislature than most people are aware of; and when we add to these the side-planning, the canvassing, and the conniving for political ends, it is hardly to be wondered at that the sessions are protracted to such unnecessary lengths.

But how are the sessions to be shortened? There is but one way to bring this about, and that is by allotting to each of the Senators and Representatives a salary for attendance through the session, instead of paying them two dollars a day, their present remuneration. Such a system would at once give a new character to our Legislature. There would be no dull, dragging proceedings, but the members would push forward the business, so as to earn their money in the shortest possible time. Let each member be allowed a salary of $180, the sum now received for three month's labor, and we will guarantee that all the business will be transacted in TWO MONTHS. It may be urged that the business before the Legislature would not be done as well as if the sessions were longer and the members paid for four or five months' attendance. Experience alone can test such a system, but we are unwilling to believe that any evil consequences would result from curtailing the Buncombe speeches and political squirming which now are the chief causes of protracted sessions.

Another Slave Case in New York.

Horace Preston, an alleged fugitive slave, was arrested in New York, last week, and, after a hearing before Commissioner Morton, was sent back to southern slavery. It appears from cards published in the New York papers that the grossest injustice was done the alleged slave and his friends, by not affording him a fair trial. It seems that the officers of government were determined to give the poor man no chance to save himself from the bloody clutches of the slave hunter. The Tribune says:

"We doubt if a more touching exhibition of the workings of the Fugitive Slave Law has ever been witnessed. This man's wife stood by her husband for three days, with a devotion and tenderness unparalleled. Whenever permitted to sit near him, she had fast hold of his hand in both of hers, wringing herself in the most intense, half-suppressed agony. Horace Preston is back in Slavery for life. A woman robbed of her husband, and a little girl four years old, of her father. So ends the fourth Fugitive Slave case in New York."

Connecticut Election.

The State election which occurred in Connecticut, last Monday, resulted in a defeat of the Whigs and a popular verdict against the Maine Liquor Law. Of the 21 Senators elected, the Democrats claim 13—with two districts yet to hear from. Of the Representatives, the Democrats claim to run ahead of the Whigs with a number as high as 32.—Seymour's election is considered sure. This Legislature is to choose a U. S. Senator for four years.

☞ The Amherst Express states that the Railroad from that place to Palmer is progressing rapidly. There are now over two hundred laborers employed upon it. The directors held a meeting at Palmer, on Monday, at which it was decided to make the second assessment, of $5, payable on the 10th of April, and the third, of $10 per share, the 10th of May next.

MORE SNOW.—Snow fell to the depth of about a foot in this vicinity, last Monday night, and for a day or two after the sleighs were as plenty as in midwinter. We rather think this to be the last salutation of Winter, at least, we really hope it is, for the time for flowers and warm weather has come.

RHODE ISLAND.—The gubernatorial election took place in Rhode Island this week.—Allen, the Democratic candidate, is said to be elected. The Whigs have secured both houses of the Legislature.

☞ The Ladies' Festival at the Vestry, next Thursday afternoon and evening should not be forgotten. The object for which it is gotten up is deserving of much favor.

MONSON.—The people of Monson, last Monday, elected Daniel D. Moody, Town Clerk, Hiram Newton, Rufus F. Fay, Dwight King, Selectmen.

HOTEL CHANGE.—Thomas Norris, late of Stafford, has leased the Tockwotton House and entered upon the duties of landlord of that hotel.

☞ The evening Services, at St. Paul's, will commence at half past four, instead of at three o'clock, as heretofore.

For the Journal.

Hope Triumphant in Death.

"Unfading Hope! where life's last embers burn,
When soul to soul and dust to dust return,
Heaven to thy charge resigns the awful hour.
Then, then the triumph and the trance begin!"

So sang the highland bard of the triumph of the Christian's hope. And does the skeptic wish for a proof of Christianity? Let him enter the still chamber of death and witness the Christian's exit. Here is a convincing argument, a spectacle of moral sublimity! The hour of his departure has come—he feels the chilling billows of Jordan, and, though the tongue may be motionless, the eye, upturned, beams with celestial fire, and the smile of heaven plays on the pale features. As the Grecian exile, bidding adieu to his native land, launched forth on the boundless deep, exulting, cried,

"Beyond this wild dark heaving sea,
There is a better home for me,"

So does he, sustained by an unfaltering trust look up and behold the gates of Paradise "on silver hinges softly turning," open to receive his spirit. Then, like a freed prisoner, he drops his chains and soars above to meet his divine Redeemer in the full fruition of eternal joy. If the faithful messenger from the plains of Marathon, who, though mortally wounded, hastened to announce the victory over proud Persia's lord, having fulfilled his mission, could calmly sink in death with the word of triumph on his lips, has not the Christian a truer source of comfort and hope in the promise of Christ, his God, "Lo, I am with you, even to the end of the world." HARVARD.

THE ART UNION INJUNCTION DISSOLVED.—Judge Ducr delivered his opinion on Saturday, in the case of Benuett vs the American Art Union, in favor of the defendant.—In giving his reasons for his decision, the Judge said it is plain that the plaintiff has no title, and it is equally plain, according to his own showing, that the Society themselves have no title; that the paintings and property have been forfeited, and instead of being vested in the Association or the subscribers, are vested, by statute, in the people of the State. The temporary injunction must be dissolved, and the motion for a permanent injunction denied, with $10 costs.

HOW CRIMINALS ARE MADE.—A few nights since, two females were arrested by the City Police of Philadelphia, while in the act of carrying off wood, each from one of the wharves on the Delaware. On being taken to the Station House their peculiarly painful situation caused a copious flow of tears and loud lamentations. The officers were induced to inquire into their circumstances, which led to the disclosure of the fact that the husband of one and brother of the other were lying in a dying state, entirely destitute of fuel, and almost without food to keep them from starving.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN CHILLICOTHE, OHIO.—A despatch from Cincinnati states that one half of the flourishing town of Chillicothe was destroyed by fire on the first inst. The entire business squares were destroyed, several large warehouses, and the two principal hotels in the place.

The merchants had just received their stock of spring goods, and their loss is enormous. The post-office was destroyed; books and letters were saved. The Advertiser printing office was also destroyed, and the telegraph lines.

CHRISTIAN LIBERALITY AND ENTERPRISE. It is said that when the Congregational Church now being erected in Pittsfield, shall have been completed and paid for, the inhabitants of that place, numbering some 6000, will have expended, in the course of four years, the sum of $76,555, in the erection and repairing of places of Divine worship. This is exclusive of the amount paid for preaching and benevolent objects.

ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP A HOUSE.—The Newburyport Herald says an attempt was made Thursday, last week, to blow up a new house, building in Haverhill, by Mr. Cornelius Jenness, who has made himself obnoxious to some person. A keg of 25 pounds of powder was placed under the house, and a tube or slow match placed in it, which burned within two inches of the powder and then went out of itself.

THE NATIONAL MONUMENT.—The National Monument society want more money for that work. Each course, two feet in height, costs $2,000—two courses can be laid permouth—but the contributions are only $2,000 monthly. The Society which makes the appeal, says that three cents from each white inhabitant of the United States would be sufficient to complete the monument in a few years.

ROSAS.—Rosas, the defeated Dictator of Buenos Ayres, was expected in England, with his daughter, at the last accounts. It is said that his flight was not so sudden as to prevent him from providing for it by shipping a large amount of treasure. The deposition and flight of Rosas had caused a rise of 20 per cent. in the Buenos Ayrean bonds.

EARNED THEIR MILEAGE.—The delegation from Pembina, in the Minnesota Legislature, now in session, came a distance of five hundred miles with dogs and sledges, camping out during fourteen nights, on the way, with the mercury, some of the time, 40 below 0!

JUST WHAT IS NEEDED.—Measures have been taken, in Springfield, towards the formation of an Association, for the promotion of Christian character in the young men of that town.

The School Master Out West.

The following letter, sent us by a friend in Ill., was written by a newly-made bridegroom, to a minister who had tied the knot, informing him that he (the bridegroom) had, by mistake, paid him *six dollars* instead of *two* for doing the job, and requesting him to refund the "four dollars." We have the original letter, and print it *verbatim:*

September the 6 th 1851

Deer sur I made a grate mis stake in paying you I paid you six dollar in stid of two I hundit to my brother in hourryce and didnot think nor nodsis I wood be glad if you would send the fore dollar back to me for the best of fokes will make misstakes I am sorro to think that I made the misstak you most excuse me for this time

Nothing mor at present

Mr Stebings

Mr James R Deyo
you can send it in a letter
Dyrect your letter to bufflo grove ogle co Ill

DREADFUL STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.—We have accounts of the recent explosion of two steamboats on the Western rivers, attended with a fearful loss of lives. One, the steamer Red Stone, was on her way from Madison, Indiana, to Cincinnati, with about one hundred and fifty passengers on board. She burst all her boilers, killing a large number of persons. The captain (seriously injured,) and clerk are said to be the only persons saved of the crew, and the bodies of fifteen of the passengers have been found most shockingly mutilated. It is reported that a large portion of the passengers were lost.

The particulars of the other explosion are thus reported in a despatch from St. Louis, dated 3d:

"The steamer Glencove, which arrived this evening, about 8 o'clock, while making the landing, blew up with a terrible explosion, bursting all her boilers. She had about 150 passengers on board at the time, a large number of whom were killed. The steamers Cataract, Georgia, and Western, which were lying alongside at the time, sustained considerable damage, several were also killed on board of these boats. The number of killed is not yet ascertained, but must be very large. The Glencove took fire and burnt to the water's edge."

SPEAKING TELEGRAPH.—The French and English journals are speculating more or less upon the practicability of turning the electric telegraph that connects England and France via the Channel, into a medium of conversational intercourse. The *modus operandi* is this:—A plate of silver and one of zinc are taken into the mouth, one above and the other below the tongue. They are then placed in contact with the wire, and words issuing from the mouth so prepared, are conveyed across the Channel by the wire—in a whisper, we suppose, though the account does not say. It has been tried, it is said, with successful results.

☞ A bill has been offered in the Massachusetts Senate by Mr. Sewall, providing for the appointment by the Governor of Commissioners when any person in the State is arrested or seized, or in danger of being arrested or seized as a fugitive slave, on being informed thereof, diligently and faithfully to use all lawful means to protect, defend and procure the discharge of every such person; and also making it the duty of the State Courts, upon information being given of such an arrest, to issue a writ of Habeas Corpus, returnable to the Supreme Judicial Court; and if under this the person claimed is not discharged, he may appeal and claim a trial by jury.

☞ An old gentleman named Vanderheyden, living in Pittstown, N. Y., in the early part of last Summer, made his will, giving all his property to his daughter, and then left on a journey. He was accompanied by two relatives, who stopped with him at a hotel in Troy, for supper. Here he was taken sick and died. Suspicion has recently been aroused, the body has been disinterred, and is now undergoing examination, with the view of ascertaining whether he was poisoned.

☞ The Boston Courier expresses the opinion that the remains of at least two persons were buried beneath the ruins of Tremont Temple. It states that just before the roof fell in, two men ascended the upper stairs, with a view of rescuing King's bust of Webster, and were not seen to return.

☞ Lola Montez made her farewell appearance at the Howard Atheneum, Boston, on Saturday night last. She now goes to Salem, Lowell and Portland. The Boston Bee says that she carries away with her, in leaving Boston, "the respect and esteem of our best citizens."

☞ A lady, in Louisville, Ky., was robbed a few nights since, by a fellow who secreted himself in her chamber until she had retired. The box containing her jewelry, and that containg her rouge were just alike, and the thief took the wrong box. She looked pale on discovering her loss, but her color came again the next day.

☞ The Keene (N. H.) Sentinel says:—"The only remaining manufactory of Window Glass in New England closed a few weeks since. The manufacturers in this village employed 75 to 100 persons in the various departments, and the materials with slight exceptions, were of home production."

☞ At Acapulco, there is no coin smaller than sixpence, and cakes of soap of the bigness of Windsor, are current, at the rate of three cents, or *quartillo*. In a morning's marketing, a person often gets half a basket of cakes of soap, which pass anywhere, and at all times, for their acknowledged value.—If a corner of the cake is knocked off, like a nipped coin, the trades-people refuse the currency.

☞ The Indian diamond, the Koh-i-Noor being from its present clumsy cutting, useless as an ornament, it is proposed to re-cut it, in a symmetrical form, probably an oval, such as would involve the least diminution of size, consistent with the proper development of the coloured spectrum.

☞ Ex-Governor Briggs, has been for some time confined to his house, at Pittsfield with sickness, but is now convalescent.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

Friday, April 2. Senate.—The bill concerning railroad corporations was taken up. A new section was added, to the effect, that any stockholder who refuses to pay his assessments when they become due, shall forfeit his stock, and then the bill was passed to a third reading. Mr. Walker's resolves concerning the tariff were taken up and passed.

The business of the House was barren of general interest. The further consideration of the Liquor bill was especially assigned for Tuesday, the 13th inst. The vote rejecting the bill providing for the appointment of two additional Commissioners of Insolvency in Worcester county, was reconsidered, and the bill passed. The Committee on Elections reported leave to withdraw, on the petition adverse to the right of Mr. Henry, of Chester, to a seat in the House.

The business of neither branch was important on Saturday. In the Senate, a petition was presented, of 64 colored persons for a charter as a military company. The bill to establish a Board of Agriculture was passed to be engrossed in the House.

The Senate was not in session on Monday. In the House several unimportant orders were adopted, and the reports of several Committees were heard.

The bill to increase the number of Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court to six, after some debate as to whether three or four Judges should be considered a quorum of the Court, in capital cases, was amended by the substitution of the latter number, and passed to be engrossed.

Mr. Hosmer, of West Boylston moved a reconsideration of the vote whereby the bill concerning the Agricultural Branch Railroad was passed to be engrossed.

Passed to be engrossed: Bills, to regulate the measurement of charcoal; to provide for the removal of cases from the Court of Common Pleas to the Supreme Judicial Court upon report.

On Tuesday, the Senate laid on the table the bill establishing a State Board of Agriculture.

Mr. Hazewell offered another series of resolutions on the subject of the tariff, and in favor of free trade, as a substitute for those already before the Senate. They were ordered to be printed.

The bill providing that no person shall be incompetent to testify in any case before the Courts on account of his not believing in a God, or a future state of rewards and punishments, was passed to a third reading. The Senate also non-concurred with the House in its amendment to the bill to increase the number of Judges of the Supreme Court.

In the House there was a sharp debate on the motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill, increasing the capital stock of the Lowell Bleachery, was passed to be engrossed.

The bill amending the City Charter of Boston, so as to increase the number of the Board of Aldermen to twelve, and providing for the erection of two Assistant Assessors from each ward, was passed to a third reading in the Senate, with a proviso submitting it to the people for ratification.

The Bolton contested election case was briefly discussed, and the right of Mr. Whitcomb to his seat was sustained against the report of the committee.

The Hopkinton election was brought up, and after some debate, Mr. Claflin was confirmed in his seat.

Mr. Graves, the member from Sunderland, was also confirmed in his seat.

☞ As Hylton's Menagerie was passing along the road, on its way to Limekilns, Scotland, a tiger burst the iron bands of its den, and bounding into the road, seized one of the horses attached to the vehicle by the throat, from which its hold could not be relaxed until its victim was rendered lifeless. Meanwhile, by throwing a mass of ropes over the ferocious brute, the keepers effected its capture, and consigned it to its cage.

☞ The postage on American newspapers sent to Paris has been augmented.—They formerly cost three cents each from Liverpool to Paris; but now, according to the new law of the press, the stamp duty has been added to the postage duty, and every newspaper is charged three and a half cents.

☞ One of the Fire Companies in New York city, having no machine, has fitted up a carriage upon which to place eight of Philips' Annihilators, and stands ready to appear at all fires that may occur in the district to which they belong.

FILIBUSTERING.—A suspicious steamer was recently signalized at Havana, and because she did not enter the port a great excitement ensued. It was immediately said she was a "fillibustero," and the steamer Pizarro was at once despatched in pursuit.

TYPOGRAPHICAL ERROR.—We have a Bible printed by J. S. & C. Adams, Amherst, Mass., in 1836, in which Joshua is declared to have been "the son of *a* Nun." (Exodus, chap 32, v. 11.) We suppose others besides our Catholic brethren would object to the rendering of this verse.—*Ex.*

☞ Accounts from Vienna to the 15th March state that the Austrian war steamer Ananna had been stranded on an island off the coast of Dalmatia. She had a crew of 121 men, the dead bodies of 40 of whom had been recovered.

☞ We have received the Annual Report of the Boston City Missionary Society for 1851. The Report contains many interesting facts collected by the missionaries who labored in that city.

☞ Nancy Tarran, who was found guilty of murder in the first degree, at Cincinnati, some time since, for poisoning the Forrest family, has been sentenced to be hung on the 5th of June.

☞ A young man at Niagara having been crossed in love, walked out to the precipice, took off his clothes, gave one lingering look at the gulf beneath him—and then went home. His body was found next morning—*in bed.*

☞ Joseph Root of Enfield has been appointed a Justice of the Peace, by Gov. Boutwell.

XXXIId CONGRESS---First Session.

Neither branch was in session last Saturday—each member drawing his eight dollars a day for attending to his own business. So the session is made to drag its slow length along, while the money of the nation is being sucked out of the treasury by the people's servants.

In the Senate, Monday, a protest against Government aid to Steamship Companies was presented. The remainder of the day was spent, to no purpose of finality, in discussing the new apportionment under the Census of 1850; the contest being whether South Carolina or California or each should have an additional Member of Congress.

The House was mostly engaged during the session, in discussing the Compromise as a "finality." The matter before the House was the Resolution of Mr. Jackson of Georgia, recognizing the binding efficacy of the Compromises of the Constitution, and deprecating agitation, &c., on which he had called the previous question. The discussion was a very spicy affair, Mr. Hillyer of Ga., wishing to make an amendment, and his colleague refusing to withdraw his demand for the previous question. Some resolutions of Mr. Stanley of North Carolina were read.

In the Senate, Tuesday, Mr. Mason of Virginia, spoke on Non-Intervention and against Kossuth. Nobody can feel disappointed in that the author of the slave-hunting law opposed the Magyar patriot.

In the House, the Naval Discipline and Homestead bills were discussed, but no conclusion come to on either.

How the Maine Law Works.

Geo. S. Maynard, City Marshal of Gardiner, Maine, (a manufactoring village of some 5,000 inhabitants on the Kennebec,) in his Annual Report, just made, says:

"The Act entitled 'An Act for the suppression of drinking houses and tippling shops,' has been rigidly and quietly enforced and its good effects may be seen in this City by any unprejudiced observer; and I believe the good order and quiet of our streets is mainly traceable to this fact. The whole amount of liquor seized is about twelve barrels, six of which have been destroyed.

At the commencement of my official term of office, there were in this city fourteen places where intoxicating liquor was sold; some of them the habitual resort of drunken, riotous and disorderly persons. But it is confidently hoped and believed that the keepers of these places have mostly, if not all, abandoned the traffic in spiritous liquors, from the *fact* that but one person has been convicted of drunkenness for the last four months, and but two have been committed to the watch-house for the last six months.

I think no town or city in the State, with the same number of inhabitants, is so free from rioters and disorderly persons, as the City of Gardiner."

SUICIDE.—Mrs. Michael Sullivan of Holyoke, who cut her throat a few days since, died of her wounds on Thursday night.—The Freeman is at a loss to imagine what has kept her alive for two weeks; as her throat was so mangled that it could not be dressed—she having, in her attempts to tear it open, torn off three or four of the rings of the windpipe—and no nourishment other than a little broth or gruel, has been received into her stomach; and that could be done in no other way than by forcing it down through a tube by means of a pump.

PITTSBURG, April 5th.—A poor family named Cuthbert, consisting of the father and mother, two boys, a girl, and a lad living with them named John Cawley were poisoned last night while partaking of some sugar into which some poison had dropped from an upper shelf where some papers of medicine, &c., had been left, by a previous tenant. Medical assistance was immediately rendered but the two sons died this morning. It is hoped the others may recover.

STEAMBOAT WRECKED.—The Steamship Independence, bound from New Orleans to Texas, was wrecked on the bar of Matagorda Bay, on the 26th ult., and vessel and cargo totally lost. She had over one hundred and fifty passengers on board, seven of whom were drowned in attempting to reach the shore. The cargo was valued at $70,000.

DEATH OF COL. BENTON'S ONLY SON.—The St. Louis Union of the 18th says:—"We regret to announce the death of this young gentleman, the only son of Col. Thomas H. Benton. He was but twenty-two years of age, and was cut down in the very bloom of health and manhood, giving out every promise of a long and distinguished future."

☞ Edwin Allen, of South Windham, Ct., the inventor of wood type, has failed, and involved many working people who could ill afford to lose. He is a very ingenious mechanic, having invented the machinery with which wood type are cut, and manufactured most of it used in the country.

☞ Eight married ladies were recently introduced into the mysteries of Odd Fellowship at Amherst, S. C. The new degree of Daughters of Rebecca was conferred upon them.

☞ In the trial of David Sloan, for the murder of Samuel J. Prentiss, at Burlington, Vt., the jury returned a verdict of Not Guilty. There was no doubt about the killing, but it was supposed to be in self-defence.

☞ A correspondent of the Springfield Post suggests Henry W. Bishop of Leuox as the Democratic candidate for Governor of this State at the next election.

☞ An emigrant to Missouri from New Hampshire writes that the people die so fast there that every man has his third wife, and every woman is a widow.

☞ Advices from Florida report that Gen. Hopkins had captured eleven Indians, including the wife of Billy Bowlegs, and sent them to Pelapka.

MURDER CASES IN NEW ORLEANS.—Dr. Thomas Hunt, who killed J. W. Frost in a duel last summer, was brought up for trial on Thursday last, with the seconds, when Larue refused to sit in the case and excused himself. Judge Buchanan was sent for, but he was engaged. Judge Strawbridge was sent for, and he was indisposed. The District Attorney then said that he could not try the case without a Judge. He therefore entered a nol pros. and the accused was discharged. On the same day, Henry A. Sample was brought up for killing James Gray. An important witness could not be found, and the District Attorney abandoned the case, and the man was discharged.

☞ The small screw steamer, destined for the Arctic search by Captain Beatson, is ready. The proposed field of search is east of the meridian of Behring's Straits, toward Keller's discoveries in 1849, Herald Island and New-Siberia. Capt. Beatson takes out autograph letters from the Emperor of Russia, recommending the expedition to the commanders of the Russian outposts at Siberia and other Muscovite settlements, and desiring them to promote the object in view to the uttermost of their power.

☞ The Portsmouth *Gazette* says there was exhibited at that office a day or two since, a counterpane made from a dress manufactured one hundred and twenty years ago, by the exhibitor's great grandmother, at Scarborough, Me. The cloth was white cotton and linen, spun and woven by her own hands. Large sprigs, six inches in length, were elaborately worked with crewel with colors throughout the dress. The cloth was about the fineness of sheeting now worth six cents a yard.

PIRATES IN THE EAST INDIES.—Advices from Singapore to Feb. 3, state that an expedition, consisting of H. M. S. Cleopatra, Semiramis and Pluto, left that port on the 14th January, for the North East Coast of Borneo, for the purpose of beating up the quarters of the pirates who still flourish on that coast. On the 25th the vessels were lying at Labaun waiting for a supply of coal.

SALARY TO MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.—A bill has been introduced into Congress by Mr. McMullen of Virginia, giving to members of Congress a salary of $1,500 a year, instead of the present allowance of $8 a day. The substitution of a fixed salary for the present *per diem* would tend very much to shorten the sessions and save a vast deal of money to the treasury.

☞ A Liverpool paper of the 31st Jan. says that the wild game of the American swamps, forests and prairies, are now regularly offered for sale in our markets. Nearly every packet of the Cunard line that arrives in our river brings a supply of American partridges as large as grouse, wild turkies, and canvass back ducks, which meet with a ready sale."

☞ A few days ago, a gentleman belonging to the University of Oxford undertook, for a wager, to row a mile, run a mile, and trot a horse a mile within eighteen minutes. The first two events occupied 15 minutes, and the last he succeeded in accomplishing in two minutes and forty-nine seconds, thus winning the wager with eleven seconds to spare!

SNOW IN VERMONT.—The fall of snow at St. Johnsbury, Vt., on Tuesday of last week, was the greatest of the season. Nearly two feet fell during the night. At Dauville, Vt., on Tuesday week it snowed incessantly from five o'clock in the morning, until nearly dark—falling to the depth of full a foot and a half on a level. It was the heaviest snow storm which had taken place for twelve years.

☞ The dwelling of Martin Garber, near Eaton, Ohio, was recently destroyed by fire, with all its contents. While contemplating the smouldering ruins, Mr. G., a man of about fifty years of age, remarked, "There is all I am worth," and fell dead!

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.—The select committee of the Pennsylvania Legislature on the abolition of capital punishment, after a careful consideration of the subject, have come to the conclusion that the death punishment, as a penalty for crime, ought to be abolished.

DAMAGES RECOVERED FOR THE BITE OF A HORSE.—In the Essex Court of Common Pleas, Hannah Popplewell recovered $130 for an injury sustained by her from the bite of a horse kept in Lawrence by defendant, and used by defendant's servant.

☞ In the Monroe County Court, held at Rochester, 14 persons were sentenced to Auburn State Prison, on Tuesday, for terms varying from 4 to 2 years, and for various crimes, amounting in the aggregate to *forty-two* years.

☞ The Royal family of Prussia have received invitations from the Emperor of Russia to be present at the solemnities to be observed at Moscow this year, in honor of the thousandth anniversary of the foundation of the Russian Empire.

☞ Jenny and Otto Goldschmidt are announced to give three concerts in New York during the latter part of this month, and in May next they are to leave for Europe in the Atlantic.

☞ Light bands of india rubber are in a measure taking the place of twine in some fashionable stores, for fastening small parcels.

☞ A respectable woman named Magnan, in Upson Co., Geo., destroyed two of her own children, during a fit of insanity, by drowning them in a mill-pond.

☞ Rev. Mr. Smith, pastor of the Congregational Church in Warren, has asked for a dismission, on account of the troubled state of his society.

A VENERABLE COUPLE.—Master John William Neale, aged fifteen, and Miss Sally Ann Blockwell, aged thirteen, got married in Brooklyn, Ky., on the 10th ult.

☞ A gentleman in Hopewell township, York County, Pa., trapped a few months ago, a partridge that was perfectly white, with all the marks peculiar to the race.

The Musical World.—We have received the March No. of a musical paper with the above title. It is quite a pithy sheet, aside from its pages of music, which the editor says, will be worth $15 to any family in a year. It is published semi-monthly at $1,50 per year. The editor we should judge, to be a fine fellow, for he certainly writes like one, and from an examination of his sheet, we are satisfied that he will make his paper well worth the money he asks for it. Every No contains 24 pages. Address Oliver Dyer, 257 Broadway, New York.

Oxygenated Bitters.

☞ The following certificate of the efficacy of the Oxygenated Bitters, is from Rev. J. Perry D. D., Rector of St. Paul's Church, Windsor:

Dr, Geo. Green—Dear Sir; Having received important benefit from the use of your Oxygenated Bitters, I deem it a duty as it is a pleasure to state that fact for the benefit of others.

I have been for more than ten years a sufferer from dyspepsia, by which I was very much emaciated, and my strength so much prostrated as to render my parochial duties very laborious and difficult. I was supposed to be in danger of consumption, and was advised by physicians to resort to a warmer climate. Some time since I was induced to make trial of your Oxygenated Bitters. An improvement was soon perceptible; I regained a considerable portion of the flesh and strength I had lost, and my labors have since been performed without difficulty. This improvement, I have no doubt, is due to the use of your Bitters.

J. PERRY.

REED, BATES, & AUSTIN, Wholesale Druggists, No. 29 Merchants' Row, Boston, general Agents. Price $1.00 per Bottle Six Bottles for $5.00.

Another Scientific Wonder.

IMPORTANT TO DYSPEPTICS.—Dr. J. S. Houghton's Pepsin, *the true Digestive Fluid, or Gastric Juice*, prepared from Rennet, or the Fourth Stomach of the Ox, after directions of Baron L'ebig, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. Houghton, M. D., Philadelphia. This is truly a wonderful remedy for Indigestion. Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Constipation and Debility, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own Agent, the Gastric Juice. Pamphlets, containing scientific evidence of its value, furnished by agents gratis. See the notice among the medical advertisements.

Brighton Cattle Market.

Wednesday, April 7.—At market, 500 Beef Cattle, no Stores, 20 pairs Working Oxen, 67 Cows and Calves, 1000 Sheep and Lambs, and 3500 Swine.

Prices—Beef Cattle—Extra $7; first quality $6,50; second $5,50 a 6; third $4,50 a 5.—Working Oxen—$80, 95, 100, 110, a 120.—Cows and Calves—$21, 23, 25, 28, 31 a 38.—Sheep and Lambs—$3, 3,50 a 4. Extra $5 a 6. Swine—5 1-2 a 6 1-2. Retail 6 a 7 1-2.

MARRIED.

At Westfield, 1st, by Rev. Mr. Twombly, ELIJAH PORTER Esq., Editor of the News-Letter, to SARAH ANN BRYANT.

DIED.

In Wales, April 6, Julia A., 33, wife of Austin L. Rogers.

At Warren, 24th ult., Emily, 39, wife of Russell Robbins.

At Holyoke, 1st, widow Abigail Wolcott, 83.

At Wilbraham, Jane S., 2, daughter of Porter Cross.

At South Wilbraham, 16th ult., Maria E., 42, wife of Capt Levi Smith.

At Boston, 27th ult., Mary C. 28, relict of the late Dr. Ede Whitaker, of Monson.

REMOVAL.

L. A. BAILEY has removed from Hall & Valentine's Block, to a new and commodious Store in the Nassowanno Block, where he is prepared to show his friends and customers a New and Beautiful assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Ready Made Clothing.—Please call and examine.

Palmer Depot, April 10, 1852. 51tf

Fashionable Tailoring ESTABLISHMENT.

NEW STYLES OF GOODS FOR

Gentlemen's Apparel,

—AT—

L. A. Bailey's New Store, Nassowanno Block.

THE Subscriber has just returned from market with a splendid assortment of Scotch, English, French and American

Fancy Cassimeres and Vestings, Black and Fancy colored Broadcloths.

Also, a good assortment of Ready Made Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, to which the attention of the Gentlemen is respectfully solicited.

The Latest Fashions just received.

L. A. BAILEY, Merchant Tailor.

Palmer, April 10th, 1852. 51tf

Insolvency.

THE undersigned having been chosen assignee of the estate of Calvin Bradway, an insolvent debtor, and having accepted of said trust, notice is hereby given that a second meeting of the creditors of said Insolvent Debtor, will be held at a court of Insolvency, at the office of James H. Newton, Esq., in Springfield, on the third day or May next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at which meeting creditors may be present and present their claims.

P. W. WEBSTER, Assignee.

GRASS SEEDS at M. W. FRENCH & CO.'s.

Palmer, March 27, 1852. 49tf

We Received a case of

PRINTS, Wednesday, that we will sell for 6 1-4 cents per yard, that compare very favorably with a good many people's 10 cent goods, but as we bought them under price we will (to keep up the system) sell them so, inasmuch as it will do us good (as well as the folks that buy them.) We are anxious that every family within fifteen miles should have at least one dress. MUNGER & BASSETT.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

Alden's Experiment Plough.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform the Farmers of Monson, Palmer and vicinity that he is manufacturing, and keeps constantly on hand at his shop, Wrought Iron and Steel Plows of an improved pattern, and warranted to do the best work in all kinds of soil. They are much stronger than any cast iron plows, considerably lighter, are constructed on scientific principles and are easily repaired.

All orders, post-paid, will receive particular attention.

MARCUS ALDEN.

REFERENCES.

James S. Colton, Jonathan Homer,
Alfred Norcross, John R. Hoar,
L. Shaw, 2d, E. O. Knowlton,
A. J. Robbins.

Monson, April 10, 1852. 6m51.

Family Registers

—AND—

Mourning Pieces,

MADE BY E. L. PRATT. Also, Births, Marriages and Deaths recorded on those that families have. Pictures, Picture Frames and Glass of various sizes constantly on hand. To those that are in want of the above articles, and it is not convenient for them to call at my room, they will be called upon by me and the goods delivered without extra charge, if requested by mail (post-paid) or otherwise.

Books and Stationary.

School Books, Bibles, Testaments, Albums, Histories, Poems, Friendship Gifts, Juvenile, Blank, and Hymn Books, Letter, Note, and Bill Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Ink, Wafers, Fancy Articles, &c., for sale on reasonable terms, at my room, over A. Shumway's Store.

E. L. PRATT.

Three Rivers, April 10, 1852. 51tf

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

HAMPDEN ss.

At a meeting of the County Commissioners of the County of Hampden, held at Springfield, in said County, on the fourth Tuesday of December in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty-one.

Whereas, upon the petition of S. A. Hitchcock, and others, heretofore presented, representing that public convenience requires a highway to be constructed from near the house of Silas Parker and intersecting the county road between the house of Sumner Parker and the Plain Brook, in said Brimfield, and the discontinuance of the old highway from near the house of Sumner Parker to near the house of the late Luke Charles, and also the road from Sumner Parker to the house of Silas Parker.

And after due proceedings had therein, it hath been adjudged by the County Commissioners, that the common convenience and necessity require that the prayer of the petitioners should be granted.

It is now thereupon Ordered, that notice be given to all persons and corporations interested therein, that said Commissioners will meet at the dwelling house of Sumner Parker, in Brimfield, on Wednesday the twelfth day of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of locating and discontinuing said highways, by publishing an abstract of said petition and this order thereon, in the Palmer Journal, a public newspaper printed in said County, three weeks successively, the last publication to be fourteen days at least before the said twelfth day of May.

And it is further ordered by the County Commissioners, that the Sheriff of said County, or his Deputy, serve the Clerk of the town of Brimfield with a copy of said petition and this order, thirty days at least—and post up abstracts containing the substance thereof in two public places in said town of Brimfield, fourteen days at least before the said twelfth day of May, at which time the said Commissioners will proceed to locate and discontinue said highways, and will bear all persons and corporations interested therein, who may then and there desire to be heard, and assess such damages as in their opinion may be just and proper, by reason of the location of said road.

GEO. B. MORRIS, *Clerk pro tem.*

An abstract of the petition and order thereon.

Attest,

GEO. B. MORRIS, *Clerk pro tem.*

Ladies' Festival.

THE Ladies of this village will hold a Festival at the Vestry of the Cong. Church, on Thursday afternoon and Evening, April 15th.

The proceeds will be appropriated to the building of walks and otherwise beautifying the streets in this place. Doors open at 3 P. M.

Palmer Depot, April 3.

NEW MILLINERY.

M. S. BANGS, would respectfully announce to the Ladies of Palmer and vicinity, that she has just received a new and splendid assortment of Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Dress Trimmings, Embroideries, together with all the articles usually kept in a Millinery Store.

Ladies' Kid Gloves, very best quality.

Particular attention paid to Dressmaking.—Also, to Mourning and Grave clothes.

Thankful for past favors, she hopes by strict attention to business and efforts to please, to merit a share of the public patronage.

Palmer Depot, April 1, 1852. 50tf

Stone Beer Bottles,

In any Quantity, From One to

5,000.

HAMILTON & CHAPIN, No. 4 Burt's Block, Springfield, have just received a large stock of Stone Bottles, of a superior quality, and at a low price.

Those in want of Bottles for the coming season, will find it for their advantage to purchase here.

April 3, 1852. 8w50

Real Estate at Auction.

WILL be sold at Auction, on Monday, the twelfth inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, all the right and title that Jacob J. Davis, an Insolvent Debtor, has in the Real Estate where he now lives, consisting of a good House and one half acre of land situated in Bondsville. The terms of payment and amount of mortgage will be made known at the time and place of sale.

A. R. MURDOCK, Assignee.

Bondsville, April 1, 1852. 2w50

Horse Shoeing.

THE Subscriber will Shoe Horses, furnishing new shoes, for 84 cents, cash, and re-set shoes for 32 cents, cash.

Ox Wagons will be ironed, with exception of tires and axletrees, for 10 cts. per lb.

J. B. MAYNARD.

Palmer, April 3, 1852. 2m50

RECEIVED this week, by Munger and Bassett, 50 Cloth Coats, comprising Dress, Frock and Sacks, in Black, Olives, Greens, Clarets, &c, the people will please allow us to say that they are nice and cheap.

Palmer, March 27, 1852. 49tf

WE have just received a few pieces very superior Black Silks, from 26 to 36 inches wide. We have a few patterns that are very nice, and warranted not to crack.

MUNGER & BASSETT.

Palmer, March 27, 1852. 49tf

THE PUBLIC

ARE respectively informed that the subscribers have filled the Store lately occupied by A. P. Chapman with Goods entirely NEW and FRESH, and purchasers are invited to an examination of styles of DeLaines, Prints, Sheetings, bleached and brown, Tickings, Stripes, Denims, Flannels, Linens, Cambrics and the usual variety of Dry Goods. Also—to a choice stock of the

Best Family Groceries,

Such as Favorite Brands of Flour, Sugars of all grades, choicest chops of Teas at very low prices. Coffee, grd. do. various qualities, Molasses and Syrups, Cocoa, Broma, Spices, Pickles, Pepper-sauce, Mustard, Saleratus, Starch, Raisins, Currants, Rice, C. Tartar, Sul., Carb. Soda, &c., together with Lard, Fish, dry and pickled, Wooden Ware, Shovels and Hoes, Boots and Shoes, Trunks, &c., all of which will be truthfully represented and sold at satisfactory prices. M. W. FRENCH & CO.

Palmer, March 27, 1852. 49tf

HATS.

Spring Fashion For 1852.

THE Subscriber improves the occasion presented by Spring change in the style of HATS, to invite his patrons, and the public generally, to visit his establishment, where he offers for sale, as good an assortment of *HATS* and *CAPS* as can be found in the county, and at prices, I warrant, equally as low, at my store, at the

North end of the Nassowanno House.

CHARLES M. GARFIELD.

Palmer, March 27, 1852. 49tf

ROOT and SHOE STORE.

THE Subscriber has taken the Store lately occupied by C. M. Garfield, opposite the Depot, for the purpose of manufacturing Boots and Shoes of the latest style, and would invite the citizens generally to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere, as he manufactures his own Boots and Shoes, and justly claims a decided advantage over those who merely sell, and do not manufacture.

A good variety of Boots, Shoes and Rubbers constantly on hand and for sale cheap.

JOHN FEENY.

Palmer, March 27, 1852. 59tf

Books and Stationary.

SCHOOL Books of all kinds, Bibles, Testaments, Juvenile books, Gifts of Friendship, Blanks, Blank work, Paper, Ink, Envelopes, Fancy Articles, &c. Magazines, miscellaneous works, cheap periodicals, Newspapers from the cities and country, at publisher's prices.

J. BOWLES.

☞ Nassowanno Block No. 1. ☜

Palmer, March 27, 1852. 49tf

Collectors' Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following described Real Estate, situated in Palmer, Hampden County, Mass., is assessed in the tax list for the year 1851, committed to me for collection, in the sums annexed to each lot respectively, and that the said taxes assessed thereon are now unpaid, viz:

RESIDENTS.

House, two Barns and 160 acres of land situated in the easterly part of Palmer; said property is assessed to Joseph H. Keith $12, and 6 dollars remain unpaid.

NONRESIDENTS.

And if no person shall appear to discharge the same on or before Saturday the 1st day of May next, at 2 o'clock P. M., I shall proceed to sell at public auction, at the store of C. M. Garfield, Palmer Depot, so much of said real estate as shall be necessary to pay the taxes assessed thereon together with all necessary intervening charges. CHESTER STRONG.

Collector of taxes for the town of Palmer for

Palmer, March 27, 1352. [1851.

PAINT YOUR ROOFS.

MEAD & FULLMER'S

Croton Metallic Fire-Proof PAINT.

THE Company are now prepared—after a thorough test of two years—to sell this new and valuable article, which they feel confident is superior to any paint ever known. It is cheaper by the pound, than white lead and some other paints now in use. One pound will cover double the surface that the same weight of white will, and being only one half its price, makes a difference of 4 to 1 in its favor. One coat will cover well with a good body, and leave a smooth glossy surface. It works free and is easily applied. It sets quick, becomes hard, and in a short time cannot be removed from the substance to which it is applied. A bar of iron may be painted with it, and then subjected to an intense heat, and the pigment will remain on and cannot be scaled off. Its natural color is a rich maroon, which can be shaded or changed, by mixing in other colors. This article is invaluable for its superior qualities in resisting the action of the weather; and no material can be used so effective for covering roofs, weather boarding, iron railing, steam boilers, steam and smoke pipes and all other substances to which paint is applied. The attention of house builders, painters, &c., is respectfully called to this article and a trial asked. It is put up in different sized packages: both dry and in oil. Price 4 cents per pound dry; 6 1-4 cents in oil. Depot No. 19 6th Avenue, New York, by W. H. Mead, who will be happy to show the article to all who may favor him with a call, also certificates from responsible persons, two of which will be found below:

Messrs. Mead & Fullmer:—

About 9 months since we applied some of your paint to a steam boiler in our works, which stands in a very exposed situation, which adheres so well (as well as other applications we have made) that we confidently recommend it as an invaluable paint and very cheap.

MOTT & AYRES.

Chelsea Iron Works, 26th-st., N. Y.

This is to certify that I have used the Croton Metallic Paint the past 18 months, and that I find it to be the best mineral paint I ever used, for wood work, tin roofs, iron and brick work, &c., I find also that it takes less oil, and covers twice the surface of any other color I ever used.

JAMES M. HUNTER,

House and Sign Painter, 201 West 20th-st., N. Y.

Analysis of Mead and Fullmer's Paint, by J. H. Salisbury, Chemist to New York State Agricultural Society, at Albany. One hundred grains gave.

Prot. Oxide of Iron	86 75	Silica,	7 50
Alumina,	2 30	Manganese,	1 95
Lime,	0 20	Magnesia,	0 05
Potash,	0 35	Soda,	0 15
Other Matter,	0 75		100 00

For sale in Palmer, by E. BROWN, and in all the principal towns in the county.

E. HAIGHT,

Local and travelling Agent. 3m50.

F. T. WALLACE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND NOTARY PUBLIC.

Office in Munger's Building.

April 1, 1852. 50tf

CHINA, CROCKERY AND Glass Ware.

New and Handsome Patterns.

IMPORTED by ourselves, expressly for our sales in this market, and consequently well adapted to the wants of purchasers here and in our vicinity

We are now opening for our

Spring Trade,

The largest stock of the above goods ever offered in Springfield, and from our unsurpassed facilities for purchasing goods, we are able to offer the most favorable terms to buyers.

In China, we have many very rich and handsome new patterns of Teasetts, entirely different from any to be found elsewhere, and at LOW prices.

We have also Crockery and Glass, new patterns of every description, and adapted to the wants of every class of buyers.

To merchants in the adjoining towns who buy goods in our line, we would say, that we have a large stock of common Crockery, which we will pack at prices as favorable as can be found elsewhere.

Bennington Stone Ware at Wholesale, at the usual manufacturer's discount, and delivered here or in the neighboring towns.

HAMILTON & CHAPIN,

No. 5 Burt's Building, Main Street.

Springfield, March 27, 1852. 3w49

PLAIN, Figured and Stripped Dress Silks in colors, very handsome, just received by MUNGER & BASSETT.

10 Bbls. superior Mess Beef
10 Bbls. superior Mess Pork.
10 Bbls. superior Clear Pork,
For sale by
MUNGER & BASSETT.

Palmer, March 27th, 1852. 49

SAVE YOUR MONEY.

Charles P. Freeman & Co.

(LATE FREEMAN, HODGES & CO.)

Importers and Jobbers,

144 *Broadway, one door South of Liberty-st.*

NEW YORK.

HAVE now on hand, and will be receiving daily through the season, New Goods, direct from the European manufacturers, and cash Auctions, rich, fashionable, fancy Silk Millinery Goods. Our stock of Rich Ribbons, comprises every variety of the latest and most beautiful designs imported.

Many of our goods are manufactured expressly to our order, from our own designs and patterns, and stand unrivalled. We offer our goods for nett Cash, at lower prices than any credit House in America can afford.

All purchasers will find it greatly to their interest to reserve a portion of their money, and make selections from our great variety of rich cheap goods.

Ribbons rich for Bonnets, Caps, Sashes and Belts.

Bonnet Silks, Satins, Crapes, Lisses and Tarletons,

Embroideries, Collars, Chemisetts, Capes, Berthas.

Habits, Sleeves, Cuffs, Edgings, and Insertings

Embroidered Reviere, Lace, and Hemstitch Cambric Hdkfs.

Blonds, Illusions, and Embroidered Laces for Caps.

Embroidered Laces for Shawls, Mantillas and Veils.

Honiton, Mechlen, Valenciennes, and Brussels Laces.

English and Wove Thread, Smyrna, Lisle Thread and Cotton Laces.

Kid, Lisle Thread, Silk, Sewing Silk, Gloves and Mitts.

French and American Artificial Flowers.

French Lace, English, American and Italian.

Straw Bonnets and Trimmings.

March 27, 1852. 49is3m.

Progress and Advancement

IS the order of the day with us; and as we have let out our links in the low price system, would say that we will sell you very good Molasses for twenty-one, and Tip-top, for twenty-five cents per gallon.

MUNGER & BASSETT.

Palmer, March 20, 1852. tf48

The largest lot of

PAPER HANGINGS ever offered for sale in this market.

E. B. MILES & Co. have this day received from New York and Boston 4000 Rolls of all qualities and prices embracing seventy-five different styles, also velvet and other bordering and a variety of curtains.

West end of the Tockwotton House.

Palmer Depot, March 19, 1852. 48.

In Accordance

With the evidence of the Ladies of this vicinity, (which is of the very best character) we are allowed to say, through the medium of the Palmer Journal, that we have got the best assortment of DeLaines and Prints in this community, and take the responsibility that we shall continue to receive often fresh lots which shall be of the newest and neatest style, and prices to correspond.

MUNGER & BASSETT.

Palmer, March 20, 1851. 48tf

Sheetings, Bleached and Brown,

Tickings, Mariner Stripes, Drills, Denims, &c., &c., at prices to correspond with the depressed state of the cotton manufactories.

MUNGER & BASSETT.

Palmer, March 20, 1852. 48tf

Feathers.

E. B. MILES & Co. have just received a lot of prime Live Geese and Common Feathers, which will be sold low.

West end of the Tockwotton House.

Palmer Depot, March 19, 1852.

The only place in Town

TO buy No. 1 Ladies' and Gents' Kid Gloves of all colors,

MUNGER & BASSETT.

Palmer, March 20, 1852. 48tf

New Boot, Shoe and Rubber Store.

THE Subscriber having taken the Store occupied by him before the fire, in the Nassowanno Block, would inform his friends and the public generally, that he is now opening the largest stock of the above articles ever offered in this vicinity, manufactured expressly for the retail trade. New styles, fresh supplies every week; the modern mode of business will be adopted, viz: large sales, small profits and ready pay. Most kinds of farmer's produce taken for goods. The public may be assured that this establishment will not be undersold by any one in the nine counties.

J. BOWLES.

☞ Nassowanno Block No. 1. ☜

Palmer, March 27, 1852. 49tf

A COMPLETE assortment of Ladies and Children's thick and thin soled Shoes can be found at

M. W. FRENCH & CO.'s.

Palmer, March 27, 1852. 49.

HOUSE FOR SALE in Monson.

A NEW and well built two-story Cottage, containing eight large and well lighted rooms, pantry, wash-room and good cellar, with a new Barn and Carriage house, wood house and other necessary out buildings, and two acres of chocie land, with over two hundred the best kind of fruit trees that could be had at the nurseries. The water comes in the house by an quaeduct.

The above property is situated in as healthy and pleasant part as Monson can afford. Part of the purchase money can remain on bond or mortgage. For further particulars inquire of THEODORE C. DENECKE on the premises.

ALSO,

A neat, handsome building in the Centre of Monson, favorably known as "Denecke's Clothing and Tailoring Establishment." This is one of the best chances for one who wishes to commence business. The shop will be sold with or without Goods, to suit the purchaser. The south part is fitted up and adapted for a Boot and Shoe store; it is a very good opening, for the universal call (in this part of the town) is for a good Bootmaker. The south part is to let now and if the shop is not sold by the first of May, then the Tailor's shop will be to let likewise. For further particulars inquire on the premises of

THEODORE C. DENECKE.

Monson, March 13th, 1852.

Feathers, Carpetings,

CROCKERY, and a general quantity of House Keeping Goods.

MUNGER & BASSETT.

Palmer, March 20, 1852. 48tf

As we were very Fortunate

IN the purchase of several old stocks of Goods in this place, *so shall our customers* be likewise *fortunate* in their purchases from us if they call soon, as the prices we have lately made for them are fast closing them off. Call soon and befriend yourselves.

MUNGER & BASSETT.

Palmer, March 20, 1852. 48

Oranges and Lemons,

BY the Box or Dozen.

MUNGER & BASSETT.

Palmer, March 20, 1852. 48

T. C. LEONARD, Agt.

DEALER IN

Foreign and American Marble,

PALMER, MASS.

☞ **Shop** about half a mile East of Palmer Depot.

Tombstones, Monuments and Table Tops, made to order at short notice.

Palmer, Feb. 21, 1852. tf44

Farm to Sell or Rent.

POSSESSION 1st of April. Those wishing to get a great Bargain, call on the subscriber at the Old Center of Palmer.

E. TURNER.

Palmer, Feb. 18, 1852. 44

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscribers of 3 months standing are requested to call and pay their notes and accounts without delay.

T. WARD & Co.

Palmer, March 27, 1852. dtbaewistf46

AS WE make the Tea trade a very important branch of our business, we would most *earnestly* solicit the trade of all lovers of the very best of Teas; among them we can please the palates and purse.

MUNGER & BASSETT.

Palmer, March 20, 1852. 48tf

W. I. Goods.

PROVISIONS, &c., &c.

40 Hhds. Molasses, various grades.
20 " Sugar " "
25 Bbls. " " "
10 " Molasses, N. O.
10 " Extra Solar Oil.
10 " English and American Linseed Oil
20 " Mess Beef.
10 " Dried Beef.
10 " Hams.

Together with an assortment of Groceries, Flour, Grain, Salt, &c., &c. For sale low by

HALL & VALENTINE.

Palmer, March 13th, 1852. 47tf

KID Gloves! Kid Gloves! at T. C. DENECKE'S

Monson, May, 1851. 4tf

PURE Burnt and Ground Java Coffee, an article rarely found, for sale by

MUNGER & BASSETT.

Palmer, Feb. 28, 1852. 45tf

Our Stock of Cloths

AND Clothing was never better, and prices never lower, which is enough to say to all who want good clothes for a little money.

MUNGER & BASSETT.

Palmer, March 20, 1852. 48tf

Trunks and Valises,

PROBABLY the best assortment in this vicinity and according to our late arrangements, at the lowest prices.

MUNGER & BASSETT.

Palmer, March 20, 1852. 48

To Poultry Breeders & Fanciers.

EGGS for setting can be furnished from the following varieties and at the following prices, and sent by express to any distance required at the expense of the orderer.

Grey Chitagongs per dozen,	$2,00
Golden Pheasant " "	2,00
Silver Pheasant " "	2,00
Yellow or Ferb's Shangs per dozen,	2,00
Brown's Shangahai " "	2,00

All orders post paid, with cash in advance, will be promptly attended to.

C. P. COLLINS.

Palmer Depot, March 18, 1852. 48tf

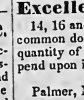
Excellent Quality of Sugars,

14, 16 and 18 lbs. for a Dollar, and as much common do. as you can carry away for a like quantity of the ready go down. You may depend upon it they merit your attention.

MUNGER & BASSETT.

Palmer, March 20, 1852. 48tf

Hats and Caps,

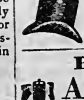


A GOOD assortment by

MUNGER & BASSETT.

Palmer, March 20, 1852. 48

Boots and Shoes.



A SUPERIOR assortment, cheap, by

MUNGER & BASSETT.

Palmer, March 20, 1852. 48

RECEIVED this week by Munger and Bassett, four chests Gun Powder Tea, a very superior article

Palmer, March 27, 1851. 49.

PALMER JOURNAL.

SIMPLE CURE FOR DEAFNESS.—"At about three years of age," says Mr. S. W. Jewett, in a recent communication to a Boston paper, "a daughter of the Hon. Daniel Baldwin, of Montpelier, Vt., became very deaf in both ears. In conversation it was quite difficult to make her hear, and she continued in this wretched state until about eighteen years of age, when an Indian doctor chanced to see her, who told the mother Mrs. B., that the oil of onion and tobacco would cure her, if prepared as follows:—Divide an onion and from the centre take out a piece the size of a common walnut; fill this cavity with a fresh quid of tobacco, and bind the onion together in its usual shape; roast it, then trim off the outer part until you come to that portion slightly colored or penetrated by the tobacco; mash up the balance of tobacco; put it into a phial. Three drops of this oil, Mrs. B. informed me, she dropped into the ear after her daughter had retired to bed, which immediately gave her considerable pain which lasted for some time. Before morning however, her hearing was so delicate and sensitive that she suffered by the sound and noise in common conversation! This she soon overcame and for more than three years past her hearing has been entirely restored, to the great joy of her parents and friends. Having been acquainted with the family for many years, the case is so miraculous and gratifying that I cannot, in justice to the afflicted, refrain from making this simple and effectual remedy for deafness known."

COFFIN ORNAMENTS.—The manufacture of ornaments for coffins is a very important part of the trade; and it is curious to find, that even in this last concession to human vanity, there is a constant demand for new designs. Who is it that examines and compares the ornaments of one coffin with that of another? We never heard of the survivors of a deceased examining an undertaker's patterns. And yet, a house which consumes forty tons of cast iron per annum for coffin handles, stated to the gentleman to whose letters we are indebted for this information: "Our travellers find it useless to show themselves with their pattern books at an undertaker's, unless they have something tasteful, new, and uncommon. The orders for Ireland are chiefly for gilt furniture for coffins. The Scotch also are fond of gilt, and so are the people in the west of England. But the taste of the English is decidedly for black. The Welsh like a mixture of black and white. Coffin-lace is formed of very light stamped metal, it is made of almost as many patterns as the ribbons of Coventry. *All our designs are registered, as there is a constant piracy going on which it is necessary to check.—Samuel Sidney's Rides on Railways.*

MUSIC OF THE SEAS.—A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, noticing the article from the *Newburyport Herald* in relation to music being heard in the sea off the coast of Chili, says:

"I think the cause very easy of solution. In the summer of 1845, I remember being at St. Joseph's, Florida, and our usual walk after tea was upon the wharf reaching one-third of a mile into the bay, to imbibe the refreshing sea breeze and "*listen to the music.*" This music was created by numbers of the common (at the South) drum fish, in their feeding expeditions about the piles of the extensive wharves; and the sound could be heard quite a considerable distauce."

THE ORANGE GROVES AT THE SOUTH.—The Mobile *Tribune* gives a discouraging account of the effects of the frost during the winter months upon the orange trees in that vicinity. At the time it was thought the injury received was slight, and confined mainly to the tender branches, but as pruning now takes place it is found in many instances that the whole tree is dead to the ground, and in all cases the branches are so much affected, as to require entire removal.

INFLUENCE OF A SMILE.—It is related in the life of a celebrated mathematician, Wm. Hutton, that a respectable looking countrywoman called upon him one day, anxious to speak with him. She told him with an air of secrecy that her husband behaved unkind to her, and sought other company, frequently passing his evenings from home, which made her feel extremely unhappy; and knowing Mr. Hutton to be a wise man, she thought he might be able to tell her how she should manage to cure her husband.

The case was a common one, and he thought he could prescribe for it without losing his reputation as a conjuror. "The remedy is a simple one," said he, "but I have never known it to fail—*Always treat your husband with a smile.*"

The woman expressed her thanks, dropped a curtesy, and went away. A few months afterwards she waited on Mr Hutton, with a couple of fine fowls, which she begged him to accept. She told him, while a tear of gratitude glistened in her eye, that she had followed his advice, and her husband was cured. He no louger sought the company of others, but treated her with constant love and kindness.

☞ Horace Mann thus sums up a few of the advantages of modern inventions—"One boy with a fourdinier machine, will make more paper in a twelvemonth than all Egypt could have made in a hundred years during the reign of the Ptolemies. One girl, with a power-press, will strike off books faster than a million scribes could copy them before the invention of printing. One man with an iron foundry, will turn out more utensils than Tubal Cain could have forged had he worked diligently till this time."

☞ Ninety-one thousand persons annually die in England from diseases of the respiratory organs, fifty thousand from diseases of the nervous system, twenty-one thousand from diseases of the digestive organs, sudden deaths three thousand, old age thirty-six thousand.

BUSINESS CARDS.

TORREY & BARLOW,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
PALMER, MASS.
Office first door East of the Nassowanno House.
C. TORREY. M. BARLOW.
jan. 13. 39 tf.

T. C. DENECKE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Monson, May, 1851. 4tf

All business entrusted to him will be conducted with promptness and care. Particular attention paid to collecting.
Palmer, April 6, 1850. 1tf

N. L. WAIT,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 5, McGILVRY'S BLOCK.
All work done with despatch and in the best manner.
Palmer, May 24th, 1851

S. W. CONE,
DEALER IN
Foreign & Domestic Marble,
WARE, MASS.
☞ Tombstones, and Monuments of all descriptions constantly on hand or made to order.—All orders promptly attended to.

THE CELEBRATED

CONTAINING NO ALCOHOL.
HAVING THE HIGHEST TESTIMONIALS EVER OFFERED IN FAVOR OF ANY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.
FOR THE MOST SATISFACTORY PROOF OF
REMARKABLE CURES,
Read the Pamphlets accompanying the medicine which abound with certificates from
MEMBERS OF CONGRESS
and Citizens of the highest respectability, and may be obtained gratuitously of the
General Agents,
REED, BATES & AUSTIN,
No. 26 Merchants' Row---Boston.
For sale by Druggists generally throughout the country.

CAUTION.—Each bottle of the OXYGENATED BITTERS, will have the outside wrapper printed in English, French and Spanish, with the signatures of Geo. B. Green, Proprietor, upon three sides, and in addition, a finely engraved label upon the top of the bottle, with the signature of Read, Bates & Austin, who are the sole General Agents, and to whom all orders must be addressed.

For sale by Dr. Wm. Holbrook, Palmer Depot; O. F. Packard & Co., Three Rivers; W. N. Packard, Thorndike; N. F. Rogers & Co. and T. F. Packard, Monson. 14 1y

Plows.

THE Subscriber keeps at his shop, about one mile east of the Depot Village, the different sizes of J. R. Whittemore & Co.'s celebrated Eagle Plows, which he will sell for cash at manufacturers' prices, or exchange for white oak timber.
F. BLANCHARD.
Palmer, Dec. 27. 35tf

REMOVAL.

E. B. MILES & Co. have removed their stock of Goods from D. F. McGilvary's Block to the new Store in the west end of the Tockwotton House, where they will be happy to wait upon their customers.
Palmer Depot, Feb. 5, 1852. 2tf

BETTER Black and Green Teas than were ever before kept in Palmer, can be had at MUNGER & BASSETT'S.
Palmer, Feb. 12, 1852. 43tf.

500 LBS. Superior Boston Smoked Hams, at MUNGER & BASSETT'S.
Palmer, Feb. 12, 1852. 43tf

WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS.

THE Publisher of the Journal having procured new materials for executing Wedding and Visiting Cards would invite those who may wish for such articles to give him a call. A good assortment of Cards generally on hand. tf

JOB PRINTING.

EVERY variety of Book, Job and Card Printing executed promptly and on reasonable terms at the JOURNAL Office.

Handbills,	Waybills,
Billheads,	Ball Tickets,
Circulars,	Business and
Pamphlets,	Visiting Cards,

done in the best manner at short notice A general assortment of Cards and fancy paper always on hand.

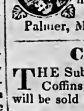
Commercial Note Paper.

JUST the thing for business men to write letters on, for sale at the Journal Office.
Feb. 12, 1852. 43tf

Letter Envelopes.

BUFF Letter Envelopes, for sale by the pack, very cheap, at the Journal Office.
Feb. 12, 1852. tf43

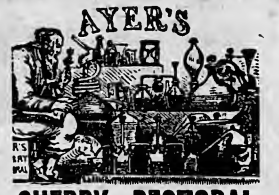
Musical Instruments



F. O. BROOKS, has just received a fine assortment of Violins, Accordeons, Music Boxes &c. which he will sell very cheap.
Call and examine.
Palmer, May 31, 1851. 6 tf

Coffins for Sale.

THE Subscriber keeps on hand ready-made Coffins of all sizes and qualities, which will be sold low.
S. ATWOOD.
Three Rivers, March 27, 1852. 5w49



CHERRY PECTORAL

For the Cure of
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

Among the numerous discoveries Science has made in this generation to facilitate the business of life—increase its enjoyment, and even prolong the term of human existence, none can be named of more real value to mankind, than this contribution of Chemistry to the Healing Art. A vast trial of its virtues throughout this broad country, has proven beyond a doubt, that no medicine or combination of medicines yet known can so surely control and cure the numerous varieties of pulmonary disease which have hitherto swept from our midst thousands and thousands every year. Indeed, there is now abundant reason to believe a remedy has at length been found which can be relied on to cure the most dangerous affections of the lungs. Our space here will not permit us to publish any proportion of the cures affected by its use, but we would present the following opinions of eminent men, and refer further enquiry to the circular which the Agents below named, will always be pleased to furnish free, wherein are full particulars, and indisputable proof of these facts.

FROM THE PRESIDENT OF AMHERST COLLEGE, THE CELEBRATED PROFESSOR HITCHCOCK.

James C. Ayer—Sir: I have used your Cherry Pectoral in my own case of deep-seated Bronchitis, and am satisfied from its chemical constitution, that it is an admirable compound for the relief of laryngial and bronchial difficulties, If my opinion as to its superior character can be of any service, you are at liberty to use it as you think proper.
EDWARD HITCHCOCK, L. L. D.

From the widely celebrated
PROFESSOR SILLIMAN, M. D., L. L. D., Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy, &c., Yale College, Member of the Lit. Hist. Med. Phil. and Scientific Societies of America and Europe.

"I deem the Cherry Pectoral an admirable composition from some of the best Materia Medica, and a very effective remedy for the class of diseases it is intended to cure."
New Haven, Ct., Nov. 1, 1849.

MAJOR PATTISON, President of the S. C. Senate, states that he has used the Cherry Pectoral with wonderful success, to cure an inflamation of the lungs.

From one of the first Physicians in Maine.

Saco, Me., April 26, 1849.

Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell. Dear Sir: I am now constantly using your Cherry Pectoral in my practice, and prefer it to any other medicine for pulmonary complaints. From observation of many severe cases, I am convinced it will cure coughs, colds, and diseases of the lungs, that have put to defiance all other remedies.

I invariably recommend its use in cases of consumption, and consider it much the best remedy known for that disease.
Respectfully yours,
I. S. CUSHMAN, M. D.

Prepared and sold by JAMES. C. AYER, Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Sold in Palmer Depot, by Dr. Wm. Holbrook; in Thorndike, by W. N. Packard; in Stafford Springs by J. H. Nutting, and by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine everywhere.

HATS, Hats, Hats and Caps, all qualities and prices at *T. C. DENECKE'S*
Monson, May, 1851. 4tf

Silver Spoons.

A SUPERIOR Silver ware in great variety for sale low by F. O. BROOKS
Palmer, May 31, 1851. 6 tf

CLOTHING

JUST received a fresh supply of Over Coats, Business Coats, Pants, and Vests of various styles and qualities adapted to the season, which he will sell cheaper than ever. Call and see
L. A. BAILEY, Merchant Tailor.
Hall & Valentine's Block, No. 4.
Palmer, Dec. 6.

READY Made Clothing at *T. C. DENECKE'S*
Monson, May, 1851. 4tf

BROADCLOTHS of all shades, colors and prices at *T. C. DENECKE'S*
Monson, May, 1851. 4tf

BEACH, Kempshall and other favorite brands of Flour, at MUNGER & BASSETT'S.
Palmer, Feb. 12, 1852 43tf

150 PAIRS Men's, Women's and Children's Boots and Shoes, a little out of style for sale at cost at J. BOWLES'.
☞ Opposite the Depot.
Palmer, Feb. 28, 1852. 45tf

Stoves! Stoves!!

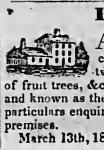
IN consequence of the late fire the subscriber has removed his place of business to No. 1 Furnace Row directly under the Printing Office, and is now ready to supply his Patrons with Stoves, Stove Pipe, Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware with other articles usually kept in a Stove Store. Persons in want are respectfully invited to call. J. S. BAILEY.
Palmer, May 7, 1851. 4tf

VESTINGS! Vestings! Vestings! the best, the neatest and the greatest assortment at *T. C. DENECKE'S*
Monson, May, 1851. 4tf

Last Call.

ALL persons having unsettled accounts with the subscriber are informed that they will go into an attorney's hands for collection after 15th inst. A P CHAPMAN.
P. S. Books may be found until then at the old place of business
Palmer, March 1, 1852. 45tf

For Sale.



A Large and commodious House, Barn, and other necessary buildings, with about two acres of land, with a variety of fruit trees, &c. Situated in Palmer Centre and known as the Old Parsonage. For further particulars enquire of F. P. BISSELL on the premises.
March 13th, 1852. 47tf

Franklin Fire Insurance Company.

Capital $300,000!

THE Franklin Fire Insurance Co., located at Saratoga Springs, N. Y. and at Worcester, Mass., is one of the best Stock Insurance Companies in New England. Their terms are reasonable and they pay their losses with that promptnesss which gives character and stability to a company.

In conformity to the requirements of the laws of the State of New York, the Franklin Fire Insurance Company of New York, have just submitted to the Controller the following statement of the condition of said company at the close of the year 1851. The Capital of this Company consists of:

Securities approved by the Controller on the 12th day of March, 1851,		$100,000 00
Bonds and Mortgages on Real Estate,		144,000 00
Cash on hand,		56,000 00
		$300,000 00
Whole amount of Cash Premiums received since April 1st, 1851,		$34,312 98
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Whole amount of losses and expenses paid	$14,704 41	
Amount paid for reinsurance and refunded on Canceled Policies,	1,309 67	$16,014 08
Net Cash Balance of Premiums January 1st, 1852,		$18,298 90
Amount of losses not due by terms of contract,		$5,800 00
Amount of claims rejected on account of fraud, for which the Company do not consider themselves liable,		$4,500 00
Amount due on demand,		Nothing

SARATOGA COUNTY, ss. Cady Hollister, of Ballston, and Wm. L. Avery, of Saratoga Springs, in said County, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the former is President and the latter Secretary of said Company, that the above statement is shown by the books of said Company, and we believe the same to be true.
CADY HOLLISTER, President,
WM. L. AVERY, Secretary.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 31st day of January, 1852. S. B. EDWARDS,
Justice of the Peace.

Farmers are invited to examine the following advantageous terms which the company holds out to them:

Perpetual Insurance.

This Company insures the First Class Farm Property, upon the following very advantageous terms for the Farmer, viz:

The Company issue policies for any number of years less than thirty, at 2 1-2 per cent upon the sum insured, paid in in cash.

For this we issue certificates of increased Capital Stock, together with a perpetual Policy of Insurance.

Thus the insured becomes a stockholder to the amount of cash premium paid by him.—This stock shares equally with the $300,000 original capital stock of the Company in the dividend of profits. With holders of perpetual policies the Secretary opens an account on the Books of the Company as follows: At the expiration of the first year from the date of the policy (as also each succeeding year) the insured is charged 15 cents for each $100, on the amount insured, and at the same time credited with the dividends that day declared on his stock from which amount of dividend said sum (charged for insurance) being 15 cents for $100 —or $1,50 for $1000 is deducted, and the balance paid to the insured in cash

To make the system still better understood, suppose a person applies for a perpetual policy of $1000—for this we charge 2 1-2 per cent, paid in in cash. Amount of premium $25, entitling him to $25 stock. At the end of each year he is charged $1,50 for the last year's insurance—at the same time the Company declare a dividend of 10 per cent on their capital stock, amounting to $2,50. From this amount of dividend deduct $1,50 and you have $1 left.—Thus it will be seen that the simple interest on your stock has paid one year's insurance, and earned $1 besides, and the stock is left at par, and this insurance is not subject to any of the uncertain contingencies attending a note system in a mutual company, there being no liabilities to assessments; and by this system the insured saves the expense of renewal, the interest on his stock pays his insurance, and is entitled to the earnings of said stock over and above said simple interest. This stock is transferable upon the books of the Company whenever the policy is assigned. In case the holder of this stock wishes to withdraw from the Company at any time, the Company will upon three months' notice of such desire to withdraw and upon the surrender of the policy accompanying the same, redeem or purchase such stock at its actual value at the time of such redemption or purchase.

Among the inducements to the Farmer to enter this Company upon these terms, the following very naturally present themselves, viz:

First—The farmer gets a permanent insurance upon his property, and need not be constantly watchful to see that his insurance does not expire unexpectedly.

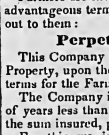
Second—The insurance is made and continued at incalculably less expense to the insured.

He would save $1,50 paid for survey and policy every five years, at least, during the whole time. He would also save quite a sum in the premiums paid.

We are enabled thus cheaply to insure by saving the great amount of labor and expense necessary to carry on the business on the old mutual plan.

G. M. FISK,
Agent for Palmer and vicinity.
February, 1852. 43.

Horse Shoeing.



THE Subscriber has lately had a new shop fitted up, a few rods from Main street, North side the Rail Road, where he is prepared to do Horse Shoeing in the best possible manner. Having had many years experience in this branch of buisness, he flatters himself that he can do work to the satisfaction of all customers. JAMES GORMLEY.
Palmer Depot, June 7, 1851 7 tf

Coffins.

THE Suscriber keeps constantly on hand a good assortment of Mahogany, Black Walnut, White Wood and Pine Coffins, which he will furnish with shrouds and plates, if desired, and will deliver them if wished.
J. S. LOOMIS.
Palmer, Oct. 19, 1850. tf 29

MESS BEEF
DRIED BEEF
HAMS
for sale by the barrel.
HALL & VALENTINE.
Palmer, Feb. 27, 1852. 45tf

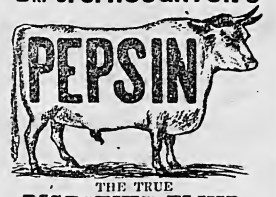
DOESKINS, Cassimeres, the best assortment in this county at *T. C. DENECKE'S*
Monson, May, 1851. 4tf

CASH

WILL be paid for *good clean BUCKWHEAT*, in any quantity, by
HALL & VALENTINE.
Palmer, Nov. 8, 1851. 29 too

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1851, by J. S. HOUGHTON, M. D., in the clerk's Office of the District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

"Another Scientific Wonder!
GREAT CURE FOR
DYSPEPSIA!
DR. J. S. HOUGHTON'S



THE TRUE
DIGESTIVE FLUID,
OR, GASTRIC JUICE.

Prepared from Rennet, or the fourth Stomach of the Ox, after directions of Baron Liebeg, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. Houghton, M.D. Philadelphia, Pa.

This is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Constipation, and Debility, Curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own Agent, the Gastric Juice,

☞ Half a teaspoonful of Pepsin, infused in water, will digest or disolve, *Five Pounds of Roast Beef in about two hours*, out of the stomach.

PEPSIN is the chief element, or Great Digesting Principle of the Gastric Juice—the *Solvent of the Food*, the *Purifying, Preserving*, and *Stimulating* Agent of the Stomach and Intestines. It is extracted from the Digestive Stomach of the Ox, thus forming an Artificial Digestive Fluid, precisely like the natural Gastric Juice in its Chemical powers, and furnishing a Complete and Perfect Substitute for it. By the aid of this preparation, the pains and evils of Indigestion and Dyspepsia are removed, just as they would be by a healthy Stomach. It is doing wonders for Dyspeptics, curing cases of Debility, emaciation, nervous decline and Dyspeptic Consumption, supposed to be on the verge of the grave. The scientific evidence upon which it is based, is in the highest degree curious and remarkable.

Scientific Evidence.

Baron Liebig in his celebrated work on Animal Chemistry, says: "An artificial Digestive Fluid, analogous to the Gastric Juice, may be readily prepared from the mucous membrane of the stomach of the Calf, in which various articles of food, as meat and eggs will be *softened, changed and digested, just in the same manner as they would be in the human stomach.*"

Dr. Combe, in his valuable writings on the "Physiology of Digestion," also says that "a diminution of the due quantity of the Gastric Juice is a prominent and all-prevailing cause of Dyspepsia;" and he states that "a distinguished professor of medicine in London, who was severely afflicted with this complaint, finding everything else to fail, had recourse to the Gastric Juice, obtained from the stomachs of living animals, *which proved completely successful.*"

Dr. Graham, author of the famous works on "Vegetable Diet," says: "It is a remarkable fact in physiology, that the stomachs of animals macerated in water, impart to the fluid the property of dissolving various articles of food, and effecting a kind of *artificial digestion* of them *in no wise different from the natural digestive process.*

☞ Call on the Agent, and get a descriptive circular, gratis, giving a large amount of scientific evidence, similar to the above, together with reports of remarkable cures, from all parts of the United States.

As a Dyspepsia Curer,

Dr. Houghton's Pepsin has produced the most marvelous effects, in curing cases of *Debility, Emaciation, Nervous Decline*, and *Dyspeptic Consumption.* It is impossible to give the details of cases in the limits of this advertisement; but authenticated certificates have been given of more than Two Hundred Remarkable Cures, in Philadelphia, New York and Boston alone.—These were not only rapid and wonderful, but permanent,

It is a great Nervous Antidote, and particularly useful for tendency to Bilious disorder, Liver Complaint, Fever and Ague, or badly treated Fever and Ague, and evil efforts of Quinine, Mercury, and other drugs upon the Digestive Organs, after a long sickness. Also, for excess in eating, and too free use of ardent spirits. It almost reconciles *Health with Intemperance.*

Old Stomach Complaints.

There is no form of Old Stomach Complaints which it doesn't seem to reach & remove at once, no matter how bad they may be, it gives instant relief! *A single dose removes all the unpleasant symptoms*; and it only needs to be repeated for a short time to make these good efforts permanent. Purity of blood, and vigor of body follow at once. It is particularly excellent in cases of Nausea, Vomiting, Cramps, Soreness of the pit of the Stomach, distress after eating, low, cold state of the Blood, Heaviness, Lowness of Spirits, Despondency, Emaciation, Weakness, tendency to Insanity, Suicide, &c.

Dr. Houghton's Pepsin, is sold by nearly all the dealers in fine drugs and popular medicines, throughout the United States. It is prepared in Powder and Fluid form—and in prescription vials for the use of Physicians.

Private circulars for the use of Physicians, may be obtained of *Dr.* Houghton, or his Agts., describing the whole process of preparation, and giving the authority upon which the claims of this new remedy are based As it is not a secret remedy, no objection can be raised against its use by Physicians in respectable standing and regular practice. Price One Dollar per bottle.

☞ *Observe this!*—Every bottle of the genuine Pepsin bears the written signature of J. S Houghton, M. D., sole proprietor, Philadelphia, Pa. Copy-right and Trade Mark secured.

☞ Sold by all *Druggists* and dealers in Medicines

Agents.—Dr. Wm. Holbrook, Palmer Depot, Bliss & Haven, Springfield; M. B. Green, Worcester; A. Fitch, Amherst; Dealers in Barre.

Watches!

A LARGE lot of Gold and Silver Watches just received and will be sold cheap. Also, a fine lot of clocks.
F. O. BROOKS.
Palmer, May 31, 1851. 6t

SHIRTS! Bosoms! Dickeys! Silk and Linen Cravats in endless variety at T. C. DENECKE'S
Monson, May, 1851. 4 tf

Fire! Fire!!

THE Subscriber is Agent for some of the best Fire Insurance Companies in the United States, and will take risks on the most favorable terms.
GEORGE W. RANDELL.
Palmer, March 22d, 1851. 51 ft

Cuff Pins.

THE Subscriber has just received a lot of beautiful Cuff Pins—pretty ornaments for any lady. Call and see them.
F. O. BROOKS.
Palmer August 2. 15tf

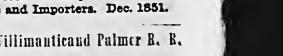
STATIONERY,
BLANKS,
Blank Books, Envelopes,
TOYS, PERFUMERY,
BRUSHES,
FANCY GOODS
AND
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
Without number, for sale by
ELIHU GEER,
10 State St., Hartford, Conn.
ALSO,
CARD, JOB, BOOK & FANCY
STEAM PRINTING!
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
On the lowest terms, and with the utmost dispatch.

ALL KINDS OF
LETTER, CAP, NOTE AND OTHER WRITING
FANCY & FLOWER PAPER;
WHITE, BUFF & ENAMELED ENVELOPES;
GOLD PENS,
PENCIL CASES, STEEL PENS AND PEN HOLDERS;
INKSTANDS, OF EVERY STYLE;
BLACK, BLUE, RED, COPYING & INDELIBLE INK;
WAFERS, SEALING WAX,
Blot Pads, Blotting Paper, Pen Rocks,
WRITING SAND, TWINE STANDS;
Slate and Lead Pencils;
RUBBER, RUBBER BALLS AND TOYS;
VESTA LIGHTS, SLATES,
Water Color Paints and Brushes;
GUM LABELS;
ERASERS, Scissors & Shears, Pen & Pocket KNIVES,
Writing Desks, Work Boxes,
BACKGAMMON BOARDS, CHESS-MEN, DOMINOES,
PAPER WEIGHTS,
Porte Monnaies, Wallets, Pocket Books, Bankers' Cases, Purses;
INNUMERABLE GAMES,
FOR CHILDREN AND OTHERS;
CHECK, ORDER AND HAY-SCALE BOOKS,
SAND AND WAFER BOXES,
BLANK BOOKS, LEGAL BLANKS,
PORTFOLIOS, CALENDARS,
LETTER PAPER & FANCY BOXES,
&c. &c. &c., at
WHOLESALE & RETAIL,
PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE GOODS AND PRICES, AT
No. 10 State Street,
NORTH-WEST OF THE STATE HOUSE PARK,
HARTFORD, CONN.

New Goods are received every week from the Manufacturers and Importers. Dec. 1851.

New-London, Willimantic and Palmer R. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
COMMENCING WEDNESDAY, OCT. 15d, 1851.



Passenger Trains Leave Palmer

For Willimantic, Hartford, Norwich, New-London, Stonington and Providence

4,45 A. M Freight train, with passenger car connecting with the first train for Hartford, at Willimantic, (5,45) and at Norwich with train on Norwich and Worcester R. R., arriving at New London at 11, A M.

10,45, A. M. After the arrival of the Express trains pr W. R. R. and stages, connecting at Willimantic (12,25 A. M.) with train from Hartford, arriving at New London 1,45, P. M., connecting with steamer Chicopee for Stonington and Providence, via Stonington R I.

2,40 P. M. After the arrival of Trains from Springfield and Boston, connecting at Willimantic (4,30) for Hartford, New Haven and New York; at New London (6,) with the evening boats for New York, at 10 P. M.

Leave New London

For Norwich, Willimantic, Hartford and Palmer.

6,50 A. M. Connecting at Willimantic, (8,15) with the H. P. & F. R. R., for Hartford and New York, and at Palmer (10 08) with Western R. R. for Springfield, Albany and Boston.

12,00 A. M. After the arrival of the steamer Chicopee from Stonington, connecting at Norwich. (12,35,) with N. & W. R. R., arriving at Palmer 3,30 P. M.

3,00 P. M Connecting at Willimantic (4,30,) for Hartford, New Haven and New York and at Palmer (6,00,) for Springfield, Albany and Boston

The 6,45 A. M train from Palmer and the 12 o. train from New London are Freight trains with Passenger Cars attached.

☞ Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before entering the cars.

Stages

Run from the principal Stations on the line of the Road to Towns in vicinity.
A. G. DARROW, Supt.
Oct. 15th, 1851. tf 27

Rings!

THE Subscriber has the prettiest styles and best quality of Finger Rings, both for Ladies and Gentlemen that were ever brought into town Call and purchase one or more while the assortment is large.
F. O. BROOKS.
Palmer, May 31, 1851. 6 tf

How to drive off the Blues.

WALK into T. C. Denecke's store, buy a New Suit of Clothes, and the way he manages to fit and give satisfaction, will drive away the hardest kind of Blues.

A few more of those much admired Tweeds just received at T. C. DENECKE'S.
Monson, May 24th, 1851 tf 5

REMOVAL

E. WARD & Co. would inform their customers that they have removed from D. F. McGilvary's Block to a new Store in the Tockwotton House.
Palmer Depot, Feb. 5, 1852. tf42

PRIME quality of Mollasses for sale at 25 cents per gallon by MUNGER & BASSETT.
Palmer, Feb. 28, 1852. 45tf

BAILEY'S Caps, very handsome and fashionable at *T. C. DENECKE'S*
Monson, May, 1851. 4tf

THE PALMER JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY GORDEN M. FISK.

OFFICE CORNER OF MAIN AND THORNDIKE STS.

TERMS.—One Dollar and Fifty Cents per annum. A discount of Twenty-five Cents will be made to those who pay in *advance*.

Single Copies for sale at the office of publication.

☞All Letters to meet with attention must be POST PAID.

☞Communications of News &c. should always be accompanied with a responsible name.

PALMER JOURNAL.

A BUSINESS AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER-----INDEPENDENT IN EVERYTHING.

VOL. 2. PALMER, MASS., SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1852. NO. 52.

ADVERTISING TERMS.

For one square three weeks One Dollar; for each subsequent insertion Twenty Cents. For half a square two-thirds of the above price.

Advertisements inserted among Special Notices, or on the inside all the time are charge at an extra price.

Advertisements inserted until ordered out and charged accordingly.

A liberal discount made to regular advertisers.

JOB PRINTING

Of every description neatly and punctually executed at this Office.

Orders by Mail promptly attended to.

Agents for the Journal.

The following persons are authorized to act as Agents in receiving Subscriptions and giving receipts in our name.

Warren, R. Knight; Monson, North Factory, F. S. Smith; Monson, South Factory, L. Bread; Collinis's Depot, W. Collins; Wilbraham, D. A. Calkins; Bondsville, A. R. Murdock, Postmasters at Thorndike, Three Rivers, Belchertown, Brimfield, Wales, Holland, Monson, Stafford Springs and Stafford Hollow.

'Travelers' Directory.

CARS LEAVE PALMER

For Boston, 8. 49, A. M., 1,49, 2. 25, 9,10, P. M

" New York, 10,44, 11,15, A. M. and 5,45, P. M

" Albany, 11,15, A. M. 7,30, P. M.

☞The 10,44, A. M. and 2,25, 6,14, 9,10, P. M trains do not stop at small way stations.

Freight Train with Passenger Car attached leaves for the East at 5,40 A. M.—West at 3,20 P. M.

Cars arrive from New London at 10 A. M., and 6,45 P. M. Leave Palmer for New London at 5,45, 10,45 A. M. and 2,40 P. M.

STAGES

Arrive from Enfield 9 1-2, from Southbridge Brimfield, Wales and Holland at 9; from Belchertown at 8 1-2; from Barre, Hardwick and Ware at 10; from Amherst and Belchertown at 12 A. M.

Leave for Amherst at 12 A. M., for Ware, Hardwick, Barre, Enfield, Belchertown, Brimfield, Southbridge, Wales and Holland, at 2,33 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE HAUNTED INN.

BY CHARLES FENNO HOFFMAN.

My horse had cast a shoe, and stopping about sunset, at a blacksmith's cabin, in one of the most savage passes of the Alleghanies, a smutty-faced, leathern-apron fellow was soon engaged in putting his feet in order, to encounter the flinty roads of the mountains, when the operation was interrupted in the manner here related:

"Pardon me, sir," cried a middle-aged traveler, riding up to the smithy, and throwing himself from his horse, just as the shaggy-headed Vulcan, having taken the heels of my nag in his lap, was proceeding to pare off the hoof, preparatory to fitting the shoe, which he had wrought into shape and thrown upon the black soil beside him; "Pardon me," repeated the stranger, raising his broad brimmed beaver from a head remarkable for what the phrenologists would call the uncommon development of "ideality," revealed by the locks which parted over a pair of melancholy gray eyes; "matters of moment make it important for me to be a dozen miles hence before nightfall, and you will place me, sir, under singular obligations, by allowing this good fellow to attend to my beast immediately."

The confident, and not ungraceful manner in which the stranger threw himself upon my courtesy, sufficiently marked him as a man of breeding, and I, of course, complied with his request by giving the necessary order to the blacksmith. His horse was soon put in traveling trim, and leaping actively into the saddle, he regained the highway at a bound; checking his course then a moment, he turned in his stirrups to thank me for the slight services I had rendered him, and giving an address, which I have forgotten, he added that if I should ever enter ——'s valley, I might be sure of a cordial welcome from the proprietor.

An hour afterwards I was pursuing the same road and rapidly approaching the end of my journey. The immediate district through which I was traveling, had been settled by Germans, in the early days of Pennsylvania—a scattered community that had been thrown somewhat in advance of the more slowly extended settlements. In populousness and fertility it did not compare with the regions on the eastern side of the mountains; but the immense stone barns, which, though few and far between, occasionally met the eye, not less than the language spoken around me, indicated that the inhabitants were of the same origin with the ignorant but industrious denizens of the lower country. One of these stone buildings, an enormous and ungainly edifice, stood upon a hill immediately back of Wolfswald hotel—a miserable wooden hovel where I was to pass the night—and while I was descending the hill in the rear of the village, I had leisure to observe that it presented a somewhat different appearance from the other agricultural establishments of the kind which I had met during the day. The massive walls were pierced here and there with narrow windows, which looked like loop holes, and a clumsy chimney had been fitted by some unskillful mechanic against one of the gables, with a prodigality of materials which made its jagged top show like some old turret in the growing twilight. The history of the grotesque mansion, as I subsequently learned it, was that of a hundred others scattered over the country, and known generally in the neighborhoods as "Smith's" or "Thompson's Folly." It had been commenced upon an ambitious scale, by a person whose means were inadequate for its completion, and had been sacrificed at public sale when half finished, in order to liquidate the claims of the mechanics employed upon it. After that it had been used as a grainery for awhile, and subsequently, being rudely completed, without any reference to the original plan, it had been occupied as an hotel for a few years.—The ruinous inn had, however, for a long period been abandoned, and now enjoyed the general reputation, in the neighborhood, of being haunted; for the gibbons are sure to take a big house off a landlord's hands, when he can get no other tenant.

"We havt no room pfor mynheer," said mine host, Peter Scmidtson, laying his hand on my bridle, as I rode up to the door of a cabaret near this old building; while three or four wagoners, smoking their pipes upon a bench in front of the house, gave a grunt to the frank avowal of Peter. I was too old a stager, however, to be so summarily turned away from an inn at such an hour; and throwing myself from my horse without further parley, I told the landlord to get me some supper, and we would talk of lodging afterward.

It matters not how I got through the evening until the hour of bed time arrived. I had soon ascertained that every bed in the hostelrie had been taken up, and that unless I chose to share his straw with one of the wagoners, who are accustomed to sleep in their lumbering vehicles, there was no resource for me, except to occupy the lonely building, which had first caught my eyes upon entering the hamlet. Upon inquiring as to the accommodation it afforded, I learned that, though long deserted by any permanent occupants, it was still, occasionally, notwithstanding its evil reputation, resorted to by the passing traveler, and that one or two of the rooms were yet in good repair and partially furnished. The good woman of the house, however, looked very portentous, when I expressed my determination to take up my abode for the night in the haunted ruin—though she tried ineffectually to rouse her sleeping husband to guide me thither. Mine host had been luxuriating too freely in some old Monongahela brought by a return wagon from Wheeling, to heed the jogging of his spouse, and was obliged to act as my own gentleman-usher.

The night was dark and gusty, and with my saddle-bags in one hand, and a stable lantern in the other, I sallied from the door of the carbaret, and struggled up the broken hill in its rear, to gain my uninviting place of rest. A rude porch, which seemed to have been long unconscious of a door, admitted me into the building, and tracking my way with more difficulty through a long corridor, of which the floor appeared to have been ripped open here and there, in order to apply the boards to some other purpose, I came to a steep and narrow staircase without any balusters. Cautiously ascending, I found myself in a large hall, which opened on the hill side, against which the house was built. It appeared to be lighted by a couple of windows only, which were partially glazed in some places, and closed up in others by rough boards, nailed across in lieu of shutters. It had evidently, however, judging from two or three ruinous pieces of furniture, been inhabited. A heavy door, whose oaken latch and hangings, being incapable of rust, were still in good repair, admitted me into an adjoining chamber. This had evidently been the dormitory of the establishment, where the guests, after the gregarious and most disagreeable fashion of our country, were wont to be huddled together in one large room. The waning moon, whose bright autumnal crescent was just beginning to cast shadows above the hill, shone through a high circular window full into this apartment and indicated a comfortable looking truckle bed at the farther end, before the rays of my miserable lantern had shot beyond the threshold.

Upon approaching the pallet, I observed some indication of that end of the apartment being still occasionally occupied. The heavy beams which traversed the ceiling appeared to have been recently whitewashed. There was a small piece of carpet on the floor beside the bed, and a decrepit table, and an arm chair whose burly body was precariously supported upon three legs, were holding an innocent tete-a-tete in the corner.

I've had a rougher roosting place than this, thought I, as I placed my lantern upon the table, and, depositing my saddle-bags beneath it, began to prepare myself for rest.

My light now having burnt low, I was compelled to expedite the operation of undressing, which prevented me from examining the rest of the apartment; and indeed, although I had, when first welcoming with some pleasure the idea of sleeping in a haunted house, determined fully to explore for my own satisfaction, before retiring for the night, yet fatigue or caprice made me now readily abandon the intention, just when my means for carrying it into execution were being withdrawn; for the candle expired while I was opening the door of the lantern, to throw its light more fully upon a mass of drapery which seemed to be suspended across the further end of the chamber.—The complete darkness that momentarily ensued, blinded me entirely; but in the course of a few moments the shadows became more distinct, and gradually, by the light of the moon, I was able to make out that the object opposite me was only a large old-fashioned bedstead, prodigally hung with tattered curtains. I gave no farther heed to the subject, but turning over, composed myself to rest.

Sleep, however, whom Shakspeare alone has had the sense to personify as a woman, was coy in coming to my couch.—The old mansion wheezed and groaned, like a broken-winded buffalo hard pressed by the hunter. The wind which had been high, became soon more boisterous than ever, and the clouds huddled so rapidly over the face of the moon, that her beams were as broken as the crevice of the ruined building through which they fell. A sudden gust would every now and then sweep thro' the long corridor below, and make the rickety staircase crack, as if it yielded to the feet of some portly passenger—again, the blast would die away in a sullen moan, as if baffled on some wild night errand, while anon it would swell in monotonous surges, which came booming upon the ear like the roar of a distant ocean.

I am not easily discomposed, and perhaps none of these uncouth sounds would have given annoyance, if the clanging of a window shutter had not been added to the general chorus, and effectually kept me from sleeping. My nerves were at last becoming sensibly affected by its ceaseless din, and wishing to cut short the fit of restlessness which I found stealing upon me, I determined to rise and descend the stairs at the risk of my neck, to try and secure the shutter so as to put an end to the nuisance.

But now, as I rose in my bed for this purpose, I found myself subjected to a new source of annoyance. The mocking wind, which had appeared to me more than once to syllable human sounds, came at length upon my ear distinctly charged with tones which could not be mistaken. It was the hard, suppressed breathing of a man. I listened and it ceased with a slight gasp, like that of one laboring under suffocation. I listened still, and it came anew—stronger and more fully upon my ear. It was like the thick aspirations of an apoplectic. Whence it proceeded I knew not. But that it was near me, I was certain. A suspicion of robbery—probably assassination—flashed upon me, but were instantly discarded, as foreign to the people among whom I was travelling.

The moonlight now fell full upon the curtained bed opposite to me, and I saw the tattered drapery move, as if the frame upon which it was suspended was agitated. I watched, I confess, with some peculiar feelings of interest. I was not alarmed, but an unaccountable feeling of anxiety crept over me. At length the curtain parted, and a naked leg protruded through its folds—the foot came with a numb, dead-like sound to the floor—resting there, it seemed to me at least half a minute before the body to which it belonged was disclosed to my view. Slowly, then, a pallid and unearthly looking figure emerged from the couch and stood with its stark lineaments clearly drawn against the dingy curtains behind it. It seemed to be balancing itself for a moment, and then began to move along from the bed. But there was something unnatural in its motions. Its feet came to the floor with a heavy, dull sound, as if there were no vitality in them. Its arms hung, apparently, paralized by his side, and the only nerve of rigidity in its frame, appeared about its head; the hair, which was thin and scattered, stood out in rigid tufts from his brow—the eyes were dilated and fixed with an expression of ghostly horror, and the petrified lips moved not, as the hideous moaning, which came from the bottom of its chest, escaped them.

It began to move across the floor in the direction of my bed. Its knees, at every step, being drawn up with a sudden jerk nearly to its body, and its feet coming to the floor as if they were moved by some mechanical impulse, and were wholly wanting in the elasticity of living members. It approached my bed—mingled horror and curiosity kept me still. It came and stood beside it, and child-like, I still clung to my couch, moving only to the farther side.

Slowly, and with the same unnatural tread, it pursued me thither, and again I changed my position. It placed itself then at the foot of my bed, and, moved by its piteous groans, I tried to rally my thoughts to reason with myself, and even to speculate with the object before me.—One idea that went through my brain was too wild to remember. I thought among other things that the phantom was a corpse animated for the moment by some galvanic process in order to terrify me.—Then, as I recollected that there was no one in the village to carry such a trick into operation, supposing even this experiment possible, I rejected the supposition. How could these horrible moans be produced from an inanimate being?—And yet it seemed as if every thing about it were dead, except the mere capability of its moving its feet, and uttering those unearthly expressions of suffering. The spectre, however, if so it might be called, gave me but little opportunity for reflection. Its ghastly limbs were raised anew with the same automaton movement, and placing one of its feet on the bottom of my bed, while its eyes were fixed steadfastly upon me, it began stalking towards my pillow.

I confess that I was now in an agony of terror.

I sprang from my couch and ran from the apartment. The keen sightedness of fear enabled me to discover an open closet upon the other side of the hall. Springing thro' the threshold, I closed the door quickly after me. It had neither lock nor bolt, but the closet was so narrow, that by placing my feet upon the opposite wall, I could brace my back against the door so as to hold it against any human assailant who had only his arms for a lever.

The perspiration of mortal fear started thick upon my forehead, as I heard the supernatural tread of the strange visitant approach the spot. It seemed an age before its measured tread brought it to the door. He struck it; the blow was sullen and hollow, as if dealt by the hand of a corpse. It was like the dull sound of its own feet upon the floor. He struck the door again—and the blow was more feeble, and the sound duller than before. Surely I thought that the sound of no living man could produce such a sound.

I know not whether it struck again—for now its thick breathing became so loud, that even the mournings that were mingled at every respiration, became inaudible. At last, they subsided entirely—becoming at first gradually weaker, and then audible only in harsh and sudden sobs, whose duration I could not estimate, from the blast that swept the hillside.

The long, long night had at last an end, and the cheering sounds of the awakening farm-yard told me that the sun was up, and that I might venture from my retreat. But if it were still with a slight feeling of trepidation I opened the door of the closet, what was my horror when a human body fell inward upon me, even as I unclosed it. The weakness, however, had left me the moment I had sprung from that hideous embrace. I stood for an instant in the fresh air and reviving light of the hall, and then proceeded to move the body to a place where I could examine it the more favorably. Great heaven! what was my horror upon discovering that it was that of the interesting stranger that I had met on the road the night previous.

The rest of my story is soon told.—The household of the inn were rapidly collected and half the inhabitants of the hamlet identified the body as that of a gentleman well known in the country.—But even after the coroner's inquest was summoned, there was no light thrown upon his fate, until my drunken landlord was brought before the jury. His own testimony would have gone for little had he not produced a document which in a few words told the whole story. It was a note left with him the evening before, by Mr. ——, to be handed to me as soon as I should arrive at the inn. It briefly thanked me for the slight courtesy rendered him at the blacksmith's, and, mentioned that, notwithstanding all precaution, his horse had fallen dead lame, and, as he should be obliged to pass the night at Wolfswald, he would still further trespass upon my kindness by begging to occupy the same room with me. It stated that owing to some organic affection of the system, he had long been subject to the most grievous fits of the night mare, during which he had still prescrved sufficient power to move to the bed of his servant, who, being used to his attacks, would, of course, take the necessary means to alleviate them. The note concluded by saying, that the writer had less diffidence in preferring his request to be my room-mate, inasmuch, as owing to the crowded state of the house, I was sure of being thrust in upon some one.

The reason why the ill-fated gentleman had been so urgent to press homeward was now apparent, and my indignation at the drunken inn-keeper, in neglecting to hand me his note, knew no bounds. Alas! in the years which have since gone by, there has been more than one moment when the reproaches I then lavished upon him have come to myself—for the piteously appealing look of the dying man long haunted me; and I sometimes still hear his moan in the autumnal blast that wails around my casement.

THE HUMAN FAMILY.—From a curious statistical digest just published in Europe, it appears that the human family numbers 700,000,000, and its annual loss by death is 18,000,000, which produces 624,400 tons of animal matter, which in turn generates by decomposition 9,000,000,000 cubic feet of gases, which are cleared away from the atmosphere by vegetable matter decomposing and assimilating them for their own uses.—This is an interesting subject for philosophy.

Written for the Palmer Journal.

The Power of the Pen.

Potentates, princes and sages have governed the world, or certain parts of it, and their deeds, both physical and intellectual, have been highly valued or censured, praised or depreciated, as their merits appeared in the eyes of beholders; yet no power in the past or present age has swayed a sceptre more in the ascendant and predominant than the Pen.

The Pen works not as did the armies of Alexander, with direct and outward effect, but silently spreads its power, and by the help of the Press, it has multiplied books, till, like the Egyptian plague of the frogs, we find them in our bed chambers, beds, and kneading troughs. To wield it well we need both skill and wisdom; for its use has been both for good and evil.

The proof of this we see in the effects of its productions; for they gratify the appetite for knowledge, and fan the flame of imagination and fancy, till frames are emaciated and intellects enervated by their power.—Again, these effects are seen in more common-place affairs—in the various papers and periodicals of the day—in the many beautious and brilliant gems which they furnish to adorn and elevate the mind, and spread before the willing observer knowledge, by which he can improve, ameliorate, or sweeten his toils of whatever class they chance to be.

Alas! that it should be used to unfurl the banner of atheism, excluding light from the soul, and filling it with darkness, even darkness that can be felt. Alas! that its productions should poison the mind and mar the image of the Creator—once so pure and lovely, that his Maker deigned, even daily to commune with, and guide his aspirations—but man when he rejects the light of revelation, and even the light of nature, it exerts like the poison upas a withering and deadly influence.

The Pen finds its way, even if forbidden, alike into the cot of the peasant, and the palace of the king—neither can dispense with it. It brings tidings of danger and distress, of joys and hopes—diffusing sunshine across the path of many of earth's pilgrims, by the record of sacred truths which reach the hearts of some, where a living witness is not privileged to go.

Men are fond of counterfeits. Money they counterfeit—Religion they counterfeit, and the evil productions of the Pen they deck with the ornaments of the good, so that many are led by its false glimmerings into the mazy depths of error, rather than by its true emanations in the safe road of truth.—Thus by the many practiced deceptions and perversions of the Pen, some have been led to cry out "let the Press be sanctified," rather would I say, let the Pen become sanctified—let it shed true light, that darkness may hide itself—that artifice and fraud may flee away—that good may no longer be called evil, and evil good.

Would that men would appreciate what should be wholly a blessing rather than a curse. Would that men would rightly use the Pen, a small, though mighty instrument.

MARIA.

Belchertown, Mass.

CHOOSING LOVERS.—If our sex were wise, a lover should have a certificate from the last woman he served, how he was turned away before he was received into the services of another; but now any vagabond is welcome, provided he promises to enter into your livery. It is wonderful that we will not take a footman without credentials from his last master; and in the great concern of life, we make no scruples of falling into a treaty with the most notorious offender in his behaviour against other women. But this breach of commerce between the sexes proceeds from an unaccountable prevalence of custom, by which a Woman is to the last degree reproachable for being deceived, and suffers no loss of credit for being a deceiver.

AN EXPENSIVE FEMALE.—An economist the other day observed a lady who carried one days labor of two thousand men upon her shoulders, and that of as many more hanging from her ears. There was not a limb in her body which did not call for the work of an entire day of one hundred men and women; and it it were usual to adorn the person with gold, like a Chinese pagoda, instead of silks and furs and textures of lace and wool, what was expended on her dress would have plated her all over with the precious metal.

EXERTION.—Don't live in hopes with your arms folded. Fortune smiles on those who roll up their sleeves and put their shoulders to the wheels that propel them on to wealth and happiness. Cut this out and carry it in your vest pocket, ye who are idle at the corners of streets.

☞Conversation is the daughter of reasoning, the mother of knowledge, the breath of the soul, the commerce of hearts, the bond of friendship, the nourishment of content, and the occupation of men of wit.

The Moral Character of Pigs.

Some folks accuse pigs of being filthy in their habits and negligent in their personal appearance. But whether food is best eaten off the ground, or from China plates, is, it seems to us, merely a matter and convenience, but which pigs and men may honestly differ. They ought then to be judged charitably. At any rate pigs are not filthy enough to chew tobacco, nor to poison their breath by drinking whiskey. As to their personal appearance, you don't catch a pig playing the dandy, nor picking his way up the muddy streets, in kid slippers. Pigs have some excellent traits of character. If one chances to wallow a little deeper in some mire hole than his fellow, and so carries off and comes in possession of more of the earth than his brethren, he never assumes an extra importance on that account; neither are his brethren stupid enough to worship him for it.—Their only question seems to be, is he still a hog? If he is, they treat him as such. And when a hog has no merit of his own, he never puts on aristocratic airs nor claims any particular respect on account of his family connections. They understand full well, the common sense maxim, "every tub must stand upon its own bottom."

Destiny of Man.

Man is not a savage or a pauper by the inexorable fatality of his nature.—He is surrounded by every form of the truest and noblest wealth, of well being for the body, wealth for the mind; wealth for the heart. He is not of plebian origin, but his lineage is from God; and when he exemplifies the dignity of his nature, royal and patrician titles sink into oblivion. Men were not born to perform twenty-four months of bodily labor in twelve months of time, while the intellectual and moral improvement, which a single year might master, is spread over a life. The laws of nature and of God doom no man to live on a potatoe a day; but the productive powers of the earth are as much beyond all the healthful demands of sustenance, as the volume of atmosphere which encircles the globe is beyond the capacity of human lungs.—Men were not created to live in wigwams or in sties; but to rise up and lie down in dwellings of wealth and elegance.—Men were not created for mendicity societies, and almshouses and the gallows; but for competence, and freedom, and virtue; not for thoughtless puerilities and vanities, but for dignity and honor, for joy unspeakable and full of glory.

A Bachelor's Woes.

What a pitiful thing an old bachelor is, with his cheerless house, and his rueful phiz, on a bitter cold night when the fierce winds blow, when the earth is covered with a foot of snow. When his fire is out, and in shivering dread, he slips 'neath the sheets of his lonely bed. How he draws up his toes, all encased in yarn hose, and he buries his nose 'neath the chilly bed clothes; that his nose and his toes still eased in yarn hose, may not chance to get froze. Then he puffs and he blows, and says that he knows no mortal on earth ever suffered such woes, and with ah's! and with oh's! and with limbs so disposed, that neither his toes nor his nose may get froze, to his slumber in silence the bachelor goes. In the morn when the cock crows, and the sun has just rose, from beneath the bed clothes pops the bachelor's nose, and as you may suppose, when he hears how the wind blows, and sees the windows all froze, why back 'neath the clothes pops the poor fellow's nose, for full well then he knows, if from that bed he rose to put on his clothes, that he'd surely be froze.—*From one who knows.*

ORIGIN OF CERTAIN WORDS.—The bayonet tells that it was first made at Bayonne; Cambrics that they come from Cambray; damask from Damascus; arras from the city of the same name; cordwain from Cordoyu; currants from Corinth—the guinea, that it was originally coined out of gold, brought from the African coast so called. Such indeed is the manufacturing progress of England, that we now send our calicoes and muslins to India and the East; yet the words give standing out witness that we once imported them from thence; for calico is from Calicut, and muslin is from Moussal, a city in Asiatic Turkey.—*Travers.*

☞Timidity is generally the fruit of selfishness; some men are so circumspect, so sensitive of danger, of things that may harm them they know not how, that they never can give advice, or say a generous word for another, without trembling.

☞Fifty years ago, Mrs. Washington knit stockings for the general; now there are not fifty ladies in the city who can play that part, and hundreds know not how the apples get into the heart of the dumpling.

☞There were five hundred and thirty-four births at sea on board ships arriving at New York during the year 1851.

The Explosion of the Redstone.

The Cincinnati Gazette gives the following particulars relative to the explosion of the Redstone, on the 3d inst.:

Three boilers exploded at the same instant. All the upper work of the boat forward of the ladies' cabin was blown to atoms—the hull swung round with the current and immediately sunk at the bow, in 20 feet water, while the stern rested on the bottom near the shore. There were on board at the time about sixty-five passengers, of whom it is thought thirty-five must have been killed.

Among the killed are Rev. Mr. Scott, Mr. Goble, editor of the Lawrenceburg Press, and Mr. Myers, foreman in the same office. The first and second engineers and all the firemen were killed instantly.

Mr. Soper, the first clerk, was standing near the office, and says the first intimation of the danger he had was being lifted up full 100 feet and falling into the river, and swam ashore; a moment after he heard a cry of distress in the river a few feet distant; he swam out and rescued a drowning person. This was the Captain, (Pate,) who had one of his legs broken. The second clerk was accidentally left at Madison. The pilots were badly injured. Capt. Wright brought Mr. Langley, one of them, up to Aurora; he had both of his legs broken. The other could not be moved, and it is probable that he will not recover.

The awful force of the explosion can be conceived from the fact that a large piece of one of the boilers was blown *half a mile*, lacking 5 or 6 yards, from the wreck! Eleven bodies were blown into a cornfield at some distance from the water. Among them, were those of the first and third engineers.

The people of Carrolton and the vicinity hurried to the scene, and 25 dead and wounded bodies were immediately borne to a small farm-house on top of the hill which rises back from the river, and which was converted into a hospital. The inmates of this house gave up their rooms, bedding, and everything in their possession, to the suffering. The scene here beggars all description. The mangled and ghastly corpses by the side of the wounded and dying, with inadequate medical aid and means for the care of the latter—the floors of the rooms covered deep with blood; this, and the view of the scattered wreck and the awe-stricken multitude on the shore below, made up a scene of horror before which the intensest paintings of Sue and Dickens pale and grow dim.

The river for some distance below Carrolton was strewn with the fragments of the boat, furniture and clothing. Small pieces of bedding and clothing were found at the distance of very nearly half a mile back from the river, while the trees along the shore were littered with the fragments of the same and of the wreck!

Henry Clay.

A Spanish lady, writing from Washington under date of 5th inst., gives the following account of an interview with the Hon. Henry Clay:—

"I have had the high privilege of an introduction to Mr. Clay, though he receives no strangers. To-day, at one P. M., according to appointment, I called with Mr. W., and was so much affected at the sight of the earthly ruins of this stupendous genius, that I could not utter a word, but carried the hand he extended to my lips in fearful silence.—He seemed much gratified, and spoke of the honor I did him in very kind terms, and with consummate tact he immediately chose such subjects as he thought would be most interesting to me, and for half an hour questioned me of my own dear land, of its institutions, manners, of the late attempt on the queen's life, &c., and so gratified me by the interest he manifested in the answers, that my heart warmed and my brain kindled, and I felt I was replying as well as though I had studied to do so. You know that diffidence was never one of my afflictions, but at the same time I hold genius in such esteem, that my veneration amounts to worship for it.

How much greater, then, must have been my emotion when the hand of death was plainly visible on the mighty of the land! when the ray, brilliant once—dimmed on all around, was but the light burning in a sepulchre, and already quivering beneath the breath of the merciless destroyer! I am not able to give you an adequate idea of his state. His *eye* alone shows him *not dead!* His fingers are a skeleton's,—the countenance cadaverous, yet withal, his mental faculties are unimpaired and vivid as ever."

A Female Ship Captain.—Among the fleet lately wind-bound in Loulash, not the least, but perhaps the greatest wonder, was the good old brig Cleotus, of Salcoats, which for more than 20 years has been commanded by an heroic and exceedingly clever young lady, Miss Betsy Miller, daughter of the late Mr. W. Miller, ship-owner and wood merchant of that town. He was concerned with several vessels, both in the American and coasting trade. Miss Betsy, before she went to sea, acted as "ship's husband" to her father, and seeing how the captains in many cases behaved, her romantic and adventurous spirit impelled her to go to sea herself. Her father gratified her caprice, and gave her the command of the Cleotus, which she holds to the present day, and she has weathered the storms of the deep when many commanders of the other sex have been driven to pieces on the rocks. The Cleotus is well known in the ports of Belfast, Dublin, Cork, &c.—*Glasgow Post.*

Popular Education in Kentucky.—The annual report of the Kentucky Superintendent of Public Instruction, just issued, shows a gradual improvement in the system of popular education in that State. The Common School Fund for the year amounted to $123,000, and there are 206,000 children in the State within school ages. The Superintendent estimates the income from bonds, bank stock, and taxes, set apart for school purposes for the present year, at $133,000, and thinks it may, in a few years, reach $140,000. Kentucky has heretofore been far behind many of her sister States of the West in affording educational facilities to the children of the poor, but she is gradually realizing the importance and necessity of such a work, and as gradually putting forth her energies for its accomplishment.

Another rascally California swindle has just been discovered in New York. For some time past, George A. Hamilton has been selling tickets for a passage to California, on the steamer Reindeer, by the way of Cape Horn.—Hamilton has sloped, the Steamer Reindeer is not forth-coming, and about 200 persons have been fleeced to the tune of from $50 to 200 each.

☞ The ice is breaking up on Lake Erie, and there is a prospect that navigation will soon open.

PALMER JOURNAL.

G. M. FISK, EDITOR.

SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1852.

The Liquor Bill.

The Maine Liquor Bill passed the House last Tuesday, by a large majority. The bill will go back to the Senate shorn of the proviso submitting it to the people for ratification, and with some important amendments. Among the latter is one in relation to giving bonds in cases of appeal, which involves the principle of a provision in the bill as originally reported, which was struck out by the Senate. What action will be taken by the Senate on the House amendments cannot be predicted, and the fate of the bill is consequently uncertain. The friends of the bill have great hopes of its success.

Work and Prosperity.

He that will not work ought to starve. No man with health, strength, nerves, and muscles, has any reason to expect a living from the honest labor of others. It was decreed by the Almighty that man should earn his bread by the sweat of his brow, and all attempts to avert this sentence have hitherto brought misery, pain and destitution on the offender. Labor is as essential to health as rain is to the vitality of vegetation. Industry begets prosperity and happiness as surely as sloth breeds poverty and crime. These causes and effects are incorporated into the great laws of Nature, and are perpetual as the world.

A nation to be prosperous must be industrious; of this we have had unlisputable evidence ever since the foundation of human laws and government. When the arts flourished in Egypt, that nation was the most powerful in the world; but indolence and profligacy brought upon it ruin and intellectual darkness, from which it has never recovered. All the prosperous and powerful nations of the world have risen to their present eminence by labor. Their people are a laboring people; their prosperity and greatness are so closely identified with their industry and wealth, that they are inseparable. If their industry ceases the whole structure of their power will tumble to the dust.—Young America prospers and grows strong on a rugged soil, while Spain and Mexico, her near neighbors, are dwindling into poverty and ruin upon golden sand. The European goes to his labor cheerfully, and rejoices in witnessing cities and villages rising around him; while the Turk dozes over his pipe and sees, unmoved, mosques and domes crumbling under the hand of time. A nation rises by industry, and falls by idleness. So it is with individuals. When we find a man of wealth and prosperity, it is almost invariably the case that his riches came by labor. If his father left them for him, that father earned them with labor, and his son, too, must labor if he would preserve them. Mark this, you who are in search of wealth, but are determined to obtain it without work.

Nims' Patent Sash Fastener.

Among the numerous contrivances and improvements of the present day, none, we think, will be hailed with more universal joy than the invention of a new Window Sash Fastener, lately patented by our townsman, Mr. Samuel D. Nims. For utility, simplicity and economy, this Fastener surpasses all others we have ever witnessed, and it is a [illegible] such an invention had not been made before. The invention is simply this: The sash is made half round upon the edges that come in contact with the jams, which are grooved to correspond with the oval sash. On one edge of the sash, and back of the jam, (which is only a narrow strip as wide as the thickness of the sash,) are three or four small springs which bear this moveable jam against the sash with sufficient force to hold it at any desired height. Two of these moveable jams, with their springs, are necessary for each window, in order that both sashes may be raised or let down. The jams clasp the sash in such a manner as to prevent dust or wind from entering around it, and what is equally desirable, the sash can never become loose and rattle. In wet weather, when the sash and casings swell, the springs yield to the pressure, so that the sash is not bound, thus making the opening and closing of the window just as easy in damp weather as in dry. The upper or lower sash, or both, may be removed in one minute, simply by turning a screw reaching through the moveable jams into the casing, which operation presses the jams back from the sash. The use of face casings, partitions, &c., and the machinery of weights, common window springs, and all other toggery now attached to windows, is dispensed with by this arrangement.

The expense of this Fastener to each window is but a trifle more than that of the common springs, or weights, while the advantage it has over them in point of convenience and usefulness is vastly superior. For ear windows and blinds, it is thought, by competent judges, to be an excellent invention. The windows of several cars are now being constructed after this model, and the traveling public will soon have an opportunity of testing its utility. Thus far, all who have seen the invention—and it has been witnessed by all classes of mechanics—do not hesitate in according to it a superiority above all other contrivances for fastening the sash of windows.

Mr. Elijah Valentine, of this place, has become a partner with Mr. Nims, in the sale of the Patent Sash Fastener, and is now engaged in selling rights for States and Counties. Mr. Nims, the inventor, is a hard-working mechanic, and we trust he is now in a fair way to realize a handsome fortune as a reward for his ingenuity.

Effects of the Storm.

The snow storm last week was attended with disastrous consequences along the coast.

Brig Mariel, of Belfast, Staples, from St. Mary's, Ga., for Boston, went ashore on Colasset rocks during the gale, and went to pieces. All hands are supposed to be lost.

The steamer St. Lawrence, from Portland, arrived at Boston, on Wednesday morning. She encountered a severe gale, and was compelled to throw over a part of her cargo.—One seaman, named James Sprague, was washed overboard, while attempting to haul one of the boats. Among the freight thrown overboard were several thousand dozen eggs; large quantities of veal, beef, and live lobsters.

A large vessel struck on Peaked Hill Bars, about two miles from Race Point Light, during the gale, and went to pieces; all hands lost. The sea was heavy, she could not be boarded, and shortly after went to pieces.—There is nothing left by which they can find out her name.

The passengers and others, on board the Massachusetts, of the Stonington line between New York and Boston, who were out that night, state that a more fearful and dangerous storm was never encountered. They were drifting about without knowing where they were, no lights could be discerned, the vessel careened over to one side, and the wind and waves were terrible.

A New Application of Villainy.—On Saturday night, in Louisville, thieves made entrance into a dwelling house by means of outsiders, and finding their way to the room where the family (three persons) were sleeping, applied chloroform to their nostrils until they were sufficiently stupified to be past the possibility of waking by any noise that might be produced. Thus secured, the rascals ransacked the house, and made way with money, jewelry, and other valuables at their leisure. There had been no clue to the detection of the rogues, at last accounts.

☞ The Treasurer of the Philadelphia Mint gives notice that he is prepared to exchange three cent pieces for gold, to all applicants therefor. He will also deliver the same at the expense of the Mint, to any party requiring them at a distance, and who may be conveniently accessible on the line of the expresses. The coins being in parcels of $30, $60, and $150, the applications should be made for either of those sums, or multiplies thereof, and payment in advance will be required in every case.

☞ The Boston Atlas says that a game of fisticuffs was played, at the Howard Athenæum, on Saturday last. The story is, that a certain actor entered the property man's room, and went to work putting out the lights. He was requested to desist by a boy who was in the room, as the lights were wanted, which request he did not see fit to pay attention to. This produced a scrimmage, in which the boy got rather the worst of the bargain, when Mlle. Lola Montez, being near by, and perceiving the difficulty which he labored under, knocked the actor down. What happened thereupon, we have no knowledge of.

The American Art Union Case.—The application for the confiscation of the property of the American Art Union of New York was argued before Judge Edwards at the Special Term of the Supreme Court on Saturday. District Attorney Blunt appeared for the Government and Charles O'Connor for the [illegible] Judge Edwards expressed some doubt as to the [illegible] form of action, and at his suggestion it was agreed to prepare a case embodying all the facts, to be submitted for the decision of the Supreme Court in May next—the present action to remain pending.

☞ The prisoners in the House of Correction in New Bedford were liberated on Sunday afternoon by a colored boy named Smith, who had succeeded in unfastening the door of his own cell. One of the prisoners, however, accidentally struck a bell that was suspended in a passage-way of the prison, which alarmed Mr. Burt, the keeper, who rushed in upon them and succeeded in driving them into their cells. During the time the prisoners were at liberty they amused themselves by breaking several locks, and in various other kinds of mischief.

Mysterious.—Philadelphia papers state that a family residing in the Northern Liberties were very much surprised one day last week, at the breaking of several panes of glass in the windows of the upper story of the house. Some malicious person, was supposed to be the author of the outrage, but search being made no cause could be found for the breaking of the glass. The Marshal and the police were sent for, and they had the satisfaction of seeing some sixty or seventy panes broken, without being able to discover any cause whatever for this destruction of glass. The affair is enveloped in mystery.

A Father Killed by his Son.—The Gettysburg (Pa.) Sentinel says:—On Thursday last, Mr. George Krebs, residing near Littlestown, in this county, was killed by his own Son. The facts, as we gather them from the Star, are, that the father was about attacking the son with a large knife, when the latter, seizing a club, inflicted a severe blow upon the father's head, which caused death in a few hours after.

☞ Some young men of Clarksville, Missouri, have adopted a female foundling, and intend having her reared and educated as the "daughter of the village;" they have given her the name of Lola Montez.

Communicated to the Journal.

Thrilling Incident.

On the night of the burning of Tremont Temple, Boston, a family occupying an adjoining building, were aroused from their midnight slumber, by the terrific glare of fire, bursting from that noble edifice. The gentleman residing there, a physician, was absent on professional business, and his wife was the first one startled by the discovery.—Her first thought was for her dear children, to whose couch she hastened, and, waking them, thence ran to the rooms of her visitors, providentially with her, with the astounding news that Tremont Temple was on fire!—Meantime, the lurid flames, mounting heavenward, met their gaze, as, half-dressed, they rushed into the parlor, while in their ears rang the wild, discordant din of the fast gathering multitude, the rattling of engines, and the hoarse cry of the firemen. But in that moment of terror, the Mother, gathering her children and friends around her, bade them first, ere an article should be removed, to commend themselves to the protection of Him who ruleth the Elements. Then that little company might have been seen in the attitude of devotion, in audience with the Deity. What a scene for a painter!—Everything without was alarm and consternation, and the hot, suffocating smoke, was, even then, beating against the windows of their apartment, and yet, for the moment, all within was peace. Heaven heard that prayer, though long they were prey to alternate hope and fear. At length, when morning dawned on this scene of destruction and death, it beheld them, and all they fondly called their own, unharmed. Harvard.

California Intelligence.

From California we have intelligence up to the 17th ult., at which time there was a great panic at Sacramento, occasioned by an alarming flood. The levee above the city had broken away in several places and the swolen waters had rushed into the city, doing a great amount of damage. Most of the stores are elevated several inches above the grade of the streets, and provided with staunch second floors. The injury by the all-pervading element appears to have fallen heaviest on private families.

From Marysville, the latest news was to the 8th of March. The Herald of that date says:

"The lower part of the city, comprising the business portion of the town, is, at the present time of writing, from six to fourteen feet under water, according to the elevation of the ground, and an area, amounting at least to one-third of the city's settled limits, is one expanse of water, uniform with the Yuba on one side and the Feather on the other.

Buildings were floated off, cattle and other animals drowned, all sorts of damage done by the flood. At last accounts the rivers were falling.

Accounts from the gold country are not so favorable, great difficulty being experienced on account of the want of water.

Thorndike.—The exhibition of the Thorndike Lyceum Company netted the members about $50 over expenses, and they have decided to appropriate that sum towards equipping a Fire Company in their village. This shows a good spirit, which would be encouraged if the citizens of that place would raise $50 or $100 more to aid them in carrying out such a laudable enterprise.

Correction.—In last week's paper we stated that Mr. Norris, the new landlord of the Tockwotton, was formerly of Stafford.—We are requested to say that he was formerly of Mouson, and late of the [illegible] House, of Worcester. He was, we understand, concerned in the large hotel lately burnt down at Brattleboro, Vt.

Dismissal.—At an ecclesiastical council, held in this village, last Wednesday, Rev. Thomas Wilson was dismissed from his pastoral charge of the 2d Congregational Church in this town. Mr. Wilson will, however, supply the pulpit till the first of July.

Money Stolen.—Mr. Rufus F. Fay, of Monson, had eighty dollars stolen from his house last Tuesday. An Irishman who worked for Mr. Fay is suspected of having taken it, as he left for parts unknown pretty soon after the money had been stolen.

☞ One of the editors of the Westfield News Letter, we imagine, is fitting for the ministry, as he has been preaching short sermons from short texts for some weeks past. All right, however.

☞ The editors of the Westfield News Letter have seen a piece of gold that weighs a pound! Wonder if they have looked into small exchanges since. Editors are not often favored with such a treat.

"A Lady," who is styled "Miss Cushman," has undertaken, at Mobile, to walk five hundred half-miles in as many consecutive half hours, on the public race-course of that city.

☞ The statute against using profane language, has been revived at Memphis, Tenn. It applies equally to parties of every sect and color.

Blue.—The First Parish, in Northampton, have voted not to introduce an organ into their church, even if one should be given them.

Drowned, A despatch from New York says that six passengers on the Steamer Ohio were drowned at the anchorage off Chagres. Two of them were ladies.

L. D. Barton, of North Adams, has been placed under $200 bonds to keep the peace for whipping his wife.

XXXIId CONGRESS---First Session.

Congress is doing little or nothing of interest. The proceedings are so dull that we do not wish to inflict them in full upon our readers.

In the Senate, Monday, the President sent in documents connected with the Japan Expedition. Mr. Borland made a complaint about the action of the Printing Committee and was excused from further serving on it. The French Spoliation bill was then taken up and discussed till adjournment.

The House spent the whole day in ineffectual efforts to suspend the Rules of Order.—They have succeeded pretty well, hitherto, in suspending all order during the session.—They refused even to consider a proposition to adjourn on the 5th of July.

In the Senate, Tuesday, the Capitol Enlargement bill was passed as it came from the House, without providing for the pay of the laborers while waiting for the slow movements of Congress. After some remarks about the preecdence of bills, and the awkwardness of half delivered speeches, under which Badger of North Carolina and Felch of Michigan, labored, Mr. Bell of Tennessee made a speech on Mr. Clarke's Non-Intervention Resolutions. This speech will draw to it a large share of public attention as well by the character of the speaker as by the importance of the matter discussed.—He has been a quarter of a century in Congress with the exception of a short time when he took the appointment of Secretary of War in Harrison's Cabinet. He seems to think that a general war is approaching in Europe; that we must be merged in it; that Washington's counsels cannot restrain us. He scouts the idea of an Anglo Saxon alliance; wonders that any American paper should countenance England's deceptive advances; says her embrace to us would be that of the serpent—would be death; that Louis Napoleon must disturb the peace of Europe or fall; that war unequaled in the world's history; and that we should prepare for it by making our country self-reliant and self-existant and self-protected, instead of sowing the seeds of division for mere party ends. Mr. Borland drew his Japan Resolutions out of public sight, intending to let them blossom in Executive Session—and the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Gorman tried, by a report, to excuse the trick of the coalition printing. Mr. Gorman owned up to his verdancy in that he did not know who the Printers of The Republic are, a remarkable example of Congressional innocence. Mr. Haven, another innocent young member, said ditto, with a little more "sweetenin" on Mr. Hamilton's (the contractor's) virtues.

The Explosion of Steamer Glencoe.

The Buffalo *Republic* has some additional particulars of the explosion of the steamer Glencoe, at St. Louis. It says:

"A later despatch informs us that not less than one hundred and fifty lives have been lost by this awful calamity. The scene is described as heart rending in the extreme.—When the explosion took place, the boat was completely rent asunder, and human bodies, mangled and whole, and pieces of the wreck flew up a great height in the air.

Numbers were seen struggling in the water for a few instants, whose wounds were such that they soon sunk to rise no more.

The passengers and crews on the other boats at the landing, crowded to the sides of their vessels in order to see the arrival of the ill-fated Glencoe. Many of them were killed, and a great number terribly injured.—The shrieks and wailings of the wounded—the red glare of the fire, and the consternation of the surrounding crowd, beggar description. It was an awful scene.

☞ A young lady, of Albany, received from a relative in California, in a letter, a gold watch and two gold chains. The package did not weigh an ounce and a half. The watch is a perfect gem. It is a Geneva lever, full-jeweled, and is not much larger than a dime, and keeps admirable time. One of the chains was of gold and agate, very beautiful, and the other was the finest California gold, and about eighteen inches in length.—Such a letter is worth the postage at least.

Sudden Death.—Mr. Rufus Whittier, agent of the Perkins Mills, Chicopee, retired to bed in his usual health on Wednesday evening, about 11 o'clock. He was taken with a sudden fit of coughing very soon after, and told his wife he wished to go down stairs, as he felt a difficulty in breathing.—He was enabled to reach the parlor, and expired in a few moments in his chair. Mr. Whittier was 52 years old, and had been connected with Perkins Mills for the last ten years.—*Springfield Rep.*

Yale College.—Considerable excitement was manifested in the city of New Haven on Saturday, when it was announced that twenty-five members of the Sophomore class had been expelled from the Institution. It is understood that the individuals expelled were all members of a secret society, who had caused to be published an abusive carricature of certain officers of the faculty of the College, an offence contrary to the rules of the Institution.

To Let.—The Augusta jail, for the first time we believe, is now entirely empty—Mr. Bonney having left it in disgust at his almost solitary confinement; and the only remaining "inmate" having been discharged on payment of his fine by some of our citizens. —*Augusta Journal.*

We predict that there will be jails to let in this State if our Legislature passes the Maine Liquor Law.

A Crash in Cincinnati.—On Saturday, last week, a portion of a large warehouse in process of erection in Cincinnati, fell with a tremendous crash. Some twenty-five men were at work upon it at the time, but fortunately none were killed. All were badly bruised.

☞ The emigration from Germany is said to be increasing, and resembles the Irish emigration, as the exodus of a nation.—Through the city of Cologne there have passed in the course of a brief period upwards of twenty thousand persons.

☞ Murder.—Albert Adriance, a pedlar, was murdered by Irishmen, in Adams, Mass., on Friday last. Two Irishmen are in custody.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

Our Legislative correspondent has caught the prevailing epidemic of that body, viz.: drowsiness or laziness, having heard nothing from him for some time. However, as the legislative business is exceedingly dull music, it must be hard work to make anything interesting out of the proceedings.

The business on Friday and Saturday was unimportant. Monday, the resolves providing for the reception of Kossuth was passed to be enacted, and the Committee on the part of the Senate, consists of the President and Messrs. Burlingame, Russell, Knowlton, Keyes, Griswold, Bassett and Hazewell.

In the Senate, Tuesday, Mr. Sewall, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill concerning persons under sentence of death, as follows:

When any person shall be convicted of any crime punishable by death, and sentenced to suffer such penalty, he shall at the same time be sentenced to hard labor in the State Prison until such punishment of death shall be inflicted.

And no person so imprisoned shall be executed in pursuance of such sentence within one year from the day such sentence of death was passed.

Mr. Sewall also reported a bill "to punish the crimes of treason, rape and arson"—making these crimes punishable by imprisonment for life.

In the House the Liquor Bill came up by special assignment, and was debated upon for some time, some amendments were adopted and the bill was passed by 93 majority.—The amendments are of considerable importance, as they undo much of the work of the Senate.

In the Senate, Wednesday,—Passed to be engrossed: Bills to extend the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace; to incorporate the Barre and North Brookfield Railroad.

The resolves concerning the tariff next coming up, the whole subject was, on motion of Mr. Hazewell, indefinitely postponed.

In the House, several bills were passed to be engrossed. The report that it is inexpedient to legislate on an order to consider the expediency of increasing the rate of interest on the loans required of the banks of the Commonwealth, was accepted.

The Resolves concerning the public lands of the United States were cat-quarreled over to the hour of adjournment.

☞ The Spiritual Rappers have begun their knockings or rappings in Mount Holly, N. J. The *Mirror* says a person of that neighborhood, who is a firm believer, gives out that he will soon convince the people of the truth of this new discovery. He intends to call upon the spirit of Sampson to move a two-story house for him, which he wishes placed about fifty yards from where it now stands.

☞ A sensible contemporary says 'The women ought to make a pledge not to kiss a man who uses tobacco, and it would soon break up the practice. A friend of ours says they ought also to pledge themselves to kiss every man that don't use it—and we go in for that too.—*Exchange.*

We endorse the above, with an amendment that every man who don't use the nasty weed can have the privilege of kissing every lady and no questions be asked.

☞ George S. Boutwell, Governor of Massachusetts, lectured at Rowley on Monday evening, on the Science of Government. He treated of the history and progress of government, and spoke of the peculiar modifications which result from an ingenious combination of opposite principles in a government; and in conclusion, alluded to the possibility that Russia might assume a hostile position toward the United States. The lecture was delivered in the Baptist meeting-house, to a very respectable audience.

Floods in Texas. The overflow of rivers and creeks in Texas is said to have been greater than has been known for several years. Nearly all the bridges are carried away, and many streams not exceeding thirty or forty yards from bank to bank have now to be ferried over for a distance of five or six miles. The crops are badly damaged.

☞ At Boston, on Saturday, the Grand Jury returned seven indictments against Chas. H. Brewer, late receiving Teller of the Suffolk Bank, for embezzling the funds of that Institution, amounting in all to $29,646 11. The defendant pleaded not guilty to each of the indictments, but no time was fixed upon for his trial.

Explosion.—The steam boiler in the sugar refinery of Howell, King & Co., Duane street, New York, exploded last Monday morning, scalding and otherwise injuring six persons. The shock was terrific. Four of those scalded are expected to die.

☞ A gold mine has been discovered in Troy, N. Y. A well has been sunk, and $40 has already been taken out. The place of discovery is called the 'Hyde Park Diggings.' The Troy Times vouches for the truth of the statement that the real dust in its native state is found at the place indicated.

A substitute for coals has been exhibited at the Polytechnic Institution, London. It consists of thin laminæ of indestructible metal, which, being acted upon by gas, instantly becomes red hot, and expose a large amount of radiating surface, securing a cheerful, bright, open fire.

☞ Twelve thousand tons of ice have been packed this winter in the neighborhood of Pern, Michigan, by one firm. It is destined for the St. Louis, Vicksburg, and Natchez market.

☞ The *Detroit Advertiser* estimates the number of persons leaving Michigan for California during the winter, and spring at nearly or quite two thousand. That paper says the young men of the State have become gold-mad.

☞ The snow on the New London, Willimantic and Palmer Railroad, after the late storm, was in some places ten feet deep.—*Boston Journal.*

That is a tall story, Mr Journal, but we'll try to believe it.

Another frightful Steamboat Disaster—One Hundred Lives Lost.

Lexington, Missouri. Friday, April 9, 1852.

The steamer Saluda, bound for Council Bluffs, exploded her boilers at this place today. She had on board, besides other passengers, a large number of Mormon immigrants. All the officers of the boat were killed except the first clerk and mate About one hundred lives are supposed to have been lost. The boat is a total wreck. Her boilers have been in use several years.

Fall of a Building and Loss of Lives.

The walls of Hose Company's House, No. 2, in Kingsley street, Hartford, fell at 5 o'clock last Monday afternoon, burying five children, namely: John Kinner's girl, aged 10 years; Jeremiah Toby's boy, aged 7; James Crowell's girl, aged 8; Michael Phalen's girl, aged 10; two of whom are dead.—Another is hopelessly injured, and one badly hurt. The fifth is injured in the leg. The wails of the parents over the mangled children were truly heart-rending.

☞ A fatal accident occurred on the Rutland and Washington Railroad on Friday, last week, between Poultney and Granville. A gravel train was unloading on a high embankment, when the bank for the distance of fifty feet commenced sliding, and the entire train, with the exception of the engine, went down. The engineer started the engine with the hopes of getting the cars out of danger—but the shackle breaking, the engine only passed off. Some thirty workmen went off with the cars, four of whom were instantly killed.

☞ Mr. Weed, of the Albany Journal, in one of his late letters from Europe, mentions having paid a visit to Mr. Powers, the celebrated sculptor. Mr. Weed says that Mr. Powers never touched a chisel to the "Greek Slave" or any other of his wonderful productions. He says that those statues which we have so much admired, are chiseled entirely by assistants. All the genius and labor of our great sculptor are expended on the *models*, after which the marble statues are executed.

Sudden Death.—Jacob Gloyd of Goshen was found dead in that town, on Tuesday afternoon, the 30th ult. He left the sugar camp, where in company with others he had eaten heartily of warm sugar, intending to go to a house near by. In about three fourths of an hour afterwards, he was found lying in a manner which indicated that he had fallen from a sitting posture and died instantaneously. His age was 63.

Lusus Naturæ.—In Sheldon, Wyoming County, there is a girl only seven years of age who has a full moustache on the upper lip large enough for a cavalry officer, and a beard which, though fit only for "a middling Canadier," is large enough to be the envy of city striplings of 21 or 22 years of age.—This unusual growth of hair began when she was five years old, since which time it has repeatedly been plucked out.—*Buffalo Courier.*

Claims of the Heirs of Lafayette.—The heirs of Gen. Lafayette have brought suit to recover several hundred acres of land having a front of 600 yards beyond the old fortifications at New Orleans. This is a portion of the 11,530 acres of land granted to Lafayette by Congress.

☞ Prof. Olmstead of Yale College, has in preparation a treatise on the Aurora Borealis, to which, for many years, he has paid much attention, and in regard to which he holds an original theory. His treatise is to be published by the Smithsonian Institution.

Events of the Week.—Oh, dear oh, twenty inches of snow, in the middle of Spring; posh, posh, posh, everything is slosh, what trouble these snow storms bring. Rain, rain, rain, all is mud again; mud and posh and snow; Spring, Spring, Spring, what a fickle thing—oh, dear oh.

Stole a House.—Some "adroit thieves" carried off a house "bodily" from Sport Hill, Calaveras county, one day last week. The dimensions of the house were twenty by forty feet. This is the loftiest case of "shoplifting" we ever heard of.—*Alta California.*

The thief must have been the man who carries tin meeting houses for sale in his pockets.

☞ On Thursday last week, Agustus Persons, son of Mr. Wm. A. Persons of Nashua, was using the cork from a vial charged with detonating powder—a newly invented implement for use in the whale fishery—it exploded and tore the use of his hands so severely that amputation was necessary, and injured his eyes badly.

☞ A rumor is circulated in England that Capt. Penny, the gallant but ill-requited commander of the late Arctic expedition, and the discovery of Queen Victoria Channel, has received offers from the United States to serve in the next Arctic expedition, which it is expected will be sent out by that government. [Doubted.]

A freshet occurred on the 5th inst, in Morgan town, Va., which swept away fifteen houses. Reevesville, in Marion county, was nearly carried away and immense damage was done.

The head men and Chiefs of the Onondaga Nation of Indians have memorialized the Legislature of the State of New York in favor of the Maine Liquor Law.

☞ At an affray in Ware county, Georgia, Jim Fallwood was instantly killed, and two others, named Cox and Miller, were badly wounded by two brothers.

☞ The New York police made a descent on a company of model artists, on Friday last, and arrested three men and four women, all in the extreme of nature's fashion.—The audiance dispersed instanter, and the models were removed to the lock-up.

Fire at Washington.

Washington April 14.—At three o'clock this morning, a fire broke out in the capitol at the room occupied by the Clerk of the Supreme Court. The fire was extinguished by the police force of the capitol, after destroying most of the furniture. Nothing of material value was destroyed. The origin of the fire was a mystery

Ladies' Festival.—The Ladies' Festival, held at the vestry last Thursday evening, was not numerously attended on account of bad weather. The tables were furnished in a manner highly creditable to the good taste of the ladies. The fair was continued last evening, but our paper went to press too early for us to give an account of the proceedings.

Capital Punishment.—In the Pennsylvania Legislature, the bill for the abolishment of the death penalty, and substituting imprisonment of not less than fifteen or more than fifty years in lieu thereof, passed finally in the House, on Thursday, last week, Yeas, 46; Nays, 42.

A locomotive on the Erie Railroad collapsed a flue Tuesday night near Chester, instantly killing the fireman, and fatally scalding the engineer. No passengers were hurt. The engine was one of the best on the road.

A whale about fifty feet long was seen close into the wharf at Fall River on Monday. He was heading, when last seen, up Taunton River.

A severe hail storm at Norfolk, Va., on Thursday last, destroyed all kinds of vegetables, stripped fruit trees of their blossoms, demolished windows, &c., &c. The *Beacon* estimates the loss at $25,000.

Slander. Bradley H Kinney and wife, of London, N. H., have been mulcted in the sum of $300, for repeating a report adverse to the chastity of Miss Alaira H. Dane.

Let those who have unruly members take warning.

Kossuth will be received in Boston on Tuesday next. The Governor is authorized to order out a division of military for his reception and guard.

Death of Bishop Hedding.—A telegraphic despatch from Poughkeepsie, N. Y. states that the venerable Elijah Hedding, senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died in that city Friday, last week, at half past 12 o'clock.

☞"Joel" and the Maine Law.—In the first chapter of Joel, fourth verse, will be found the following! "Awake, ye drunkards, and weep; and howl, all ye drinkers of wine; for it is cut off from your mouth."

Great panic has been created among the bachelors of Burlington, Vt., by a recent verdict in the County Court, awarding $900 damages to Miss Celina Bailey, in an action against Mr. Lester S. Warner, for breach of promise of Marriage.

A Miss Sauborn of Chelsea, Vt., 23 years of age, committed suicide by cutting her throat, lately. Cause ill health and depression of spirits.

Edward Close was hung on the 25th March, at Madison, C. H., Va., for the murder of Edward Carpenter, in the fall of 1850. From 4000 to 6000 persons witnessed the execution.

☞ Yesterday morning, April 16th, was the anniversary of the great fire in this place.

☞ Kossuth will pass through Palmer, at 2,30 P. M. next Monday, *en route* for Boston.

Green peas are quite abundant at Charleston, S.C., $12 per bushel.

☞ Munger and Bassett have got, without the least doubt, the best assortment of *goods in* Hampden Co., and are represented as being the cheapest. As for the truthfulness of this statement, we have the evidence of a great part of the purchasing people of this vicinity. We think after their goods are marked (unless they ask more than the marked price) they represent *themselves most truthfully* as being *very cheap*.

DR. S. A. WEAVER & CO: Gents:

I consider it my duty to inform you of the effect of your SALT RHEUM SYRUP & c. upon me.—I have purchased three bottles of your agent, S. Atwood, of this place, and taken them according to directions. The effect has been DECIDEDLY INJURIOUS. I notice you publish certificates from patients using your medicine for the benefit of the suffering community and you are at liberty to publish this if you deem it proper

AARON B. GALLOP.

Three Rivers, Apr. 11th 1852

Another Scientific Wonder.

Important to Dyspeptics.—Dr. J. S. Houghton's Pepsin, *the true Digestive Fluid, or Gastric Juice*, prepared from Rennet, or the Fourth Stomach of the Ox, after directions of Baron Liebig, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. Houghton, M. D., Philadelphia. This is truly a wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Constipation and Debility, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own Agent, the Gastric Juice. Pamphlets, containing scientific evidence of its value, furnished by agents gratis. See the notice among the medical advertisements.

Brighton Cattle Market.

Thursday, April 15.—At market, 890 Beef Cattle, no Stores, 23 pairs Working Oxen, 27 Cows and Calves, 1400 Sheep and Lambs, and 3000 Swine.

Prices—Beef Cattle—Extra $7; first quality $6,50; seconds5,50; third $4,50 a 5. Working Oxen—$85, 90, 100, 110 a 115. Cows and Calves—$20, 25, 27, a 31. Sheep and Lambs—$3,50 and 4. Extra $5 a 6. Swine 51-4 a 61-4 c. Retail 61-2 a 71-2.

MARRIED.

In this town, April 12th, by Rev, Daniel Chapin of Webster, Mr Harrison W. Munger and Miss Lucy A. Hancock, both of Palmer.

In Chicopee, April 14, Frederick O. Brooks of Palmer and Maria S Banks of C.

In Ludlow April 8,by Rev, J. W. Tuck, Austin E. Newell and Miriam C. Buel, both of Ludlow.

At Ware, fifth, by Rev Mr Ward, Daniel C. Gates, and Sarah Bullen.

In Springfield, 12th, by James H. Morton, Esq., Martin Madden to Ellen Shehan.

The Springfield City Charter has been signed by the Governor, and is now ready for the action of the citizens of Springfield.

DIED.

In Three Rivers, April 11th, Mary Ellen, 13 weeks, daughter of Samuel and Margaret Lucas.

In Thorndike, April 4th, Mary Selina, only child of Edwin M. Hale, 20 months.

In Wales, april 3d, a child of Wm A Thompson, about 2 years;on the 6th, Fanny, Widow of Timothy Nelson, 82. At Belchertown, 31st ult., Charlotte Hawks, 26.

At Ware, 3d, Allen Grover, 70, for 14 years sexton of Ware.

PAPER HANGINGS,

China, Glass and Crockery Ware.

A good assortment for sale low by
E. B. MILES & CO.
Palmer, April 15, 1852. 52.

Ready Made Clothing.

SPRING Style Coats, Pants and Vests, of every quality just received and for sale at very low prices, by E. B. MILES & CO.
Palmer, April 15, 1852. 52.

A VERY handsome lot of carpetings this week received, including Tbreeply, Superfine, Extra fine, and fine do, cheap.
MUNGER & BASSETT.
Palmer, Apr. 17, 1852. 52.

60 bbls. beautiful Brown Sugar.
20 " " White Coffee Sugar.
A little cheaper than any lot before.
MUNGER & BASSETT.
Palmer, Apr. 1852. 52.

WE have a Tailoring Establishment connected with our cloth and clothing department in which we pay particular attention to getting up nice suits, which we will guarantee to do in tip top shape. We do not claim nor wish to do the cheapest work in this line, because we have neighbors who are practically adapted to it.—Friends and customers we want to make you very Nice Clothes and sell to you the cheaper which we can do on the most favorable terms.
MUNGER & BASSETT.
Palmer, April 17, 1852. 52.

Customers and Friends,

WE would most respectfully inform you that we have a small quantity of the old goods we bought at half price yet on hand, and to close them off soon we propose to sell them at the same rate, viz: half price, that is, half the original cost in Boston. We do really believe that it is the greatest bargain that we have ever been able to give, a fact that will probably insure an immediate sale.
MUNGER & BASSETT
Palmer, April 17, 1852.

GARDEN and Flower Seeds by
MUNGER & BASSETT.
Palmer, April 17, 1852- 52.

New Dress Goods.

WE have just received a large variety of French Berage DeLaines,
American " "
Hamilton and Manchester " all qualities,
Muslins, Lawns, black watered and plain Silks.
Ladies will find it for their interest to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.
E. B. MILES & CO.
Palmer, April 15, 1852. 52.

CARPETS.

WE are now prepared to show customers a large and selected stock of carpetings consisting of
Tapestry Ingrain, (a new article)
Superfine "
Extra Fine "
Cotton and wool,
Cotton,
4 and 6 feet Straw Matting,
Stair Carpeting,
Oil Cloth "
Which will be sold at the lowest market price for ready pay by
E. B. MILES & CO.
Palmer, April 15, 1852. 52.

BOOTS, Shoes and Rubbers, of all kinds, for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children, for sale by E B. MILES & CO.
Palmer, April 15, 1852. 52

CARPETS!!!

LARGE ARRIVALS
FOR
SPRING SALES,
AT THE
Silk, Shawl, Cloth, and Carpet Warehouse
—OF—
WILSON & CO.,

CONSISTING of nearly 200 new and choice patterns—the largest and most complete stock in Western Mass.
Elegant ENGLISH WILTON CARPETS;
English and American TAPESTRY do.;
" " " BRUSSELLS;
Rich THREE PLYS:
Medium " "
INGRAIN TAPESTRY;
Extra Heavy SUPERFINE;
Heavy INGRAIN;
" Common do;
Cotton and Wool do;
Cotton do.;
BRUSSELLS STAIR CARPETS;
TAPESTRY " "
Twilled and Plain VENETIAN;
Stripe and Cotton "
Rag and List "
MATTINGS—all widths;
BOCKINGS—4, 6, 8, 10 and 12-4 wide;
Velvet and Tufteed RUGS and DOOR MATS;
STAIR RODS, BINDINGS, &c.;
Oil Cloths, from 3 to 18 feet wide, cut to fit Rooms or Halls.

The above have been received direct from the Importers and Auction Sales, and from the best Carpet manufacturers in the country, selected from their latest patterns, and having been bought at their lowest terms, it will be seen that we can sell at the *lowest point in price*. We are determined to offer our customers every advantage which our facilities for buying enable us to secure.

Just received, our full stock of
Housekeeping Dry Goods,
ALSO,
A Beautiful Assortment of Rich Dress Silks, Shawls
AND
DRESS GOODS.
New Goods Daily Received.

N. B.— The attention of purchasers of Dry Goods in the adjoining towns and counties is particularly invited to our Store and Stock.

☞ West Side, Main St., first Store South of Exchange Hotel, SPRINGFIELD.
April 3, 1852. cow3t50

WE had the good fortune to get one case more 10c prints, that we can sell for 6 1-4 cents, now for sale.
MUNGER & BASSETT.
Palmer, April 17, 1852

REMOVAL.

MRS. C. P. COLLINS takes this method of informing her friends and customers that she has removed her place of business and has opened a new store No. 1, Strong's Brick Block, nearly opposite the Post Office, where may be found a new and extensive assortment of Millinery and Fancy Goods, Dress Trimmings, &c., &c., all of which she is prepared to sell on terms satisfactory to purchasers.

She has adopted and intends to pursue a liberal policy in conducting her business, and is determined to use every effort to make her establishment every way worthy of extensive patronage and by polite attention and adhering to a *regular* and systematic course in business, hopes to make her store one which may be visited with pleasure and profit to all.

Dressmaking done to order and warranted to give satisfaction.
Palmer, April 17, 1852. 3w52.

FOR SALE.

Live Geese Feathers.

OF a very superior quality, and warranted to give satisfaction or the money will be refunded by E. B. MILES & CO.
Palmer, April 17, 1852. 52.

Tailoress Girls Wanted.

SEVERAL good Tailoress Girls will find steady work by the week or piece by applying at the shop of the Subscribers.
H. STARK & CO.
Palmer, April, 17, 1852. tf52.

Worthy of Notice.

YOU can get 3 lbs. good Y. H. Tea, at MUNGER & BASSETT'S, for $1,00.
Palmer, Apr. 17, 1852. 52.

TRUNKS and Valises, a good assortment this week received by MUNGER & BASSETT.
Palmer, April 17, 1852. 52.

LADIES and Gents Carpet Bags and Trunks for sale by E B. MILES & CO.
Palmer, April 15, 1852. 52.

PRINTS.

150 PIECES just received and for sale from 4 to 12 cents per yard, by
E. B. MILES & CO.
Palmer, April 17, 1852. 52

A New Lot

OF Cloths and Cassimeres, just received and for sale at low prices by
E. B. MILES & CO.
Palmer, April 15, 1852. 52

1000 lbs. Large Clover Seed.
500 " Ohio Clover Seed, (very nice.
50 Bushels Timothy "
50 " Red Top "
MUNGER & BASSETT.
Palmer, April 17, 1852. 51

30 CLOTH COATS, including Frocks, Sacks and Dress. Also, a superior quantity of qualitys and styles Pants and Vests.—Just received by
MUNGER & BASSETT.
Palmer, April 17, 1852. 52.

New Tailoring
—AND—
Clothing Establishment.

THE Subscribers having taken the Store lately occupied by L. A. Bailey, in Hall and Valentine's Block, would hereby invite public attention to their large and fashionable stock of

Cloths and Ready Made Clothing,

Which they will sell at extremely low prices—much lower than can be bought at any other Store in town. We are in earnest in this pledge and if persons will call on us they will have no reason to doubt the truth of this assertion.

Call and See us

and we will show you an excellent variety of Cloths, comprising Cassimeres, Doeskins, Broadcloths, Vestings, Tweeds, &c., &c., of beautiful styles and excellent quality. We have on hand some of the prettiest styles of

Children's Clothing

that can be found in the place, and parents will find it for their interest to bring their children to us when they wish to purchase clothing for them. In the

Tailoring Department

We have experienced workmen, and can guarantee a perfect fit to any person. At any rate, we will warrant our work to give satisfaction in every respect

Remember this is the cheapest Tailoring and Clothing Establishment in town.

Cutting done at short notice.
H. STARK & CO.
Palmer Depot, April 17, 1852. 52tf.

AS soon as the weather becomes fair, we would most urgently request the immediate attention of the Ladies of this and adjoining towns, to our superior and beautiful assortment of Dress Goods, including Berage DeLaines, Poplins, Silks, &c., we will dress you superbly for a little cash.
MUNGER & BASSETT.
Palmer, Apr. 17, 1852. 52.

A FEW Hds. Molasses, of a little better quality than we have been selling at the same prices.
MUNGER & BASSETT.
Palmer, Apr. 17, 1852. 52.

A FEW Chests Excellent Teas surpassing any that we have ever had in quality.
MUNGER & BASSETT.
Palmer, Apr. 17, 1852. 52tf

REMOVAL.

L. A. BAILEY has removed from Hall & Valentine's Block, to a new and commodious Store in the Nassowanno Block, where he is prepared to show his friends and customers a New and Beautiful assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Ready Made Clothing.—Please call and examine.
Palmer Depot, April 10, 1852. 51tf

Fashionable Tailoring ESTABLISHMENT.

NEW STYLES OF GOODS FOR
Gentlemen's Apparel,
—AT—
L. A. Bailey's New Store, Nassowanno Block.

THE Subscriber has just returned from market with a splendid assortment of Scotch, English, French and American
Fancy Cassimeres and Vestings, Black and Fancy colored Broadcloths.
Also, a good assortment of Ready Made Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, to which the attention of the Gentlemen is respectfully solicited.
The Latest Fashions just received.
L. A. BAILEY, Merchant Tailor.
Palmer, April 10th, 1852. 51tf

Luther and his Adherents.

THE Proprietors of Sartain's Magazine having purchased the large and handsome steel plate, carefully engraved in line and mezzotint, from the celebrated design by George Cattermole, representing

The First Reformers

Presenting their Famous Protest at the diet of Spires, in 1529,

now offer it in connection with their Magazine on terms unprecedently low

This magnificent composition contains nearly one hundred figures, and includes authentic portraits of the most prominent men connected with that important event. The work (exclusive of margin) measures 21 inches by 15, and the print has never been retailed at a price less than $3 per copy. Each impression is accompanied by an instructive pictorial key of reference, describing the scene, the characters, the history which led to the event, and the principles contended for.

In connection with Sartain's Magazine both works will be furnished on the following liberal terms, which are invariably in advance:—

1 copy of the Magazine, and one of the Print, $3.

2 copies of the Magazine, and two of the Prints, $5.

Five copies of the Magazine, and five of the Print, together with one copy of both works to the getter up of the club, $12.

The price of Sartain's Magazine being of itself $3 per annum, both works jointly may now, by the above offer be had for what was heretofore the price of each separately.

Preparations are making to publish in the magazine a series of illustrated articles on American Heroes, commencing with a pictorial life of General Jackson.

☞ Agents wanted in every town and village in the United States, to get up clubs on the above liberal terms.

Send on your subscriptions, and secure $6 worth of reading and engravings for $3. Address, JOHN SARTAIN & CO., Phil'a.

Family Registers
—AND—
Mourning Pieces,

MADE BY E. L. PRATT. Also, Births, Marriages and Deaths recorded on those that families have. Pictures, Picture Frames and Glass of various sizes constantly on hand To those that are in want of the above articles, and it is not convenient for them to call at my room, they will be called upon by me and the goods delivered without extra charge, if requested by mail (post-paid) or otherwise.

Books and Staticnary.

School Books, Bibles, Testaments, Albums, Histories, Poems, Friendship Gifts, Juvenile, Blank, and Hymn Books, Letter, Note, and Bill Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Ink, Wafers, Fancy Articles, &c., for sale on reasonable terms, at my room, over A. Shumway's Store.
E. L. PRATT.
Three Rivers, April 10, 1852. 51tf

THE PUBLIC

ARE respectively informed that the subscribers have filled the Store lately occupied by A. P. Chapman with Goods entirely NEW and FRESH, and purchasers are invited to an examination of styles of DeLaines, Prints, Sheetings, bleached and brown, Tickings, Stripes, Denims, Flannels, Linens, Cambrics and the usual variety of Dry Goods. Also—to a choice stock of the

Best Family Groceries,

Such as Favorite Brands of Flour, Sugars of all grades, choicest chops of Teas at very low prices. Coffee, grd. do. various qualities, Molasses and Syrups, Cocoa, Broma, Spices, Pickles, Pepper-sauce, Mustard, Saleratus, Starch, Raisins, Currants, Rice, C. Tartar, Sal., Carb. Soda, &c., together with Lard, Fish, dry and pickled, Wooden Ware, Shovels and Hoes, Boots and Shoes, Trunks, &c., all of which will be truthfully represented and sold at satisfactory prices. M. W. FRENCH & CO.
Palmer, March 27, 1852. 49tf

BOOT and SHOE STORE.

THE Subscriber has taken the Store lately occupied by C. M. Garfield, opposite the Depot, for the purpose of manufacturing Boots and Shoes of the latest style, and would invite the citizens generally to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere, as he manufactures his own Boots and Shoes, and justly claims a decided advantage over those who merely sell, and do not manufacture.

A good variety of Boots, Shoes and Rubbers constantly on hand and for sale cheap.
JOHN FEENY.
Palmer, March 27, 1852. 59tf

Books and Stationary.

SCHOOL Books of all kinds, Bibles, Testaments, Juvenile books, Gifts of Friendship, Blanks, Blank work, Paper, Ink, Envelopes, Fancy Articles, &c., Magazines, miscellaneous works, cheap periodicals, Newspapers from the cities and country, at publisher's prices.
J. BOWLES.
☞ Nassowanno Block No. 1.
Palmer, March 27, 1852. 49tf

NEW MILLINERY.

M. S. BANGS, would respectfully announce to the Ladies of Palmer and vicinity, that she has just received a new and splendid assortment of Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Dress Trimmings, Embroideries, together with all the articles usually kept in a Millinery Store.

Ladies' Kid Gloves, very best quality.

Particular attention paid to Dressmaking.—Also, to Mourning and Grave clothes.

Thankful for past favors, she hopes by strict attention to business and efforts to please, to merit a share of the public patronage.
Palmer Depot, April 1, 1852. 50tf

Stone Beer Bottles,

In any Quantity, From One to
5,000.

HAMILTON & CHAPIN, No. 4 Burt's Block, Springfield, have just received a large stock of Stone Bottles, of a superior quality, and at a low price.

Those in want of Bottles for the coming season, will find it for their advantage to purchase here.
April 3, 1852. 8w50

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

Alden's Experiment Plough.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform the Farmers of Monson, Palmer and vicinity that he is manufacturing, and keeps constantly on hand at his shop, Wrought Iron and Steel Plows of an improved pattern, and warranted to do the best work in all kinds of soil. They are much stronger than any cast iron plows, considerably lighter, are constructed on scientific principles and are easily repaired.

All orders, post-paid, will receive particular attention.
MARCUS ALDEN.

REFERENCES.

James S. Colton, Jonathan Homer,
Alfred Norcross, John R. Hoar,
L. Shaw, 2d, E. O. Knowlton,
A. J. Robbins.
Monson, April 10, 1852. 6m51.

HOUSE FOR SALE in Monson.

A NEW and well built two-story Cottage, containing eight large and well lighted rooms, pantry, wash-room and good cellar, with a new Barn and Carriage house, wood house and other necessary out buildings, and two acres of choice land, with over two hundred the best kind of fruit trees that could be had at the nurseries. The water comes in the house by an aqueduct.

The above property is situated in as healthy and pleasant part as Monson can afford. Part of the purchase money can remain on bond or mortgage. For further particulars inquire of THEODORE C. DENECKE on the premises.

ALSO,

A neat, handsome building in the Centre of Monson, favorably known as "Denecke's Clothing and Tailoring Establishment." This is one of the best chances for one who wishes to commence business. The shop will be sold with or without Goods, to suit the purchaser. The south part is fitted up and adapted for a Boot and Shoe store; it is a very good opening, for the universal call (in this part of the town) is for a good Bootmaker. The south part is to let now and if the shop is not sold by the first of May, then the Tailor's shop will be to let likewise For further particulars inquire on the premises of
THEODORE C. DENECKE.
Monson, March 13th, 1852.

Farm to Sell or Rent.

POSSESSION 1st of April. Those wishing to get a great Bargain, call on the subscriber at the Old Center of Palmer.
E. TURNER.
Palmer, Feb. 18, 1852. 44

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscribers of 3 months standing are requested to call and pay their notes and accounts without delay.
T. WARD & Co.
Palmer, March 27, 1852. dtbawistf46

W. I. Goods.

PROVISIONS, &c., &c.

40 Hhds. Molasses, various grades.
20 " Sugar " "
25 Bbls. " "
10 " Molasses, N. O.
10 " Extra Solar Oil.
10 " English and American Linseed Oil
20 " Mess Beef.
10 " Dried Beef.
10 " Hams.

Together with an assortment of Groceries, Flour, Grain, Salt, &c., &c. For sale low by
HALL & VALENTINE.
Palmer, March 13th, 1852. 47tf

To Poultry Breeders & Fanceyers.

EGGS for setting can be furnished from the following varieties and at the following prices, and sent by express to any distance required at the expense of the orderer.

Grey Chittagongs per dozen,	$2,00
Golden Pheasant " "	2,00
Silver Pheasant " "	2,00
Yellow or Forb's Shangs per dozen,	2,00
Brown's Shangahai " "	2,00

All orders post paid, with cash in advance, will be promptly attended to.
C. P COLLINS.
Palmer Depot, March 18, 1852. 48tf

New Boot, Shoe and Rubber Store.

THE Subscriber having taken the Store occupied by him before the fire, in the Nassowanno Block, would inform his friends and the public generally, that he is now opening the largest stock of the above articles ever offered in this vicinity, manufactured expressly for the retail trade. New styles, fresh supplies every week; the modern mode of business will be adopted, viz: large sales, small profits and ready pay. Most kinds of farmer's produce taken for goods. The public may be assured that this establishment will not be undersold by any one in the nine counties.
J. BOWLES.
*** Nassowanno Block No. 1. ***
Palmer, March 27, 1852. 49tf

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

HAMPDEN ss.

At a meeting of the County Commissioners of the County of Hampden, held at Springfield, in said County, on the fourth Tuesday of December in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty one.

Whereas, upon the petition of S. A. Hitchcock, and others, heretofore presented, representing that public convenience requires a highway to be constructed from near the house of Silas Parker and intersecting the county road between the house of Sumner Parker and the Plain Brook, in said Brimfield, and the discontinuance of the old highway from near the house of Sumner Parker to near the house of the late Luke Charles, and also the road from Sumner Parker to the house of Silas Parker.

And after due proceedings had therein, it hath been adjudged by the County Commissioners, that the common convenience and necessity require that the prayer of the petitioners should be granted.

It is now thereupon Ordered, that notice be given to all persons and corporations interested therein, that said Commissioners will meet at the dwelling house of Sumner Parker, in Brimfield, on Wednesday the twelfth day of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of locating and discontinuing said highways, by publishing an abstract of said petition and this order thereon, in the Palmer Journal, a public newspaper printed in said County, three weeks successively, the last publication to be fourteen days at least before the said twelfth day of May.

And it is further ordered by the County Commissioners, that the Sheriff of said County, or his Deputy, serve the Clerk of the town of Brimfield with a copy of said petition and this order, thirty days at least—and post up abstracts containing the substance thereof in two public places in said town of Brimfield, fourteen days at least before the said twelfth day of May, at which time the said Commissioners will proceed to locate and discontinue said highways, and will hear all persons and corporations interested therein, who may then and there desire to be heard, and assess such damages as in their opinion may be just and proper, by reason of the location of said road

GEO. B. MORRIS, *Clerk pro tem.*

An abstract of the petition and order thereon.
Attest,
GEO. B. MORRIS, *Clerk pro tem.*

Insolvency.

THE undersigned having been chosen assignee of the estate of Calvin Bradway, an insolvent debtor, and having accepted of said trust, notice is hereby given that a second meeting of the creditors of said Insolvent Debtor, will be held at a court of Insolvency, at the office of James H. Newton, Esq., in Springfield, on the third day of May next, at eleven o'clock in the forenon, at which meeting creditors may be present and present their claims.
P. W. WEBSTER, Assignee.

GRASS SEEDS at
M. W. FRENCH & CO.'s
Palmer, March 27, 1852. 49tf

POETRY.

My Father.

As die the embers on the hearth,
And o'er the floor the shadows fall,
And creeps the chirping cricket forth,
And ticks the death-watch in the wall,
I see a form in yonder chair
That grows beneath the waning light;—
There are the wan, sad features—there
The pallid brow and locks of white

My Father! when they laid the down,
And heaped the clay upon thy breast,
And left thee sleeping all alone
Upon thy narrow couch of rest,
I know not why I could not weep—
The soothing drops refused to roll,
And, oh! that grief is wild and deep,
Which settles tearless on the soul.

But when I saw thy vacant chair,
Thine idle hat upon the wall,
Thy book—the pencilled passage where
Thine eye had rested last of all—
The tree beneath whose friendly shade
Thy trembling feet had wandered forth—
The very prints those feet had made,
When last they feebly trod the earth;—

And thought while countless ages fled
Thy vacant seat would vacant stand—
Unworn thy hat—thy book unread—
Effaced thy footsteps from the sand—
And widowed in this cheerless world
The heart that gave its love to thee—
Torn like the vine whose tendrils curled
More closely round the falling tree;—

Oh, Father! *then*, for her and thee
Gushed madly forth the scorching tears;
And oft, and long, and bitterly
Those tears have gushed in later years;
For, as the world grows cold around,
And things take on their real hue,
'Tis sad to find that love is fonnd
Alone above the stars with you!

The Husband's Song.

"Rainy and rough sets the day,
There's a heart beating for somebody;
I must be up and away—
Somebody's anxious for somebody.
Thrice hath she been to the gate—
Thrice hath she listen'd for somebody;
'Midst the night, stormy and late,
Somebody's waiting for somebody!

There'll be a comforting fire—
There'll be a welcome for somebody;
'One, in her neatest attire,
Will look to the table for somebody;
Though the star's fled from the west,
There is a star yet for somebody,
Lighting the home he loves best—
Warming the bosom of somebody!

There'll be a coat oe'r the chair,
There will be slippers for somebody;
There'll be a wife's tender care—
Love's fond embracement for somebody.
There'll be *the little one's* charms—
Soon 'twill be waken'd for somebody;
When I have both in my arms,
Oh! but how blest will be somebody!

Attachment to Home.

It has been said of Americans that they manifest less attachment to the place of their birth, and less regard for their friends of other days, than any people in the civilized world. This we apprehend is not their true character. They leave their friends and their homes, and cast themselves upon the tide of uncertain, and often unpropitious adventure; but not because the society or friends has become irksome, or the home of their childhood has lost the charms of its pristine beauty—no! no! deep, bitter and abiding are the sorrows that entwine the heart of a dutiful son and affectionate daughter when, perhaps for the last time, they look upon the form of an aged mother, whose years admonish all that ere long the cold hand of death will consign her to a resting place forever. Who that has ever beheld the streaming eyes of a loud and loving mother, who with stricken heart and heaving bosom, would clasp the hand of her departing child, and as the last maternal office, points him to a faith which leads to a happy spirit land—who on the whole earth that has seen this, can say that an American does not love home and his friends? Thank Heaven our countrymen are industrious, enterprising and bold, though they are generally poor; and their footsteps are directed for fortune and for honor. And the homes and the friends that they love are henceforth remembered in their elysian dreams of pleasure forever gone. He who does not wander back in sweet recollection, and live again the sunny hours of times gone by, surrounded by friends whom he never can forget, is a "human icicle," and never enjoyed the society of a true friend, or knew the care of a father or the love of a mother. Should any one ask me why home was the spot which above all others on earth we cherish undying memory of, I would answer, because it is the place where we have felt the smiles and enjoyed the love of our mothers.

PARLOR PASTIMES.—*Fire upon Ice.*—If a piece of potassium be pressed with a penknife upon a lump of ice, the chemical action of materinls is so energetic that they burst into a beautiful reddish-purple flame, and a hole is made in the ice where the potassium came in contact with it. If a hole be scooped in a piece of ice, and it be filled with spirit, or, what is better, tincture of camphor, and then the spirit or tincture be set on fire, it will give the singular appearance of "ice in flames." Potassium can be purchased from any operative chemist.

☞ Friendship hath the skill and observation of the best physician, the diligence and vigilance of the best nurse, and the tenderness and patience of the best mother.

Woman's Love.

A man who had struggled with a malignant disease approached the crisis on which his life seemed to depend. Sleep, uninterrupted sleep, might insure his recovery.—His anxious wife scarcely able to breathe, was sitting by his bed; her servants exhausted by constant watching had left her. It was past midnight, a door was open for air; she heard in the stillness of night a window open below stairs, and soon after approaching footsteps. A moment more a man, with his face disguised, entered the room. She instantly saw her husband's danger, and anticipating the design of the unwelcome intruder, she pointed to her husband, and pressing her finger to her lips to implore silence, held out to the robber her purse and keys. To her surprise he took neither.—Whether he was terrified or charmed by her courage or her affection cannot be known.—He left the room and without robbing a house sanctioned by such strength of affection, he departed.

ANY one would suppose that the employment of sewing was the most peaceful and quiet occupation in the world, and yet it is absolutely horrifying to hear the ladies talk about stilletos! bodkins! gatherings! surging! hemming! gorings! cuttings! whipping! lacings! cuffings! and battings! what a list of abominables.

The dog population of the United States is estimated at about two millions, and the expense of keeping them at upwards of $10,000,000 per annum.

—A witty contemporary remarks that the first dress worn by Mother Eve was *bear skin*.

BUSINESS CARDS.

F. T. WALLACE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
NOTARY PUBLIC.
Office in Munger's Building.
April 1, 1852. 50tf

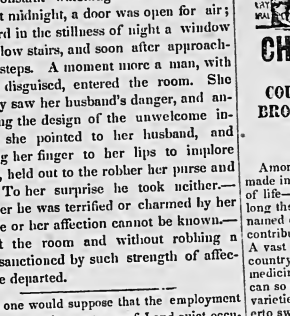
T. C. LEONARD, Agt.
DEALER IN
Foreign and American Marble,
PALMER, MASS.
☞ **Shop** about half a mile East of Palmer Depot.
Tombstones, Monuments and Table Tops, made to order at short notice.
Palmer, Feb. 21, 1852. tf44

TORREY & BARLOW,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
PALMER, MASS.
Office first door East of the Nassowanno House.
C. TORREY. M. BARLOW.
jan. 13. 39 tf.

T. C. DENECKE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Monson, May, 1851. 4tf

S. W. CONE,
DEALER IN
Foreign & Domestic Marble,
WARE, MASS.
☞ Tombstores, and Monuments of all descriptions constantly on hand or made to order.—All orders promptly attended to.

THE CELEBRATED



CONTAINING NO ALCOHOL.
HAVING THE HIGHEST TESTIMONIALS EVER OFFERED IN FAVOR OF ANY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.
FOR THE MOST SATISFACTORY PROOF OF **REMARKABLE CURES,**
Read the Pamphlets accompanying the medicine which abound with certificates from
MEMBERS OF CONGRESS
and Citizens of the highest respectability, and may be obtained gratuitously of the
General Agents,
REED, BATES & AUSTIN,
No. 26 Merchants' Row---Boston.
For sale by Druggists generally throughout the country.

CAUTION.—Each bottle of the OXYGENATED BITTERS, will have the outside wrapper printed in English, French and Spanish, with the signatures of Geo. B. Green, Proprietor, upon three sides, and in addition, a finely engraved label upon the top of the bottle, with the signature of Read, Bates & Austin, who are the sole General Agents, and to whom all orders must be addressed.
For sale by Dr. Wm. Holbrook, Palmer Depot; O. F. Packard & Co., Three Rivers; W. N. Packard, Thorndike; N. F. Rogers & Co. and T. F. Packard, Monson. 14 1y

BROADCLOTHS of all shades, colors and prices at *T. C. DENECKE'S*
Monson, May, 1851. 4tf

Horse Shoeing.
THE Subscriber will Shoe Horses, furnishing new shoes, for 84 cents, cash, and re-set shoes for 32 cents, cash.
Ox Wagons will be ironed, with exception of tires and axletrees, for 10 cts. per lb.
J. B. MAYNARD.
Palmer, April 3, 1852. 2m50

KID Gloves! Kid Gloves! at *T. C. DENECKE'S*
Monson, May, 1851. 4tf

CHERRY PECTORAL
For the Cure of
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

Among the numerous discoveries Science has made in this generation to facilitate the business of life—increase its enjoyment, and even prolong the term of human existence, none can be named of more real value to mankind, than this contribution of Chemistry to the Healing Art. A vast trial of its virtues throughout this broad country, has proven beyond a doubt, that no medicine or combination of medicines yet known can so surely control and cure the numerous varieties of pulmonary disease which have hitherto swept from our midst thousands and thousands every year. Indeed, there is now abundant reason to believe a remedy has at length been found which can be relied on to cure the most dangerous affections of the lungs. Our space here will not permit us to publish any proportion of the cures affected by its use, but we would present the following opinions of eminent men, and refer further enquiry to the circular which the Agents below named, will always be pleased to furnish free, wherein are full particulars, and indisputable proof of these facts.

FROM THE PRESIDENT OF AMHERST COLLEGE, THE CELEBRATED PROFESSOR HITCHCOCK.

James C. Ayer—Sir: I have used your Cherry Pectoral in my own case of deep-seated Bronchitis, and am satisfied from its chemical constitution, that it is an admirable compound for the relief of laryngial and bronchial difficulties, If my opinion as to its superior character can be of any service, you are at liberty to use it as you think proper.
EDWARD HITCHCOCK, L. L. D.

From the widely celebrated
PROFESSOR SILLIMAN, M. D., L. L. D., Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy, &c., Yale College, Member of the Lit. Hist. Med. Phil. and Scientific Societies of America and Europe.

"I deem the Cherry Pectoral an admirable composition from some of the best Materia Medica, and a very effective remedy for the class of diseases it is intended to cure."
New Haven, Ct., Nov. 1, 1849.

MAJOR PATTISON, President of the S. C. Senate, states that he has used the Cherry Pectoral with wonderful success, to cure an inflamation of the lungs.

From one of the first Physicians in Maine.
Saco, Me., April 26, 1849.

Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell. Dear Sir: I am now constantly using your Cherry Pectoral in my practice, and prefer it to any other medicine for pulmonary complaints. From observation of many severe cases, I am convinced it will cure coughs, colds, and diseases of the lungs, that have put to defiance all other remedies.
I invariably recommend its use in cases of consumption, and consider it much the best remedy known for that disease.
Respectfully yours,
I. S. CUSHMAN, M. D.

Prepared and sold by JAMES. C. AYER, Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.
Sold in Palmer Depot, by Dr. Wm. Holbrook; in Thorndike, by W. N. Packard; in Stafford Springs by J. H. Nutting, and by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine everywhere.

HATS, Hats, Hats and Caps, all qualities and prices at *T. C. DENECKE'S*
Monson, May, 1851. 4tf

Silver Spoons.
AND other Silver ware in great variety for sale low by
F. O. BROOKS.
Palmer, May 31, 1851. 6 tf

READY Made Clothing at *T. C. DENECKE'S*
Monson, May, 1851. 4tf

Stoves! Stoves!!
IN consequence of the late fire the subscriber has removed his place of business to No. 1 Furnace Row directly under the Printing Office, and is now ready to supply his Patrons with Stoves, Stove Pipe, Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware with other articles usually kept in a Stove Store. Persons in want are respectfully invited to call.
J. S. BAILEY.
Palmer, May 7, 1851. 4tf

VESTINGS! Vestings! Vestings! the best, the neatest and the greatest assortment at *T. C. DENECKE'S*
Monson, May, 1851. 4tf

Last Call.
ALL persons having unsettled accounts with the subscriber are informed that they will go into an attorney's hands for collection after 15th inst.
A. P. CHAPMAN.
P. S. Books may be found until then at the old place of business.
Palmer, March 1, 1852. 46tf

For Sale.

A Large and commodious House, Barn, and other necessary buildings, with about two acres of land, with a variety of fruit trees, &c. Situated in Palmer Centre and known as the Old Parsonage. For further particulars enquire of F. P. BISSELL on the premises.
March 13th, 1852. 47tf

REMOVAL.
E. B. MILES & Co. have removed their stock of Goods from D. F. McGilvary's Block to the new Store in the west end of the Tockwotton House, where they will be happy to wait upon their customers.
Palmer Depot, Feb. 5, 1852. 2tf

Commercial Note Paper.
JUST the thing for business men to write letters on, for sale at the Journal Office.
Feb. 12, 1852. 43tf

Plows.
THE Subscriber keeps at his shop, about one mile east of the Depot Village, the different sizes of J. R. Whittemore & Co.'s celebrated Eagle Plows, which he will sell for cash at manufacturers' prices, or exchange for white oak timber.
F. BLANCHARD.
Palmer, Dec. 27. 35tf

Franklin Fire Insurance Company.
Capital $300,000!
THE Franklin Fire Insurance Co., located at Saratoga Springs, N. Y. and at Worcester, Mass., is one of the best Stock Insurance Companies in New England. Their terms are reasonable and they pay their losses with that promptness which gives character and stability to a company.
In conformity to the requirements of the laws of the State of New York, the Franklin Fire Insurance Company of New York, have just submitted to the Controller the following statement of the condition of said company at the close of the year 1851. The Capital of this Company consists of:

Securities approved by the Controller on the 12th day of March, 1851,	$100,000 00	
Bonds and Mortgages on Real Estate,	144,000 00	
Cash on hand,	56,000 00	
		$300,000 00
Whole amount of Cash Premiums received since April 1st, 1851,	$34,312 98	
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Whole amount of losses and expenses paid	$4,704 41	
Amount paid for reinsurance and refunded on Canceled Policies,	1,309 67	$16,014 08
Net Cash Balance of Premiums January 1st, 1852,		$18,298 90
Amount of losses not due by terms of contract,		$5,800 00
Amount of claims rejected on account of fraud, for which the Company do not consider themselves liable,		$4,500 00
Amount due on demand,		Nothing

SARATOGA COUNTY, ss. Cady Hollister, of Ballston, and Wm. L. Avery, of Saratoga Springs, in said County, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the former is President and the latter Secretary of said Company, that the above statement is shown by the books of said Company, and we believe the same to be true.
CADY HOLLISTER, Prsident,
WM. L. AVERY, Secretary.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 31st day of January, 1852. S. B. EDWARDS,
Justice of the Peace.

Farmers are invited to examine the following advantageous terms which the company holds out to them:

Perpetual Insurance.
This Company insures the First Class Farm Property, upon the following very advantageous terms for the Farmer, viz:
The Company issue policies for any number of years less than thirty, at 2 1-2 per cent upon the sum insured, paid in in cash.
For this we issue certificates of increased Capital Stock, together with a perpetual Policy of Insurance.
Thus the insured becomes a stockholder to the amount of cash premium paid by him.—This stock shares equally with the $300,000 original capital stock of the Company in the dividend of profits. With holders of perpetual policies the Secretary opens an account on the Books of the Company as follows: At the expiration of the first year from the date of the policy (as also each succeeding year) the insured is charged 15 cents for each $100, on the amount insured, and at the same time credited with the dividends that day declared on his stock from which amount of dividend said sum (charged for insurance) being 15 cents for $100 —or $1,50 for $1000 is deducted, and the balance paid to the insured in cash.
To make the system still better understood, suppose a person applies for a perpetual policy of $1000—for this we charge 2 1-2 per cent, paid in in cash. Amount of premium $25, entitling him to $25 stock. At the end of each year he is charged $1,50 for the last year's insurance—at the same time the Company declare a dividend of 10 per cent on their capital stock, amounting to $2,50. From this amount of dividend deduct $1,50 and you have $1 left.—Thus it will be seen that the simple interest on your stock has paid one year's insurance, and earned $1 besides, and the stock is left at par, and this insurance is not subject to any of the uncertain contingencies attending a note system in a mutual company, there being no liabilities to assessments; and by this system the insured saves the expense of renewal, the interest on his stock pays his insurance, and is entitled to the earnings of said stock over and above said simple interest. This stock is transferable upon the books of the Company whenever the policy is assigned. In case the holder of the stock wishes to withdraw from the Company at any time, the Company will upon three months' notice of such desire to withdraw and upon the surrender of the policy accompanying the same, redeem or purchase such stock at its actual value at the time of such redemption or purchase.
Among the inducements to the Farmer to enter this Company upon these terms, the following very naturally present themselves, viz:
First—The farmer gets a permanent insurance upon his property, and need not be constantly watchful to see that his insurance does not expire unexpectedly.
Second—The insurance is made and continued at incalculably less expense to the insured.
He would save $1,50 paid for survey and policy every five years, at least, during the whole time. He would also save quite a sum in the premiums paid.
We are enabled thus cheaply to insure by saving the great amount of labor and expense necessary to carry on the business on the old mutual plan.
G. M. FISK,
Agent for Palmer and vicinity.
February, 1852. 43.

Coffins.
THE Suscriber keeps constantly on hand a good assortment of Mahogany, Black Walnut, White Wood and Pine Coffins, which he will furnish with shrouds and plates, if desired, and will deliver them if wished.
J. S. LOOMIS.
Palmer, Oct. 19, 1850. tf 29

MESS BEEF
DRIED BEEF
HAMS
for sale by the barrel.
HALL & VALENTINE.
Palmer, Sept. 27, 1852. 45tf

DOESKINS, Cassimeres, the best assortment in this county at *T. C. DENECKE'S*
Monson, May, 1851. 4tf

CASH
WILL be paid for *good clean BUCKWHEAT*, in any quantity, by
HALL & VALENTINE.
Palmer, Nov. 8, 1851. 29 too

Coffins for Sale.
THE Subscriber keeps on hand ready-made Coffins of all sizes and qualities, which will be sold low.
S. ATWOOD.
Three Rivers, March 27, 1852. 5w49

Letter Envelopes.
BUFF Letter Envelopes, for sale by the pack, very cheap, at the Journal Office.
Feb. 12, 1852. tf43

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1851, by J. S. HOUGHTON, M. D., in the clerk's Office of the District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

Another Scientific Wonder!
GREAT CURE FOR
DYSPEPSIA!
DR. J. S. HOUGHTON'S

THE TRUE
DIGESTIVE FLUID,
OR, GASTRIC JUICE.

Prepared from Rennet, or the fourth Stomach of the Ox, after directions of Baron Liebeg, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. Houghton, M.D. Philadelphia, Pa.
This is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Constipation, and Debility, Curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own Agent, the Gastric Juice,
☞ Half a teaspoonful of Pepsin, infused in water, will digest or disolve, *Five Pounds of Roast Beef in about two hours*, out of the stomach.
PEPSIN is the chief element, or Great Digesting Principle of the Gastric Juice—the *Solvent of the Food*, the *Purifying, Preserving*, and *Stimulating* Agent of the Stomach and Intestines. It is extracted from the Digestive Stomach of the Ox, thus forming an Artificial Digestive Fluid, precisely like the natural Gastric Juice in its Chemical powers, and furnishing a Complete and Perfect Substitute for it. By the aid of this preparation, the pains and evils of Indigestion and Dyspepsia are removed, just as they would be by a healthy Stomach, It is doing wonders for Dyspeptics, curing cases of Debility, emaciation, nervous decline and Dyspeptic Consumption, supposed to be on the verge of the grave. The scientific evidence upon which it is based, is in the highest degree curious and remarkable.

Scientific Evidence.
Baron Liebig in his celebrated work on Animal Chemistry, says: "An artificial Digestive Fluid, analogous to the Gastric Juice, may be readily prepared from the mucous membrane of the stomach of the Calf, in which various articles of food, as meat and eggs will be *softened, changed and digested, just in the same manner as they would be in the human stomach.*"
Dr. Combe, in his valuable writings on the "Physiology of Digestion," observes that "a diminuation of the due quantity of the Gastric Juice is a prominent and all-prevailing cause of Dyspepsia;" and he states that "a distinguished professor of medicine in London, who was severely afflicted with this complaint, finding everything else to fail, had recourse to the Gastric Juice, obtained from the stomachs of living animals, *which proved completely successful.*"
Dr. Graham, author of the famous works on "Vegetable Diet," says: "It is a remarkable fact in physiology, that the stomachs of animals macerated in water, impart to the fluid the property of dissolving various articles af food, and effecting a kind of *artificial digestion* of them *in no wise different from the natural digestive process.*"
☞ Call on the Agent, and get a descriptive circular, gratis, giving a large amount of scientific evidence, similar to the above, together with reports of remarkable cures, from all parts of the United States.

As a Dyspepsia Curer,
Dr. Houghton's Pepsin has produced the most marvelous effects, in curing cases of *Debility, Emaciation, Nervous Decline*, and *Dyspeptic Consumption*. It is impossible to give the details of cases in the limits of this advertisement; but authenticated certificates have been given of more than Two Hundred Remarkable Cures, in Philadelphia, New York and Boston alone.—These were not only rapid and wonderful, but permanent,
It is a great Nervous Antidote, and particularly useful for tendency to Bilious disorder, Liver Complaint, Fever and Ague, or badly treated Fever and Ague, and evil efforts of Quinine, Mureury, and other drugs upon the Digestive Organs, after a long sickness. Also, for excess in eating, and too free use of ardent spirits, It almost reconciles *Health with Intemperance.*

Old Stomach Complaints.
There is no form of Old Stomach Complaints which it doesn't seem to reach & remove at once. No matter how bad they may be, it gives instant relief! *A single dose removes all the unpleasant symptoms*; and it only needs to be repeated for a short time to make these good efforts permanent. Purity of blood, and vigor of body follow at once. It is particularly excellent in cases of Nausea, Vomiting, Cramps, Soreness of the pit of the Stomach, distress after eating, low, cold state of the Blood, Heaviness, Lowness of Spirits, Despondency, Emaciation, Weakness, tendency to Insanity, Suicide, &c.
Dr. Houghton's Pepsin, is sold by nearly all the dealers in fine drugs and popular medicines, throughout the United States. It is prepared in Powder and Fluid form—and in prescription vials for the use of Physicians.
Private circulars for the use of Physicians, may be obtained of Dr. Houghton, or his Agts., describing the whole process of preparation, and giving the authority upon which the claims of this new remedy are based. As it is not a secret remedy, no objection can be raised against its use by Physicians in respectable standing and regular practice. Price One Dollar per bottle.
☞ *Observe this!*—Every bottle of the genuine Pepsin bears the written signature of J. S Houghton, M. D., sole proprietor, Philadelphia, Pa. Copy-right and Trade Mark secured.
☞ Sold by all Druggists and dealers in Medicines.
Agents.—Dr. Wm. Holbrook, Palmer Depot, Bliss & Haven, Springfield; M. B. Green, Worcester; A. Fitch, Amherst; Dealers in Barre.

Watches!

A LARGE lot of Gold and Silver Watches just received and will be sold cheap. Also, a fine lot of clocks.
F. O. BROOKS.
Palmer, May 31, 1851. 6t

SHIRTS! Bosoms! Dickeys! Silk and Linen Cravats in endless variety at
T. C. DENECKE'S
Monson, May, 1851. 4 tf

Cuff Pins.
THE Subscriber has just received a lot of beautiful Cuff Pins—pretty ornaments for any lady. Call and see them.
F. O. BROOKS.
Palmer August 2. 15tf

Musical Instruments

F. O. BROOKS, has just received a fine assortment of Violins; Accordeons, Music Boxes &c. which he will sell very cheap,
Call and examine.
Palmer, May 31, 1851. 6 tf

STATIONERY,
BLANKS,
Blank Books, Envelopes,
TOYS, PERFUMERY,
BRUSHES,
FANCY GOODS
AND
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
Without number, for sale by
ELIHU GEER,
10 State St., Hartford, Conn.
ALSO,
CARD, JOB, BOOK & FANCY
STEAM PRINTING!
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
On the lowest terms, and with the utmost dispatch.
ALL KINDS OF
LETTER, CAP, NOTE AND OTHER WRITING
FANCY & FLOWER PAPER;
WHITE, BUFF & ENAMELED ENVELOPES;
GOLD PENS,
PENCIL CASES, STEEL PENS AND PEN HOLDERS;
INKSTANDS, OF EVERY STYLE;
BLACK, BLUE, RED, COPYING & INDELIBLE INK;
WAFERS, SEALING WAX,
Blot Pads, Blotting Paper, Pen Racks,
WRITING SAND, TWINE STANDS;
Slate and Lead Pencils;
RUBBER, RUBBER BALLS AND TOYS;
VESTA LIGHTS, SLATES,
Water Color Paints and Brushes;
GUM LABELS;
ERASERS, Scissors & Shears, Pen & Pocket KNIVES,
Writing Desks, Work Boxes,
BACKGAMMON BOARDS, CHESS-MEN, DOMINOES,
PAPER WEIGHTS,
Porte Monnaies, Wallets, Pocket Books, Bankers' Cases, Purses;
INNUMERABLE GAMES,
FOR CHILDREN AND OTHERS;
CHECK, ORDER AND HAY-SCALE BOOKS,
SAND AND WAFER BOXES,
BLANK BOOKS, LEGAL BLANKS,
PORTFOLIOS, CALENDARS,
LETTER PAPER & FANCY BOXES,
&c. &c. &c., at
WHOLESALE & RETAIL,
PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE GOODS AND PRICES, AT
No. 10 State Street,
NORTH-WEST OF THE STATE HOUSE PARK,
HARTFORD, CONN.
New Goods are received every week from the Manufacturers and Importers. Dec. 1851.

New-London, Willimanticand Palmer R. R.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
COMMENCING WEDNESDAY, OCT. 15d, 1851.

Passenger Trains Leave Palmer
For Willimantic, Hartford, Norwich, New-London, Stonnington and Providence
5,45 A. M. Freight train, with passenger car connecting with the first train for Hartford, at Willimantic, (8,15) and at Norwich with train on Norwich and Worcester R. R., arriving at New London at 11, A. M.
10,45, A. M. After the arrival of the Express trains pr W. R. R. and stages, connecting at Willimantic (12,25 A. M.) with train from Hartford, arriving at New London 1,45, P. M., connecting with steamer Chicopee for Stonington and Providence, via Stonington R. I.
2,40 P. M. After the arrival of Trains from Springfield and Boston, connecting at Willimantic (4,30) for Hartford, New Haven and New York; at New London (6,) with the evening boats for New York, at 10 P. M.
Leave New London
For Norwich, Willimantic, Hartford and Palmer.
6,50 A. M. Connecting at Willimantic, (8,15) with the H. P. & F. R. R., for Hartford and New York, and at Palmer (10 00) with Western R. R. for Springfield, Albany and Boston.
12,00 A. M. After the arrival of the steamer Chicopee from Stonington, connecting at Norwich, (12,35,) with N. & W. R. R., arriving at Palmer 5,30 P. M.
3,00 P. M. Connecting at Willimantic (4,30,) for Hartford, New Haven and New York, and at Palmer, (6,00,) for Springfield, Albany and Boston.
The 5,45 a m train from Palmer and the 12 m train from New London are Freight trains with Passenger Car attached.
☞ Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before entering the cars.

Stages
Run from the principal Stations on the line of the Road to Towns in vicinity.
A. G. DARROW, Supt.
Oct. 15th, 1851. tf 27

Rings!
THE Subscriber has the prettiest styles and best quality of Finger Rings, both for Ladies and Gentlemen that were ever brought into town Call and purchase one or more while the assortment is large.
F. O. BROOKS.
Palmer, May 31, 1851. 6 tf

How to drive off the Blues.
WALK into T. C. Denecke's store, buy a New Suit of Clothes, and the way he manages to fit and give satisfaction, will drive away the hardest kind of Blues.
A few more of those much admired Tweeds just received at T. C. DENECKE'S.
Monson, May 24th, 1851 tf 5

REMOVAL.
T. WARD & Co. would inform their customers that they have removed from D. F. McGilvary's Block to a new Store in the Tockwotton House.
Palmer Depot, Feb. 5, 1852. tf42

BAILEY'S Caps, very handsome and fashionable at *T. C. DENECKE'S*
Monson, May, 1851. 4tf

A COMPLETE assortment of Ladies and Children's thick and thin soled Shoes can be found at
M. W. FRENCH & CO.'s.
Palmer, March 27, 1852. 49.

THE PALMER JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY
BY
GORDEN M. FISK.

OFFICE CORNER OF MAIN AND THORNDIKE STS.

TERMS.—One Dollar and Fifty Cents per annum. A discount of Twenty-five Cents will be made to those who pay in *advance*.

Single Copies for sale at the office of publication.

☞All Letters to meet with attention must be POST PAID.

☞Communications of News &c. should always be accompanied with a responsible name.

PALMER JOURNAL.

A BUSINESS AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER-----INDEPENDENT IN EVERYTHING.

VOL. 3. PALMER, MASS., SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1852. NO. 1.

ADVERTISING TERMS.

For one square three weeks One Dollar; for each subsequent insertion Twenty Cents. For half a square two-thirds of the above price.

Advertisements inserted among Special Notices, or on the inside all the time are charge at an extra price.

Advertisements inserted until ordered out and charged accordingly.

A liberal discount made to regular advertisers.

JOB PRINTING

Of every description neatly and punctually executed at this Office.

Orders by Mail promptly attended to.

Agents for the Journal.

The following persons are authorized to act as Agents in receiving Subscriptions and giving receipts in our name.

Warren, R. Knight; Monson, North Factory, F. S. Smith; Monson, South Factory, L. Bread; Collinis's Depot, W. Collins; Wilbraham, D A. Calkins; Bondsville, A. R. Murdock, Postmasters at Thorndike, Three Rivers, Belchertown, Brimfield, Wales, Holland, Monson, Stafford Springs and Stafford HoHow.

Travelers' Directory.

CARS LEAVE PALMER

For Boston, 8. 49, A. M., 1,49, 2. 25, 9,10, P. M
" New York, 10,44, 11,15, A. M. and 5,45, P. M
" Albany, 11,15, A. M. 7,30, P. M.

☞The 10,44, A. M. and 2,25, 6,14, 9,10, P. M rains do not stop at small way stations.

Freight Train with Passenger Car attached leaves for the East at 5,40 A. M.—West at 3,20 P. M.

Cars arrive from New London at 10 A. M., and 6,45 P. M. Leave Palmer for New London at 5,45, 10,45 A. M. and 2,40 P. M.

STAGES

Arrive from Enfield 9 1-2, from Southbridge Brimfield, Wales and Holland at 9; from Belchertown at 8 1-2; from Barre, Hardwick and Ware at 10; from Amherst and Belchertown at 12 A. M.

Leave for Amherst at 12 A. M., for Ware, Hardwick, Barre, Enfield, Belchertown, Brimfield, Southbridge, Wales and Holland, at 2,33 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE MISTAKE OF A LIFETIME.

There was a roguish merriment in the bright eye of Emma Lee, as with her little foot playing against a tuft of flowers, she regarded the serious, half-anxious face of her companion, a fine looking youth, who was reclining on a rude bench near her.

"Emma," said the young man, with a sad earnestness in his tones, "Emma, it seems to me that your attentions to Clair this evening have been more than they need have been: surely you need not have given him that choice boquet."

The girl tried to draw in the corners of her pretty little mouth, and really to look sober; but her mirthfulness was ill-concealed as she answered:—

"Perhaps! have bestowed extra attentions; indeed, it would be strange had I not; it was a rare occasion;—Frank Clair is a glorious looking creature, and I feel sort of spell-bound the moment I look at him."

Emma Lee was left an orphan at an early age, and committed to the love and care of a maternal uncle, who indulged her almost to weakness. She was now but seventeen, a beautiful, generous-hearted creature, but, alas! a witch of a coquette.

Frank Howard was the only son of a friend of Mr. Werner, Emma's uncle, and had also been his ward from infancy. He was a few years older than Emma, and possessed all of those graces of form and feature which constitute manly beauty.

And thus they grew up together, companions in sports and studies, and was it a wonder that young Cupid's wings should now o'er shadow them? The doting uncle saw it gladly, for he ever hoped that those sweet children, the idol of his heart, might, when time had far enough run its course, be united together in the holiest bonds;—he would fain love them as one cherished object.

Frequently had he marked with pain the wild vagaries of Emma, and her playful love of tormenting the devoted Frank. He feared she was sapping the fountain of his love, and that ere long he would turn his heart from her, and seek another bride.

This evening he had been sitting at the window of his library, which overlooked the lawn where they were, and had heard the teasing words of his niece, and marked the painful expression on the countenance of Frank.

And as he heard it, there was the rush of agony painted on his usually placid face. For who could have believed that that quiet and benignant countenance could have undergone such a change.

Aye! it's alone, in solitude, that we act out our natures. It is then that the volcano of the soul emits its fires, that the secret passions burst forth unrestrained, that the waters of the great deep are broken up.

He rose quickly from his seat, and rapidly paced the floor; at length he paused, covered his face with his hands, and by an almost convulsive effort, he became calm again, his benign face assuming its wonted look of cheerfulness; and then he went out and joined the company of his neice and adopted son.

He seated himself beside the young man, and extending his hand to his beautiful neice, he invited her to sit beside him.

"My children," said he, "would you like this evening to listen to a story of my younger days?"

"Yes, Uncle," said Emma, eagerly, "and since Clair has been here, I feel just like a love story," and she stole a provoking glance at Frank, "and tho' you are a bachelor, Uncle, do manage to tell us one."

"You shall hear the story of my life," said Mr. Werner, seriously; "that which has tinged every thought of it with its own deep coloring.

When a boy, I knew a little girl named Mary. She was a beautiful, interesting, fascinating child, and it was my joy to sport with her. When she first began to go to school, I always called for her in the morning—and aye! I remember now that dear little dimpled hand which I used to hold in mine as I led her along the way.

There is no germ in the heart's young spring that puts out earlier buds than the bright roseplant of love, and well I remember how proud I was, and what a rush of deep and earnest feelings was there in my boyish heart, when my Mary's playmates would call her my little wife.

She grew into girlhood, and her affections for me assumed a stronger character. To every other, she was kind and good, but to me, she betrayed all the fondness of an intense love. I was glad of my entire power over her, and pleased at the spell in which I held her young affections. But I knew not that I loved her then, and believed not my boyish passion anything but youthful friendship; and often, very often, I was cold, distant, and reserved to her, and bestowed on others the thousand little attentions which I carefully avoided granting her. Had she once ceased to betray her affection for me, had I seen her give to another, one of those deep, expressive glances, which she bestowed prodigally on me, then, perhaps, I should have discovered those depths of love, which, unknown, were buried in my bosom.

One night, at a gay party, with a group of mutual friends, we were recalling childish exploits, when, as a memory of those days, I was bantered for my gallant attentions to Mary. In reply, unmindful of the strength of the meaning of my words, I gave a light, almost insulting jest.

It was more than she could bear. An ashy paleness spread itself over her face, and she leaned for support against the window, near which she was standing.—As soon as she recovered herself a little, I saw her approach her brother and whisper something in his ear, and they soon after left together. My heart smote me for having pained the delicate and loving creature so much, and I determined in future to treat her more gently, and I longed for another opportunity to show her some little kind attention.

It was a month before I saw her again; and then I met her in an assemblage of the bright and beautiful. If I met her there—and much I hoped I might—I had expected to see her pale and sad, and her mild eyes still beaming their love of wounded, painful love upon me. I entered the room, and there I saw my Mary, in the midst of a group, with such a beam of happiness on her brow, as I had not seen there for months before. I knew it was not assumed, for she was one who was unable at all to conceal her real feeling, and then her deportment lacked that gayety, that exuberance of joy, which so often conceals the saddest heart. I knew that she was peaceful, joyous, and happy—as free from ought else as when I led her to school—a little child.

I approached the group, and soon found her side. During that evening I devoted myself to her, but to me, that evening, she was only pleasant, gentle and cheerful; she gave not one look of endearment, though all was kindness.

That night, sleep was a stranger to me. The next evening I called upon her. It was long since I had been at home, and she appeared surprised at meeting me.—More was she surprised, when I poured out to her the torrent of my hidden love, with all the passionate earnestness of youthful feeling. But calm and self-possessed, answered: "It is too late now, Charles. I will tell you all. You know we grew up together; you remember all your kindness to me when a tiny thing, and my confiding affection for you, scarcely feeling safe except by your side. When I ceased to be a child, all things changed with me to a passionate love, and I doated on you—almost idolized you. And thus I continued to feel till the night you uttered that cruel jest. That overcame me, and I was obliged to return home. That night my soul was a chaos of agony.—That night the whirlwind and the storm of mighty feeling was upon my soul; but when it had passed, I found I had swept all traces of my passionate love for you. It was what might have been with others, the sorrows of years, concentrated in that night's agony. And since then I have been happy. I love you, Charles, but it is only as a friend. I feel no reproach, no bitterness; but for you, or for any other, I feel not one spark of passion's flame."

She paused—and bewildered, I gazed upon her—so calm, so still, so sweet and beautiful. In my soul's bitterness, I felt that calmness was no outward show.—There was no smothered flame; the fire was fully extinguished; and all in vain I tried to fan what I hoped might be its slumbering embers.

The scene was changed; the home where I had been so happy, seemed a place in which I could not bear to live, and I became a wanderer in foreign lands.

After years of absence, I returned; and then I found my Mary the wife of as noble a man as was ever formed in God's own image. Could I have cherished in my heart of hearts my burning love of her, and have felt myself an innocent man, I might have been happy; but my emotions were a continual reproach to me, and I again strove to forget them in foreign wanderings.

A few years passed; and the failing state of my father's health brought me home again. Mary's husband was dead, and she was on the verge of the grave.—I felt now that I might once more see her and do no wrong; and it was my blessed privilege to be standing at her side as her soul entered Heaven.

Frank, that beautiful—that blessed woman was your mother; and the burning passion of my love for her has been cast on her only child—on you, my own darling boy, the son of my own soul's adoption."

There were tears in the deep blue eyes of Emma Lee as that tale was closed, and gently she stole to Howard's side and placed her hand in his.

The old man saw his purpose was accomplished, and placing an affectionate hand upon the head of his neice, he kissed the almost worshipped face of his adopted son, and returned to his library.

Iron the Civilizer.

The Age of Gold and the Age of Bronze have given place to the Age of Iron.—Iron is your true agent of civilization.—So said Mr. Robert Stephenson, at Bangor, in sight of the Menai and Conway tubular bridges, he might feel justified in saying this; though the saying might remind one of the "nothing like leather" maxim. Yet assuredly, iron is a great power in this present age. It is revolutionizing the world. The iron rail and the iron wires of the telegraph have already brought towns so near to each other that the country has now become as one vast city. And iron railroads are bringing countries nearer to each other, and binding them into one common interest. We even hear of an iron bond of union between England and Calcutta—a railway stretching across Europe and Asia Minor, rendering the distance, in point of time, between London and Calcutta, only one week! Nor is the proposal a mere chimera; it is a thing that will be realized, and in our day. Fourteen years will probably see the Calais and Calcutta trains running. Iron will form the road, and and iron locomotives the fiery horses, to bear the iron carriages freighted with their living loads, along the great highway of civilization. We have yet seen but the beginning of the gigantic power of railways. The next generation may see the extention of the Calais and Calcutta line to Pekin, across the center of Asia. The New York and California Railway will then be a "great fact;" for Yankees are no dreamers, but hard, practical, energetic workers; and Asa Whitney's scheme will not remain long upon paper only.—But iron is also working away in other directions. Not to speak of iron bedsteads and iron drawing room furniture, we have iron steamships, iron tubular bridges, iron viaducts, and iron lighthouses. The Queen has just ordered an iron ball room, to be constructed by Belhouse, of Manchester, for her highland country seat at Balmoral. Then, have we not seen the Iron and Crystal Palace of all nations? There was the iron house, also, built at Manchester, by Fairbairn, for the Sultan of Turkey. We shall have iron cottages and furniture of all kinds soon—iron boats, iron stools, and iron crockery.—The uses of the metal are endless, and its supply almost inexhaustable.—*Eliza Cook's Journal for October.*

PAPER-MACHE.—A name given by the French to an artificial substance, applied to any useful and elegant purpose. It is made of the waste cuttings of paper, boiled in water, and beaten to a pulp in a mortar. It is afterwards mixed with size to the tenacity of paste, and when brought to the proper consistency it is pressed in moulds of an infinite variety of forms; and thus made into tea-boards, trays, snuff boxes, cigar cases, &c., which are afterwards coated with pigments, varnished and ornamented.

FORGIVE YOUR ENEMIES.—An old fellow who had become weary of this life thought that he might as well commit suicide, but he didn't wish to go off without forgiving his enemies. So, at the last moment, he removed the noose from his neck, saying to himself. "I can never forgive old Noah for letting the copper head snake get into the Ark. They have killed $2,000 worth of my cattle; when he and I meet, there'll be a general fuss."

☞The fire annihilator was tried upon a schooner which had accidentally taken fire at New York on Saturday. The flames were finally only put out by the old fashioned means of water.

Expanding the Chest.

Those in easy circumstances, or who pursue sedentary employment within doors, use their lungs but little, breathe but little air in the chest, and thus, independently of positions, contract a wretchedly small chest, and lay the foundation of the loss of health and beauty. All this can be perfectly obviated by a little attention to the manner of breathing.—Recollect, the lungs are like a bladder in their structure, and can be stretched open to double the size with perfect safety, giving a noble chest and perfect immunity from consumption.

The agent, and only agent required, is the common air we breathe, supposing, however, that no obstacle exist, external to the chest, such as tying it around with stays, or having the shoulders lie upon it. On rising from the bed, in the morning, place yourself in an erect posture, with your chest thrown back, and shoulders entirely off from the chest; now inhale all the air you can, so as to fill your chest to the very bottom of it, so that no more air can be got in; now hold your breath and throw your arms off behind—hold your breath as long as possible,—repeat those long breaths as many times as you please. Done in a cold room it is much better, because the air is much denser, and will act much more powerfully in expanding the chest. Exercising the chest in this manner, it will become flexible and expansible, and will enlarge the capacity and size of the lungs.—*Scientific American.*

The Gospel Precious.

Oh, precious Gospel! Will any merciless hand endeavor to tear away from our hearts this best, this last and sweetest consolation? Would you darken the only avenue through which one ray of hope can enter? Would you tear from the aged and infirm the only prop on which their souls can rest in peace?—Would you deprive the dying of their only source of consolation? Would you only the world of its richest treasure?

Would you let loose the floodgates of every vice, and bring back upon the earth the horrors of superstition or the atrocities of atheism? Then endeavor to subvert the Gospel; throw around you the firebrands of infidelity; laugh at religion and make a mock of futurity; but be assured that for all these things God will bring you into judgment. I will persuade myself that a regard for the welfare of their country, if no higher motive will induce men to respect the Christian religion. And every pious heart will say rather let the light of the sun be extinguished than the precious light of the Gospel.—*Dr. Archibald Alexander.*

☞The reason why those who have steady work and good wages are always poor and hard driven, and complaining that they cannot make their earnings and expenses come round even, is because their money leaks away by driblets.—They cannot see anything but what they must have it. By the wise and prudent such would be called extravagance, and truly called so. The rich live on the amount of money squandered by those dependent on their labor. A man does not grow rich on what he earns, but simply on what he saves. Wealth is obtained by saving the pennies.

☞The Musical World says that a house in that city once occupied by Gen. Washington is now a music store.—Washington's bedroom is filled with drums, trumpets, opheclides and trombones; his study is hung round with fiddles, violincellos, double-basses, guitars, banjos, and all manner of stringed instruments; the library shelves, are piled with "Oh, boys, carry me 'long," "Nelly Bly," "Chuck in de wood dar," "Ben Bolt," and thousands of other pieces of music more refined and classical, but not so popular and profitable as those enumerated; the old reception and drawing rooms now compose the general sales rooms.

RUM'S DOINGS.—A three dollar bill was shown us to-day, says an exchange, with the following endorsement:

"This is the last left me from a fortune of $80,000, bequeathed me by a beloved uncle.—Oh Rum! thou art the cause of all this. Beware, young man of this wine glass; it has been the ruin of me. Oh Rum! sure at last thou "bitest like an adder."

NEW YORK, Sept. 14, 1851.

THE SOLAR CIRCLE,—is a period of 28 years; at the expiration of which, the sun returns to the sign and degree of the ecliptic which he had occupied at the conclusion of the preceding period, and the days of the week correspond to the same days of the month at that time.

☞The Chevalier Wychoff is now in prison in Geneva for attempting to secure a wife by abduction, quietly at work making stockings, suspenders, and other useful articles. The king of Sardinia refuses to pardon him, or even to commute his sentence.

Jerusalem.

No city ever endured such terrible catastrophes. The first capture of Jerusalem we read of is that by Joshua, about the year of the world 2484; the second that by the people of Jebus, after the death of Joshua; the third that by David; the fourth that by Lesne, King of Egypt, who sacked the city in the reign of Rehoboam, 3064 A. M.; the fifth that by Joas, King of Israel, 3210 A. M.; the sixth that by the Assyrians, in the time of Manasses, about 3361 A. M.; the seventh that by Nabuchodonosar of Babylon, in 3436 A. M.; the eigth that again by Nabuchodonosar, in 3446 A. M.; when the walls were demolished, the temple, palaces and principal edifices committed to the flames; the ninth by Antiochus Epiphanes, 3886 A. M., when the restored city, under Zorobabel and Esdras, was again sacked; the tenth that by Judas Maccabens, shortly after the former; the eleventh catastrophe when Pompey let loose his army on its inhabitants, in the year of Rome 690; the twelfth similar calamity when Herod of Ascalon took possession of it, but subsequently restored much of its former magnificence; the thirteenth that by Titus, when the Divine vengeance made the Romans the ministers of its consuming wrath, in the year of our Lord 70, and all the scourges of war, carnage and captivity, preceded by famine and pestilence, fell on the devoted city: the fourteenth signal calamity that which fell on the remnant of the Jewish people abiding in the ruins of Jerusalem, when revolting against the Romans under Barochochebas, the Jews were put to the sword by the Emperor Adrian, in the year 132, when all of their nation were interdicted the entry into the city of Œlia, which Adrian had commenced rebuilding on the site of the ancient Jerusalem; the fifteenth capture was that by Choseros the Second, King of Persia, in 614 A. D.; the sixteenth that by the Saracens, under the Caliph Omar, 647 A. D.; the eighteenth that by the Greek Emperor Zimisecs, some years prior to 970; the nineteenth that by the Fatimite Khalifes of Egypt, in 976; the twentieth that by the Seldjouk Turks, in 1071; the twenty-first that by the Fotimites, under Khalif al Monstali, in 1096; the twenty-second capture by the Crusaders, in 1099 A. D., when Godfrey of Bonlogne was elected king of Jerusalem; the twenty-third that by the Saracens, 1187 A. D.; the twenty-fourth by the Turks, 1244; the twenty-fifth that by the Egyptians in our own times.

Woman's Grave.

I can pass by the tomb of a man with somewhat of a calm indifference; but when I survey the grave of a female, a sigh involuntarily escapes me. With the holy name of woman I associate every soft, tender and delicate affection. I think of her as the young and bashful virgin, with eyes sparkling, and cheeks crimsoned with each impassioned feeling of the heart; as the kind and affectionate wife, absorbed in the exercise of her domestic duties; as the chaste and virtuous matron, tired with the follies of the world, and preparing for the grave, into which she must soon descend. Oh! there is something in contemplating the character of a woman that raises the soul far above the vulgar level of society. She is formed to adorn and humanise mankind, to sooth his cares, and strew his path with flowers.—In the hour of distress, she is the rock on which he leans for support, and when fate calls him from existence, her tears bedew his grave. Can I look down upon her tomb without emotion? Man has justice done to his memory; women never. The pages of history lie open to the one; but the meek and unobtrusive excellencies of the other sleep with her unnoticed in the grave. In her may have shown the genius of a poet, with the virtues of the saint. She too may have passed along the sterile path of her existence, and felt for others, as I now feel for her.—*The Moralist.*

A Model Wife.

There is a woman in Indiana, on the Wabash river, who takes it into her head, and sometimes practices, while her old man has gone to town, plowing, nursing and fishing, all at once. She first yokes an ox and a cow to the plow; then puts her babies into the corn basket, and suspends it from a tree; then takes the bell off the cow and attaches it to the end of her fishing pole, which is stuck into the ground at the water's edge; she then commences plowing around the field; at every revolution she gives the ærial cradle a send, which lasts till she gets round again, at the same time keeping her ears open, so that when any rash member of the finny tribe swallows the hook she hears it, for under her arrangement the calamity is announced by the ringing of the bell.

Louis Napoleon is said to have ordered that his bust shall be placed in each of the 86,000 communes in Paris. This would be deemed merely an act of folly and vanity, but that the monopoly of providing the bust has been given to one of the President's female favorites.

Curious Discovery in Bulgaria.

A very curious discovery has just been made in the provinces of Bulgaria, in Turkey. Some Greek workmen, in digging near the village of Rahmanileah and the town of Hudzah, found a large table of grey colored marble; they removed it and found one beneath exactly similar; having removed that also, they saw a great number of articles shining like gold and silver. They hastened to the captain of the district, and that functionary, assisted by two ecclesiastics, proceeded to make an examination. They found a skeleton of large stature, with a copper helmet on his head, surrounded by a thin crown of gold, the hands and arms up to the elbows were stained with something of a bronze color, in the right hand was a copper chain with an incense box of the same metal covered with verdigris, on the third finger of the left hand was a gold ring, with the figures, in Roman character, 966. By the side of the skeleton were three cups in silver, very brilliant, and twenty-six cups in iron, very rusty but bearing traces of having been gilded; there were also an immense nail and about five hundred arrows, of which the wood was rotten and the points rusty.—The skeleton and the different articles were carefully packed up, and sent to Adrianople for examination.

ARABIAN IDEAS OF ENGLISH TRAVELERS. Their general opinion of an English traveler is, that he is either a lunatic or a magician; a lunatic, if, on closely watching his movements, they discover he pays little attention to things around him; a confirmed lunatic, if he goes out sketching, and spends his time in spoiling good paper with scratches and hieroglyphics; and a magician, when inquisitive about ruins, and given to picking up stones and shells, gathering sticks and leaves of bushes or buying up old bits of copper, iron and silver. In these cases he is supposed, by aid of his magical powers, to convert stones and shells into diamonds of immense price; and the leaves and sticks are charms, by looking at which he can bestow comforts upon his friends, and snakes and pestilence upon his luckless enemies. If a traveler pick up a stone and examine it carefully, he will be sure to have at his tail a host of malapert little boys deriding him, though keeping at a very respectful distance, in deference to his magical powers. Should he indeed turn round suddenly and pursue them a few steps, they fly in an agony of fear, the very veins in their naked little legs almost bursting, and they never stop to look back till they have got well amongst the crowd again, where, panting for breath, they recount to their auditors the dreadful look that devil of Frank gave them, making fire come out of his eyes and adders out of his mouth.—*Neale's Eight years in Syria, Palestine, and Asia Minor.*

TRAINING FOR KNIGHTHOOD IN THE MIDDLE AGES.—Amongst the gymnastic exercises required of children at a very early age, one was to ride in a full career against a wooden figure, hobling a buckler, called a quintaine. This quintaine turned on an axis; and as there was a wooden sword in the other hand of the supposed opponent, the young cavalier, if he did not manage the horse and weapon with address, received a blow, when the shock of his charge made the quintaine spring round. Boys more advanced in years were taught to spring upon a horse armed at all points; to exercise themselves in running; to strike for a length of time with the axe or club; to dance and throw somersets entirely armed, except the helmet; to mount on horseback behind one of their comrades by barely laying hand on his sleeve; to raise themselves betwixt two partition walls to any height, by placing their back against the one and their hands and knees against the other; to mount a ladder placed against a tower, upon the reverse, or untouching the rounds with their feet; to throw the javelin or to pitch the bar.—*Brayley's Graphic Illustrator.*

STOP HIS KICKING.—It is not an uncommon thing to meet with horses which will kick while in harness. Such horses are dangerous to drive, and the habit diminishes their value very much. The Ohio Cultivator publishes a communication from Jonathan Coe, of Dalton, Ohio, giving the following simple method of preventing the practice of this pernicious trick. Take a forked stick, about two feet long, varying a little, according to the size of the horse, tie the ends of the fork firmly to each end of the bridle bit, and the other end of the stick to the lower end of the collar, so as to keep the head up, and this will prevent his kicking. A few days working in this manner, will commonly effect a cure. Horses, he says, are more apt to kick when turning in, plowing, or harrowing, than when doing any other work.—*Maine Farmer.*

☞A plan is proposed to build a railroad direct from New Orleans to St. Louis. The new route is through Arkansas, and reduces the distance to 650 or 700 miles.

Dreadful Accident.

In giving an account of the dreadful accident by which Mr. Mansfield Hull lost his life, in consequence of being caught upon a shaft by his clothes, at an Iron Foundry, Birmingham, Ct., last week, the Derby Journal says:

"In a moment more the unfortunate man was whirled around the shaft at the rate of one hundred and sixty revolutions per minute, and was whirling at this speed when discovered. The shaft was within four feet of the edge or top of the building, and within a few feet of the window, and at the first time round, the legs of Mr. Hall dashed out the window and sash, and striking the edge of the shop, were broken just below the knees; they were then whipped into a myriad number of pieces, the largest being about the size of a small cord. His boots, which were new, were so shattered that scarcely a vestige of them could be found—the only piece of any size worthy of mention, was the sole. When the mutilated body was taken down, it was discovered that the neck was broken, which it is thought was caused by the tightening of his clothes or the sudden jerk he received when he was first caught by the shaft.

The deceased was 25 years of age, and leaves an aged and infirm mother, a young wife, and an infant babe."

From Mexico.

Dates from Mexico have been received to the 22d ult. A commercial crisis was anticipated at Vera Cruz. The discontent at Tampico continues unabated. The ambassadors of Great Britain, France, Spain, Russia and the United States had addressed a remonstrance to the Mexican government against the unfairness of the Custom House regulations of Mexico, which charges on imports at Matamoros much less than at Vera Cruz and Tampico. To this the President replied that the matter was before Congress, whose members alone had the power of amending the laws. Tuspan has been made a port of entry, and the people of Vera Cruz are apprehensive that Alvarado will soon be accorded the same privilege.

In Guanajuato the property-holders and traders have been forced to loan $50,000 to the authorities.

A contract has been entered into between the King of Belgium and the Mexican government, for transporting 50,000 Belgians to the interior of Mexico, when they are to receive lands to settle on, or work for Mexican land-holders on certain stipulated conditions. More than 10,000 persons have been compelled to flee to other States, in consequence of the inroads of savages, and the want of grain to plant.

On the 13th ult., Guannjuato was visited by an earthquake, which, it was apprehended, must have been felt at Guadalajara.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO TOWN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.—The Joint Standing Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the petitions from various Farmers' Clubs and Town Agricultural Societies for aid, have submitted a report. This report approves in strong terms of the idea of forming town societies, and thinks that their influence in stimulating the husbandmen of our State to greater efforts to improve their calling, would be more effectual, by far, than that of county societies have been. They have therefore reported a bill providing that every agricultural or horticultural society which is now, or may hereafter, be incorporated within this Commonwealth, without regard to population or territorial limits, which shall raise and invest the sum of $1000, as a capital stock appropriated to the legitimate purposes of such society, and make the usual returns, shall receive the sum of $200 annually from the State, and in that proportion annually for any greater sum so invested, not exceeding $3000. Whenever these claims exceed in any one year, $10,000, each society is to receive no more than its *pro rata* proportion upon its claiming capital of $10,000.

A MONSTER LAKE FISH.—The Maumee Times gives the most astonishing "*fresh water fish story*," that we have ever heard. The monster was caught in the Maumee river, with a seine, and took two horses and thirty fishermen to draw it in. The Times says it was the largest fish ever taken in those waters. It measured from the tip of its nose, or mouth, to the end of its tail, 23 feet 4 inches; and in circumference, in the largest place of its body, it was 4 feet 9 inches.—On opening it, it was found to contain in its stomach two good sized muscalonge, about half a barrel of pickerel, together with a very respectable complement of the smaller members of the finny tribe, thus proving conclusively that "the larger fishes swallow the little ones." There was also found in its insides, two joints of stove pipe, a pair of old boots, and the remnant of an India rubber overcoat.

The Times might have left out the stove pipe and boots, without spoiling the story.

MELANCHOLY INDEED.—A shocking accident took place in this State, at Locke's Mills, Oxford County, on the 1st inst. Orlando C. Houghton, a young man about 21 years old, son of Samuel H. Houghton, had been out on a hunting excursion. On his return home, and while passing through the door, carrying his rifle on his shoulder, the muzzle forward, the hammer struck against the side of the door, causing an explosion, the charge taking effect in the right shoulder of his little sister, about six years old, almost severing the arm from the body! The child fell, but was instantly caught in the arms of her father, and was immediately surrounded by the frantic mother, brothers and sisters. The child shrieked twice, and expired in about five minutes!—*Portland Argus.*

☞ Steamboats Robert Rogers and Republic came in collision on the Cumberland River, on Thursday last, and the former sunk almost immediately, giving the passengers and crew barely time to save themselves. It is believed no lives were lost. Mr. Merritt, a returned Californian, had $16,000 in gold dust in his trunk, which he had taken from his state room to the deck, and when the boat carecned, it was thrown into the river and lost. The chambermaid and captain swam ashore. The others got on board the Republic. The Robert Rogers was loaded with iron; boat insured in Cincinnati for $6000.

☞ The backward season has kept the shad from running up the Connecticut, until within a day or two. The first lot of any amount brought up this season, came on Saturday. They sold at prices varying from 30 to 50 cents each. Last year, at this time, one of our fish dealers, in Ferry st., had sold 12,000 shad; now hardly enough have been brought here to make a baker's dozen.—*Hartford Courant.*

PALMER JOURNAL.

G. M. FISK, EDITOR.

SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1852.

Third Volume of the Palmer Journal.

With the present number the Palmer Journal enters upon its third volume. Having survived the up-hill operation of geting fairly established, the general wreck of business in this vicinity by a disastrous fire, and the destruction of its own establishment, its publication may no longer be considered an experiment—it is a fixed fact. With a steady perseverance this offspring of our labor has grown healthy and hearty, notwithstanding the obstacles it has had to contend with, and, though yet in its infancy, it now bids fair to live to a prosperous and good old age.

The world is full of newspapers, yet every new paper finds some subscribers. Until within a few years the County of Hampden only supported two newspapers; now it sustains eight weeklies and two dailies—and even now there are many people in the county, who, (we are sorry to say it,) do not take a paper. During the last year we obtained eight or ten subscribers in one neighborhood, where, previously, but *one newspaper* had been taken, and, in one instance, a wealthy farmer subscribed for the Journal, who had not taken a paper for *five years*. So long as such men are living, there is room for more newspapers.

Newspaper publishing, in the country, is generally considered poor business, and it is really so; yet it depends a great deal on the character of a paper wether it is well supported or not. If a paper is made interesting and valuable, with a little exertion, there can be subscribers enough obtained to support it; but the limits to which a country paper is confined seldom afford it more than a fair living. As great fish generally eat up the little ones, so do the great city papers destroy those in the country. People will take a city paper instead of a local one, thereby giving to foreign journals what they should contribute to those at home. This practice, alone, prevents country newspaper publishers from making their papers a source of profit. We hope, however, that we shall succeed, as we have hitherto done, in making the Palmer Journal interesting enough to draw around it such a number of subscribers as will give it a generous support.

Again, for the third time, we extend our hand and good-will to our many patrons, with many wishes of health, happiness, and prosperity, hoping they will find it for their interest to jog along with us another year—and in years to come.

Springfield a City!

Our smart, enterprising neighbor, Springfield, is to be a city. On Wednesday last, the Charter was accepted by a vote of 969 to 454. A board of five men were chosen to divide the town into wards and apportion the members of the Common Council among the same. The Republican already feels the effect of City life, which it expresses as follows:

The change is already wonderful. Already we begin to pine for country air, and country scenery. We have forgotten about cows, sheep, and rural matters in general. Oh, these brick walls! "God made the country and man made the town," and we proceed to show how many men it took to make this "town," and how they made it.

THE WEATHER.—As the weather is now a subject of much comment, it may be interestiug to state that, on the 19th of April, 1774, Ephraim Truesdell, of Chesterfield perished by cold, in a snow storm, while on his way to Northampton. A writer in the Boston Traveller calls attention to the fact that on the 19th of April, 1775, the day of the battle of Lexington, the heat was so great as to cause much distress among the British troops on their retreat from Concord; whilst the spring was so forward, that on the 19th of April the cherry trees were in full blossom, which has been the case but two or three times since 1775.

THE COLONIZATION CAUSE.—A bill is now before the Legislature of Pennsylvania, appropriating $2000 annually for two years, to be expended under the direction of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society in transporting free persons of color to the coast of Africa. Not more than $50 shall be allowed for the transportation and subsistence as aforesaid of any one person of color above the age of 15 years, nor more than $25 for any person above the age of 2 years and under the age of 15.

Amherst and Belchertown R. R.

At a meeting of the Directors of this road, at the Tockwotton, last Wednesday, it was decided to have the track pass over the Western Road, in this place, instead of passing under it, as heretofore calculated on. A large number of hands are at work on the road, and it is expected that it will be ready for the cars to run over next fall.

☞ The Hartford Excelsior and Home Journal, published at Hartford by J. B. Page & Co., is an excellent family paper, devoted to Literature and other good things.—Mrs. Sigourney, and other distinguished writers are contributors to this paper. We wish it success, for it is certainly deserving of it. Terms $1,50 per year.

☞ Mr. Van Lennep, at Constantinople, writes that there are indications of an awkening from the death sleep of ages among the Turks. There is a call from many quarters among them, for the scriptures in the Turkish langusge, and Arabic language.

A Chapter on "Spiritual Manifestations."

The following communication from Dr. Geo. H. Lee, of Barre, to a gentleman of this place, contains many original ideas relating to the so-called "Spiritual Manifestations," which will be read with interest:

I will now endeavor to give you, in as brief space as possible, my views and experience upon the spirit rappings, writings, tippings, lifting of tables, and other articles of furniture, and moving them from place to place, playing upon musical instruments, and even lifting and moving the bodies of persons through the atmosphere, as if their weight or gravitation had been destroyed. All these manifestations, and many more, not less marvellous, can be substantiated by hundreds of the most credible witnesses. There can be no reasonable doubt that all of these phenomena have recently been, and are now taking place in different parts of our country, in spite of the cry of humbug, or the theories of knee-ology or toe-ology of the Buffalo Doctors, and others. The facts exist—the manifestations are a reality. The mediums are honest, and as unconscious as others of the real cause of these strange phenomena. I account for these things upon the principles of Mesmerism, or Magnetism and Clairvoyance. Whether the medium is under the magnetic influence of the persons in the body, or spirits out of the body, or whether they are self-magnetised, (for this may, unconsciously, be their condition in some cases,) or any, or all of these combined, under different circumstances, might be presumption for me or others, in the present state of knowledge and investigation, to attempt to decide with any reasonable certainty. Future investigations will disclose the whole subject. And, surely, these involve some of the most important questions that ever agitated christendom.

A solution of these modern mysteries will solve the whole category of both ancient and modern mysteries and miracles, from the witchcraft and miracles recorded in the bible, down to the modern witchcraft of France, Scotland, and New England—together with the modern miracles of Quakerism, Mormonism, Millerism,—and, even, the modern religious excitements or revivals and conversions, so called, produced by preaching, praying, protracted meetings, &c., among some of the different religious sects of our country. Also, all revelation and inspiration, both ancient and modern, will come under the same general solution; because they have all been produced under the same general laws; that is, by the nervo-vital, electric, magnetic, and spiritual force. There is scarcely a miracle of the bible that can be authenticated, that has not something analogous and quite as well authenticated in these modern miracles or mysteries.

We have witnessed some mediums who have spiritual impressions, so called, and these were able, while in their apparently normal state, to read the thoughts, and also to solve the hidden things of the present and past. In some instances, these appear to be of a character analogous to, or identical with, the very highest spiritual illumination or inspiration. The mysterious writings are generally produced by the hand of the medium being magnetised or psychologised by the supposed spirits and thus moved to write, sometimes in accordance with the will, and sometimes contrary to the conscious will of the mediums. (Some writings have been produced in our presence without the medium or any person holding the pen.)

The intelligence of the writings or other communications seem to partake more or less of the characteristics of the medium.—If the medium is intellectual, moral and elevated, then the communications may be expected to correspond. But if the medium is ignorant, low and vulgar, then, also, will the responses partake somewhat of the same character. Spirit, like water, partakes of the fountain, and may be changed by the medium through which it flows; and finally takes the form of the vessel which it fills.

Communications are sometimes evidently modified and essentially changed by the circle or persons present, and even may be entirely stopped. This is produced by the nervo-vital fluid of the medium being disturbed by the same fluid of the circle or persons present operating upon the medium, and it may take place either with or without the consciousness or actual will of the person so disturbing. Children who never learned to write, have become great writing mediums, writing fair hands and intelligent sentences. The writing mediums frequently imitate the handwriting of the supposed spirit, or write a good *fac simile* of the handwriting of the spirits while in the body, when even the medium never saw the hand-writing of the person, and did not know who the spirit might claim to be, till the name was signed at the bottom of the communication.

We have now, in our country, several printed volumes of the writings of different mediums, some of which, we have seen, are very well written works. They differ in religious or theological views, to some extent, evidently partaking of the style of writing, and modified by the preconceived sentiments of the mediums. These peculiarities are also very obvious in the inspired writings of the several books of the bible. Hence, the different styles or words of expression, and discrepant passages, so clearly manifest in this sacred volume. The intelligence communicated, is, at times, very important and truthful. At other times, frivolous, contradictory and unreliable. Their authority and value, therefore, must be judged of as other teachings or revelations: by their intrinsic merits, compared by the standard of justice and reason.

It appears, from the most authentic sources of history, that similar or analogous manifestations have occasionally taken place in all ages of the world; and have generally been supposed to have originated from the world of spirits. It is also evident to those who have candidly examined the subject, that our highest moral and theological writings have been given to the world by mediums in this peculiar abnormal or magnetic condition.

St. John, the revelator, St. Paul, and other sacred writers, at times, were obviously in this condition. In modern times, Swedenborg, A. J. Davis, and others, have written profoundly in this state. Fine poetry, philosophical and theological writings are almost daily sent forth by these modern seers, and the world is becoming rapidly enlightened upon this subject.

I have compared these mysterious movements, both in cause and effect, to the religious excitements or revivals, and like them, they may be periodical, endemic and epidemic. I make this comparison from personal experience, which is knowledge fully verified. And I do it with no sneer or disrespect to religion or the bible. I hope all these may prove to have originated from a high spiritual source. They all belong to the great vortex of original causation. And they are means destined to work out some design in the ultimate existence of intelligent life; just as the apparently irregular storm, or casual lightning, or earthquake works out an equilibrium in inanimate nature, through the discordant motions of the elements, and thus producing harmony out of discord and chaos.

Kossuth's visit to Massachusetts.

We last week announced, as did all other papers in this region, that Kossuth would visit Boston on Tuesday of this week, but this was an error. He is now officially announced to be in Boston next Tuesday.

The Legislative Sub-Committee, consisting of Messrs. Burlingame, Newell and Ward were to leave New York with the great Hungarian, yesterday (Friday) morning, stop a few hours at New Haven, and arrive at Springfield the same evening, where Kossuth was to address the citizens.

To-day (Saturday) he goes to Northampton where he will spend the Sabbath as the guest of the Hon. Erastus Hopkins. On his arrival at that place a salute of fifteen guns will be fired by a detachment of Company C, of the 3d Regiment of Artillery, Capt. Justin Thayer commanding. On Monday he will return to Springfield, where he will be received by the State Committee, and, after dining at the Massasoit, they will proceed to Worcester by a special train, where he will be welcomed by the people of that place, who are making great preparations to receive him. On Tuesday morning he will take a special train for Boston at 9 o'clock. The train will reach the Mill Dam crossing at 11 A. M., where carriages will be ready to convey the Committee and their guest to Boston neck. There, Gov. Kossuth will be received by a Division of the Massachusetts Militia, detailed for the occasion, as an escort for the occasion, and escorted through Washington, Boylston, Charles and Beacon streets to the State House, in front of which he will be received by His Excellency, Gov. Boutwell.

He will then be escorted through Park, Tremont, Court, State, Commercial, and South Market streets, Merchants' Row, Ann, Blackstone, Hanover and Court streets, to his lodging at the Revere House.

On Tuesday afternoon Gov. Kossuth is expected to review the Military on the Common.

FURTHER GOLD DISCOVERIES.—The Hudson's Bay Company have received intelligence that the crew of the Una, a vessel despatched by them to Queen Charlotte's Island, in consequence of information that gold existed there, have succeeded in discovering, close to the shore, an exceedingly rich vein of quartz. It extends towards the interior, and becomes deeper below the surface.—The stay of the party was short, and the weather unfavorable; but they brought away, however, fifty-six pounds of the rock, which they have despatched to London, and which is said to contain at least six or eight pounds of pure gold. The vein at the top was about seven inches wide.

INDIANS STARVED TO DEATH.—The Minnesota *Pioneer* says the report has come from Lac-qui-Parlo, that over forty Indians—men, women, and children—were found frozen to death, having eaten their dogs, moccasins, skin tents, and everything that could afford the least sustenance. It was feared, last summer, that the loss of crops by floods would result disastrously to them. We forbear to mention all the horrible details we have heard of their sufferings.

REFUSED TO PAY.—The City Council of Cincinnati have got into a dilemma concerning M. Kossuth. Having passed resolutions extending to him an invitation to visit that city, which he accepted, they now refuse to pay his board bill, due to Mr. Coleman of the Burnett House. The amount of the bill is $1400, which a committee of the Council, before asking an appropriation, took the liberty of cutting down to some $900, without the consent of the worthy host of the hotel; but even in this shape the payment was refused.

SELLING GOODS BY SAMPLE.—It appears by the list of acts passed by the New York Legislature, that a law has been enacted making it punishable by a fine of $300 for a non-resident to sell goods by sample in that State. Such a law has also been passed in Pennsylvania and Maryland.

TAKE IN THAT SIGN.—We hope "P. Webster & Co." who display a "Hotel" sign on the common, in front of the Tockwotton, will inform the public where their "Hotel" may be found.

☞ April showers in 1852—snow storms and blustering north-easters.

Legislative Correspondence of the Journal.

BOSTON, April 22d.

Saturday, April 17th.—In the Senate, after prayers and the customary morning business, the orders of the day were taken up, and various unimportant matters advanced one stage.

The Liqor Bill was then considered. The Senate refused to accede to the House amendment to the 4th section, relating to the right of search, by a vote of 16 to 18. The Senate adheres to its own clause referring the law to the people for approval or rejection.—It rejected the House amendment respecting the searching operations, and the provison that the law should go into effect in 60 days from passage. The two Houses remain at issue; if both stand firm, the bill will be thrown out. The fate of the bill will probably be definitely settled during the next week.

In the House, after the morning business, it was ordered that 1000 extra copies of the reports on the subject of a "Ten Hour Labor Law," be printed. The orders of the day were taken up, passing all debatable matters in the calender, advancing others one Stage. According to assignment, the House considered the bill to incorporate the Town of Marion out of a part of Rochester. A long, tedious, husky debate followed up to adjournment.

Monday, April 19th.—The Senate met at 10 o'clock, and, not having a quorum present, adjourned one hour. At 11, called to order, and with a quorum, proceeded to business. Orders of the day taken up. The bills concerning persons under sentence of death, and to punish the crimes of treason, rape and arson were, after some debate, both ordered to a third reading, 21 to 3.

The bill to amend that portion of the acts of 1851, as relates to the election of Electors of President and Vice President of the U. S. by plurality, was passed to a third reading, 13 to 6. Adjourned.

In the House, sundry Senate papers were concurrently acted on. The Liquor Bill came down with several of the House amendments non-concurred in, and was specially assigned for consideration at 11 o'clock tomorrow. On motion of Mr. Coolidge, of Boston, the Mercantile Committee was directed to consider the expediency of prohibiting all persons, not residents of this Commonwealth, from selling within the State, either by card, sample, or pattern, any manufactured goods, of either cotton, woollen, or leather—under a penalty of $300 for each offence—"blue."

The orders of the day were taken up, and the House engaged in debating the bill concerning Agricultural and Horticultural Societies. Many seats were vacant to-day, it being Monday, and, after an amusing debate between Mr. Beeres, of Tyringham, (which Gent took occasion to show up in his own *rural* way, the absurdity of State appropriations,) Kimball, of Boston, and others, the House adjourned.

Tuesday, April 20.—In the Senate, House papers concurrently disposed of. Passed to be Engrossed—Bills concerning persons under sentence of death, to punish treason, rape, and arson. On the first of the two bills, Mr. Fuller called for the yeas and nays, and they were ordered. Yeas 24, nays 2.—The bill to repeal so much of the plurality law of last year as relates to the choice of Presidential Electors, came up on the question of Engrossment. Mr. Warren called for the yeas and nays, with the following result, yeas 16 nays 10. The bill further to secure Mechanics and Laborers their payment for labor by a lien on real estate, was amended so as to read as follows:—Section 3d. All petitions for the enforcement of the liens created by this act, and by the act referred to in Section 2d, shall be filed within three months after the debt incurred shall become due, and within six months after the completion of the work, which is the foundation of the lien. And as thus amended the bill passed.

At 11 1-2 o'clock, agreeable to assignment, a bill further to protect personal liberty, (similar to the Vermont bill, for the security of persons claimed as fugitives from Slavery,) was taken up. Mr. Sewall explained and defended the bill at length. Mr. Knowlton followed in a written speech on the same side, assuming that Congress had no authority to legislate so as to affect the rights of the several States. (This speach is regarded as the ablest of the Session.) Orders of the day were laid on the table, and at 2 1-2 o'clock the Senate adjourned.

In the House, after a long string of morning business, Reports of Committees, adoption of Orders, &c., &c., Mr. Childs, of Chicopee, offered an order, that the Judiciary Committee be instructed to consider what Legislation, if any, is necessary to prevent the purloining of Umbrellas—particularly from the lobbies of this building. This order was laid over. On motion of Mr. Davis, of Worcester, the bill calling a convention of the delegates of the people, to revise the Constitution, was specially assigned for consideration this afternoon, at 3 1-2 o'clock.—Mr. Pomeroy, of Southampton, then called for the special assignment for 12 o'clock, viz: The Bill concerning the sale, use, &c., of intoxicating liquors. The same gentleman moved that the House insist on its amendments to the bill; and this motion, he stated, he made with the view that, if carried, he would next move that a committee of free conference be appointed to consult with the Senate on the subject of the amendments. The amendments were severally put and insisted on. Mr. Pomeroy moved for a committee of conference, which motion was adopted. The Speaker then appointed Messrs. Pomeroy, of Southampton, Tweed, of Taunton, and Hoar, of Worcester. Then followed one of the dullest, prosicst debates concerning the Saugus Branch Railroad, up to adjournment.

Afternoon Session.—The bill specially assigned for 3 1-2 o'clock, for the calling of a Convention of Delegates of the People, &c., was taken up with speach making; and, but for the hard hits given back and forth, and occasionally, a political dig given to suit the occasion, the debate would have been a dry one, very—all minds having been made up in advance—adjourned.

Wednesday, April 21st.—The business of the two branches of the Legislature, to-day, is void of interest.

The House has had under consideration the bill to amend the Constitution by a Convention of the People. To-morrow the vote will be taken, one of the most important of the Session. A small amount of morning business was done, aside from which the floor has been occupied by those taking part in the Convention bill.

In the Senate, a committee was raised to confer with the House committee of conference to compromise the Liquor Bill. The beam is nearly poised at this moment, but will be kicked one way or the other in the course of this week—may be she will, may be she won't.

x. y. z.

On Thursday, in the Senate, the bill for the protection of personal liberty was ordered to a third reading.

In the House, the bill for calling a Convention for the Revision of the Constitution was ordered to a third reading by a vote of 193 to 182.

THE SUFFOLK BANK DEFALCATION.—The Boston papers of Saturday evening state that the amount of money embezzled from the Suffolk Bank, by the combined frauds of Rand, the principal book-keeper, and Brewer, the receiving teller, was officially announced on Saturday morning. The amount reaches the enormous sum of $213,515,25.

☞ Kossuth visited the grave of Washington, at Mount Vernon, last week. The Hungarian exile was much affected when he stood by the grave of the great man.

☞ The National Theatre, Boston, was destroyed by fire, on Thursday morning.

XXXIId CONGRESS---First Session.

Thursday, last week, Mr. Mangum made a great speech in favor of Gen. Scott for the Presidency—Who pays members of Congress for electioneering? In the House, the Printing matter was spicily discussed.

Neither House was in session on Saturday.

In the Senate Monday, several petitions were presented in favor of support to the Collins steamers. A bill to prevent the execution of criminals in the District of Columbia was ordered to a third reading. The French Spoliation bill was taken up and passed, 26 to 13. The Deficiency bill was then taken up, and Mr. Gwin made a grand onslaught on the administration for extravagance, especially in the War Department, which he urged as an argument against the election of a military man for President.—As both the Secretaries of War, under whose authority the extravagance occurred, and the President, under whom the principal extravagance charged was permitted, are all civilians, Mr. Gwin's argument may be put down as one of the most perfect *non sequiturs* in the history of logic.

In the House the Public Printing bill was taken up and set back as it was prior to Friday. It is again referred to the Committee on Printing. About as bad a reference as could be made.

In the Senate, Tuesday, Gen Shields reported an important bill relating to the Army. The Deficiency bill was taken up and several amendments considered, and without finality or totality of action the Senate adjourned.—The House refused to limit the debate on the Homestead bill. Mr. Rantoul was full of a personal explanation, and Mr. Stanly concluded to keep him so. The Naval Discipline bill was taken up, but without conclusion and after that the Homestead bill. Mr. Riddle, the Democratic Representative of Delaware made a speech against Gen. Scott, showing how dangerous a candidate he would be for President.

A GREAT MAN.—John Selhafer, of Montgomery county, who died a few days ago, aged sixty-two, is described as follows by the Rev. Mr. Rinehart: The deceased was the largest man we ever saw. The coffin was sufficiently large to contain five men of ordinary size, measuring in width three feet four inches in the clear, and three feet in height. Three men could have worked in it at the same time with convenience. It required six men to take him from the bed on which he expired. This was done by raising a platform, removing the head-board of the bedstead, and taking him out endwise.—They could not get the coffin into the house; but by taking off the door-facing of an old vacated house that stood in the yard, they got into that, and carried the corpse thither on three empty bags. A wagon and four horses stood prepared, and ten men placed the coffin and its contents upon it. In letting down the coffin into the grave, they had two lines doubled, one at each end, and one large well rope in the middle; and seventeen met to let down this great sprinkle of mortality into its last home on earth. His weight was not known.

☞ A bill has been reported in the Massachusetts House of Representatives allowing the Mayor and Aldermen of any city or the Selectmen of any town, to examine any steam engine in their respective cities and towns, and if found unsafe, to suspend the use thereof until a hearing can be had. If it then appears that the engine is unsafe, they have power to pass a permanent order restricting its use until it is made safe. If it is used in defiance of either of those orders, the authorities are empowered to pronounce it a common nuisance and to treat it as such.

Wilbraham Town Officers.—Luther B. Bliss, Town Clerk; Samuel Beebe, Robert O. Sessions, John M. Merrick, Selectmen.

A long Storm and a Freshet.

It commenced raining in this region last Sunday and up to this time, Thursday, the rain continues to fall. The streams are very high and we hear of much damage done around us.

A despatch of Tuesday, from Pittsburg, stated that the Ohio, at that point, had risen thirty feet and was still rising at the rate of 7 inches per hour. The flood exceeds all floods that have occurred since 1832. Numerous rafts have been destroyed, and the Piers of Alleghany bridge have been seriously broken by the crashing timber. A number of men were seen floating down on parts of rafts, and doubtless many lives have been lost. A raft without sweeps struck against the Mechanic-street bridge, and was shattered in pieces. All on board perished, in sight of thousands who lined the shores, unable, however, to render assistance. A man on a fragment of log raft managed to escape the two upper bridges, but struck St Clairs, where he managed to jump on the pier, and was rescued. The lower part of Alleghany City is inundated, and families are removing their furniture, &c., in boats. The damage to property is estimated to exceed $400,000. In the low grounds of Alleghany City. Comprising the First and Fourth Wards, not less than 1,500 families were turned out of their houses or driven into the upper stories.

On the coast of Massachusetts, the marine disasters have been severe. Six vessels are reported wrecked, and, in each instance, the ship and cargo have been a total loss, but, fortunately, no lives have yet been lost.

Among the wrecks off the Massachusetts coast are the British bark Joseph, the brig Marcus of Bangor, the British schooner Caledonia, and the brig Romp. The Joseph's crew were all lost but two, and two men from Truro who went to the assistance of the crew, never returned. The fate of the crew of the Marcus is unknown. A letter dated at Sag Harbor says there is a vessel ashore at Montauk, with passengers, and that two bodies have been washed ashore. The New Haven Journal states that there is a schooner ashore near Stratford Point and another one at Hart Island.

BURGLARIES IN SPRINGFIELD. The Unitarian church in Springfield, and the office of H. A. Robinson, lumber dealer, were burglariously entered, on Saturday night last, but nothing of value stolen. On Sunday night Brigham's clothing store was broken open, and a trunk filled mostly with black pants and some other goods stolen.

"FARM WORK FOR APRIL."—Now clear the snow from your hotbeds, shovel walks from the house to the highway, make paths for the cattle to go out and take the air and browse, and prepare seeds and tools for planting in July, in case of a favorable change in the weather.—*Boston Post.*

☞ Henry Clay first took his seat in the United States Senate in 1806, nearly 46 years ago. There were then but seventeen States in the Union, and of the then thirty-four Senators, it is believed that Mr. Clay is the only one now alive.

J. F. Abbott, who was convicted at Northampton of being concerned with Daniel Kellogg in a conspiracy to defraud an Insurance Company, was granted a new trial, by the Supreme Judicial Court, on Wednesday. Kellogg defaulted.

Ann Hoag, who was convicted a short time since of the murder of her husband, and sentenced to be hung on the 7th of May, gave birth to a female child, in jail, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

The Hampden House at Springfield is to be rebuilt by Mr. Mills, the proprieter of the late building, and the owner of the land. It is to be erected in connection with sundry stores. Mr. John T. Rockwood, dry goods dealer, has commenced the work of erecting a five story store, on the corner of Maine and Court streets. The hotel we suppose is to occupy each side and the rear, with stores on the first story on Maine and Court streets.

Last Saturday morning a locomotive on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, exploded when near Harper's Ferry, instantly killing Thomas McMakin, an engineer on the road, and fatally injuring the engineer and scalding the fireman, and several others. Cause of explosion not known.

☞An attempt was recently made to destroy the lives of three young women in the town of Petersburg, Pa., by exploding two kegs of powder under a building in which they were suppose to be asleep. It so happened that they slept in another wing of the house, and thus their lives were saved.

The East Congregational Church and Society in Ware, during the year past, have contributed to various benevolent Societies and objects, the sum of $1,650, of which $877,54 was for Foreign Missions, $394,57 for Home Missions, $110-00 for the American Bible Society.

Jenny Goldschmidt has advertised her three farewell concerts in New York, to take place on the 18th, 21st, and 24th of May. The first two are to be given in Metropolitan Hall, which is to be fitted up and decorated for the occasion, and the third at Castle Garden, as Mrs. G. prefers singing there.

ANOTHER CUBAN EXPEDITION. A Washington correspondent of the *Courier & Enquirer* asserts that rumors prevail in well-informed circles that another Cuban expedition is being secretly organized, and that Americans are at the head of it.

FORGING TREASURY VOUCHERS. The trial of Wm. S. Brown of Michigan, for forging Treasury vouchers, was concluded at Washington on Monday. The jury, after being out two days unable to agree, were discharged by Judge Crawford.

Two negroes were hung near Nashville on Friday, last week, for the murder of a woman. A large crowd gathered to witness the execution.

THE FIRE IN THE CAPITOL. A despatch from Washington says that the fire in the Clerk's room of the Supreme Court, was caused by a box of matches which were left on the desk.

A British Steamer Wrecked---Four Hundred lives lost.

The British steamer, Birkenhead, was wrecked near the southern shore of South Africa, about two o'clock, on the 26th of February, and of 638 passengers, 454 met a watery grave. She was proceeding at the rate of 8 1-2 knots an hour, and run upon the rocks which penetrated her bottom, and in 20 minutes she was a perfect wreck. Capt. Wright of the 91st Regiment was on board with a company of soldiers. The London Times says;—

The soldiers were mustered to the after deck. The instinct of discipline was stronger even than the instinct of life. The men fell into place as coolly as on the parade ground. They were told off into reliefs, and sent—some to the chain pumps, some to the tackles of the paddle box boats. Captain Wright, who survives to relate the dreadful scene tells us,—'Every man did as he was directed, and there was not a cry or a murmur among them until the vessel made her final plunge. I could not name any individual officer who did more than another. All received their orders, and had them carried out *as if the men were embarking instead of going to the bottom*; there was only this difference, that I never saw any embarcation conducted with so little noise or confusion.

FIRE IN SPRINGFIELD.—This (Friday) morning about half past one o'clock, fire was discovered in a wood building in the rear of Burt's Block, occupied, we understand, by B. K. Bliss and Haven, and Hamilton and Chapin, as a store house. The progress of the flames was very rapid, and this building was soon destroyed. Fire was communicated with Burt's Block, occupied by B. K. Bliss and Haven, extensive Drug store, Lewis Blake, Millinery Goods, Hamilton and Chapin, extensive Crockery ware store, J. E. Taylor, Dry Goods, A. G. Lord, Hosiery Goods, and in the second story by A. H. Kirkham, and George Dewey, Furniture dealers, and offices of different kinds. The part occupied by Mr. Kirkham was first on fire, and was very badly damaged. His furniture was partly saved, but what proportion it is impossible now to tell.

Most of the occupants of Burt's Block moved thrir goods, or such part as they could get at. But the damage to goods cannot be ascertained with any degree of accuracy. All the above named concerns have suffered severely by fire, water and breakage consequent upon removal.—*Springfield Rep.*

FIRE IN HARDWICK.—About 2 o'clock, last Sunday morning, Smith's paper mill in Hardwick was destroyed by fire. Loss estimated at $1500 or $2,000; insured in Hudson River Co., N. Y., for $1000, and in Franklin Co., Worcester, for $1000. This is the first loss the Massachusetts branch of the Franklin Co. has sustained. The fire, it is said, was the work of an incendiary.

ONE OF THE EGGS.—Mr. James Hauks of Belchertown has a common hen (we should think an *uncommon* one) which laid an egg weighing 5 ounces, and measuring 7 3-4 inches round the largest way, and 6 3-4 inches the smallest way.

☞ Prince Schwarzenberg, the Austrian Minister, under whose administration Hungary and Kossuth were overthrown, died at Vienna, on Monday the 5th inst., in the 52d year of his age.

☞ The receipts at the Ladies' Fair, held in this place, last week, amounted to $150.—Had the weather and going been more agreeable the receipts would have been double what they were.

BRIDGE CARRIED AWAY.—A bridge over the Quaboag river between this place and Brimfield was carried away by the freshet, on Wednesday.

☞ Mrs. Kean, an Irish woman, is supposed to have drowned herself in the Connecticut at Springfield a day or two since, as her shawl and bonnet have been found in the river.

HAVANA. A terrible fight occurred near the City of Havana on the 7th between the English and American sailors. Quite a formidable number of them were arrayed on both sides. They fought desperately with knives, pistols, bludgeons, stones and other missiles. Several were killed on both sides, and many badly wounded. So desperate had they become that the authorities found it necessary to call out the military to preserve order and quell the disturbance.

Dr. James H. Smith, who was convicted of murder in the second degree at Saco, for causing the death of Miss Caswell, and sent to the State Prison for life, has been discharged by the Supreme Court on a writ of error, alleging defects in the indictment. Nathan Clifford was his principal counsel.

Maurice Antonia, the Portugese who has been on trial in Rochester for the murder of Ignazio Pinto, last winter, has been found guilty of the crime. The Jury were out about half an hour. The prisoner is totally ignorant of our language, and is quite an old man.

☞Edmund, youngest son of Capt S. P Janes, of Northampton, was badly injured by the premature discharge of a gun, in the hands of another boy, on Saturday last. It is feared that he will loose the use of one of his eyes.

The citizens of New London voted on Wednesday the 14th inst., to loan the credit of the city to the New London, Willimantic and Palmer Railroad Company. The vote stood 785 to 204.

The Congregational Society in New Braintree have voted to settle a colleague with Rev. Dr. Fiske, their present pastor, and to give him, Dr. Fiske, a thousand dollars in cash.

NEW PLANET. Professor de Gasparis, of the Royal Observatory at Naples, announces his discovery of another small planet on the evening of March 17. It is stated to be equal in brightness to a star of between the 10th and 11th magnitude.

A letter from Washington says Mr. Webster, who has been indisposed for some days, is now very well, and is sometimes seen riding out on horseback by way of exercise.

☞ Rev. Mr. Child of Springfield will officiate at St. Paul's Chapel next Sabbath.

☞Munger and Bassett have got, without the least doubt, the best assortment of goods in Hampden Co., and are represented as being the cheapest. As for the truthfulness of this statement, we have the evidence of a great part of the purchasing people of this vicinity. We think after their goods are marked (unless they ask more than the marked price) they represent *themselves most truthfully* as being *very cheap.*

Another Scientific Wonder.

IMPORTANT TO DYSPEPTICS.—Dr. J. S. Houghton's Pepsin, *the true Digestive Fluid*, or Gastric Juice, prepared from Rennet, or the Fourth Stomach of the Ox, after directions of Baron Liebig, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. Houghton, M. D., Philadelphia. This is truly a wonderful remedy for Indigestion. Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Constipation and Debility, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own Agent, the Gastric Juice. Pamphlets, containing scientific evidence of its value, furnished by agents gratis. See the notice among the medical advertisemcuts.

Brighton Cattle Market.

Thursday, April 22.—At market 750 Beef Cattle, 200 Stores, 27 pairs Working Oxen, 96 Cows and Calves, 1360 Sheep and Lambs, and 2900 Swine.

Prices—Beef Cattle—Extra $7,50; 1st quality $7,00; 2d quality $6,50 a 6,75; 3d quality $4,75 a $5. Stores—yearlings$8, 9 a 13; two years old $21,24 a 31: three years old $21, 27, 31 a 36. Working Oxen—$87, 90, 95, 100, 117 a 120. Cows and Calves—$19, 20, 23, 24, 27, 30 a 35. Sheep and Lambs—$3, 3,50 a 4. Extra $5 a 6. Swine—5 5-8 a 6 5-8c. Retail 6 1-2 a 7 1-2c. Fat Hogs (of the above reported there were 200) 6c.

BORN.

In this town, (Bondsville,) Apr, 12th, a son and daughter to Patrick Thomas.

In Monson, April 20, a son to Dr. David Calkins.

At Hardwick, 14th, a son to D. J. Mandell.

MARRIED.

In Springfield, by Rev Mr Child, Jno. Stricker and Rose Fisher; Richard Thomas, and Mary Conner, both of Palmer; George L. Abbott of Andover, and Mary A. Billings of Lowell.

At Ware, 17th, Boliver J. Howe of Dover Hund, Del., and Francena W. Howe of W.

DIED.

In Brimfield, April 15th, Peter Finnerty, 10 years.

In Belchertown, April 10th, Sophia, 39, wife of George C. Sanford; 16th, a child of Martin Sedgwick, 10 months.

At Thompson, Ct, April 13, Lois, Widow of Theophilus Knight, formerly of Palmer, aged 90 years.

At Wilbraham, 20th, George Adams 37.

FLOUR.

THE best Extra, Superfine and common brands of Flour for sale in any quantity by
M. W. FRENCH & CO.
Palmer, April 24. 1tf

BEST quality of Lard and Hams for sale as low as the market will afford by
M. W. FRENCH & CO.
Palmer, April 24. 1tf

Notice.

THE second meeting of the creditors of the Estate of the late Harrison Forbush of Palmer, will be held at the counting room of Hall and Valentine, on Saturday the 15th day of May, at four o'clock P. M.

ELIPHALET TENNEY, } Commissioners.
ELIJAH VALENTINE. }
Palmer, April 16, 1852. 3w1

EXCELLENT Blk. Doeskins and Cassimeres and neat fashionable styles fancy do., for sale cheap by M. W. FRENCH & CO.
Palmer, April 24. 1tf

Peas, Grass Seeds, &c.

JUST received from Western New York, a fine assortment of Peas, among which may be found
Large White Marrowfats.
" Green "
" Blue Imperial.
Early Goldenvine.
" Scymeter.
" June.
Common Field do.
Also, 20 Bbls. Timothy seed.
2000 lbs. Large Dutch Clover. (northern)
1000 " Medium Clover, (western.)
And a first rate assortment of Flour, in Bags and Bbls. at the Flour and Grain Store of
HALL & VALENTINE.
Palmer, April 24. 3w1.

PARTICULAR attention given to the sale of Teas, Coffees, Spices, &c., &c., &c., by
M. W. FRENCH & CO.
Palmer, April 24. 1tf

Assessors' Notice.

ALL Persons liable to be taxed in the town of Palmer the year ensuing, are requested to bring in to us the subscribers, true and perfect lists of all their Polls and Estates, both real and personal, which they are possessed of on the first day of May next, which day we will be at the Town House in said town from 9 o'clock A. M. until 3 o'clock P. M., to revise said list.

A. R. MURDOCK, } Assessors
GILBERT BARKER, } of
PERLIN SHEARER. } Palmer.
Palmer, April 21, 1852. 1w1

SOME pretty styles of mourning Prints, Ginghams, DeLaines and Poplins can be seen and bought cheap at
M. W. FRENCH & CO.
Palmer, April 24. 1tf

LATE patterns of Spring DeLaines and Berage DeLaines recently received by
M. W. FRENCH & CO.
Palmer, April 24. 1tf

1000 lbs. Large Clover Seed.
500 " Ohio Clover Seed, (very nice.
50 Bushels Timothy "
50 " Red Top "
MUNGER & BASSETT.
Palmer, April 17, 1852. 51

LADIES and Gents Carpet Bags and Trunks for sale by E. B. MILES & CO.
Palmer, April 15, 1852. 52.

NEW MILLINERY.

M. S. BANGS, would respectfully announce to the Ladies of Palmer and vicinity, that she has just received a new and splendid assortment of Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Dress Trimmings, Embroideries, together with all the articles usually kept in a Millinery Store.

Ladies' Kid Gloves, very best quality.

Particular attention paid to Dressmaking.—Also, to Mourning and Grave clothes.

Thankful for past favors, she hopes by strict attention to business and efforts to please, to merit a share of the public patronage.

Rooms in the East end of Nassowanno Block.
Palmer Depot, April 1, 1852. 50tf

MORSE'S
Compound Syrup of
YELLOW DOCK ROOT,

OCCUPIES the first rank among the propriety medicines of this country for completely curing Cancer, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, and all other diseases arising from an

Impure State of the Blood.

Also, Liver Complaint, Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Headache, Dizziness, Coughs, Soreness and tightness about the Chest; Bronchitis or Hoarseness, dryness and a tickling sensation about the throat; and is used with unprecedented success in all cases of

Female Weakness and General Debility,

Strengthening the weakened body, giving tone to the various organs, and invigorating the entire system.

If the testimony of thousands of living witnesses from all parts of the country can be relied upon, it is singularly efficacious in

CURING ALL HUMORS,

and restoring debilitated and broken down constitutions. It is purely vegetable in its composition, and so accurately combined in its proportions that the chemical, botanical, and medical properties of each ingredient harmoniously unite to

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

It has removed many chronic diseases which have baffled the skill of the best Physicians, and has also cured Canker, Salt Rheum, Erisipelas, and Scrofula, which Sarsaparilla Syrups entirely failed to make the least impression upon

It has been tested in many cases of

CANCEROUS HUMORS.

The most obstinate Cancers have been cured by this medicine. We say that it is a valuable medicine in all

BILLIOUS COMPLAINTS.

It removes all obstructions in the circulation rendering the Liver free, active and healthy.—It removes Palpitation of the heart, and relieves in all cases of Asthma, and may be used in all climates and at all seasons of the year.

This Syrup is prepared only by C. MORSE & CO., at 102 Fountain street, Providence, R. I., and sold by thousands all over the United States, Canadas, &c., and at Palmer, by Dr. Wm. Holbrook. 6m1

PAPER HANGINGS,
China, Glass and Crockery Ware.

A good assortment for sale low by
E. B. MILES & CO.
Palmer, April 15, 1852. 52.

Ready Made Clothing.

SPRING Style Coats, Pants and Vests, of every quality just received and for sale at very low prices, by E. B. MILES & CO.
Palmer, April 15, 1852. 52.

AVERY handsome lot of carpetings this week received, including Threeply, Superfiue, Extra fine, and fine do, cheap.
MUNGER & BASSETT.
Palmer, Apr. 17, 1852. 52.

60 bbls. beautiful Brown Sugar.
20 " " White Coffee Sugar.
A little cheaper than any lot before.
MUNGER & BASSETT.
Palmer, April 17, 1852. 52.

WE have a Tailoring Establishment connected with our cloth and clothing department in which we pay particular attention to getting up nice suits, which we will guarantee to do in tip top shape. We do not claim nor wish to do the cheapest work in this line, because we have neighbors who are practically adapted to it.—Friends and customers we want to make you very Nice Clothes and sell to you the cheaper which we can do on the most favorable terms.
MUNGER & BASSETT.
Palmer, April 17, 1852. 52.

Customers and Friends,

WE would most respectfully inform you that we have a small quantity of the old goods we bought at half price yet on hand, and to close them off soon we propose to sell them at the same rate, viz: half price, that is, half the original cost in Boston. We do really believe that it is the greatest bargain that we have ever been able to give, a fact that will probably insure an immediate sale.
MUNGER & BASSETT.
Palmer, April 17, 1852.

GARDEN and Flower Seeds by
MUNGER & BASSETT.
Palmer, April 17, 1852. 52.

New Dress Goods.

WE have just received a large variety of French Berage DeLaincs,
American " "
Hamilton and Manchester " all qualities,
Muslins, Lawns, black watered and plain Silks.
Ladies will find it for their interest to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.
E. B. MILES & CO.
Palmer, April 15, 1852. 52.

CARPETS.

WE are now prepared to show customers a large and selected stock of carpetings consisting of
Tapestry Ingrain, (a new article)
Superfine "
Extra Fine "
Cotton and wool,
Cotton,
4 and 6 feet Straw Matting,
Stair Carpeting,
Oil Cloth "
Which will be sold at the lowest market price for ready pay by
E. B. MILES & CO.
Palmer, April 15, 1852. 52.

BOOTS, Shoes and Rubbers, of all kinds, for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children, for sale by E. B. MILES & CO.
Palmer, April 15, 1852. 52

WE had the good fortune to get one case more 10c prints, that we can sell for 6 1-4 cents, now for sale.
MUNGER & BASSETT.
Palmer, April 17, 1852

TTUNKS and Valises, a good assortment this week received by
MUNGER & BASSETT.
Palmer, April 17, 1852. 52.

PRINTS.

150 PIECES just received and for sale from 4 to 12 cents per yard, by
E. B. MILES & CO.
Palmer, April 17, 1852. 52

30 CLOTH COATS, including Frocks, Sacks and Dress. Also, a superior quantity of qualitys and styles Pants and Vests.—Just received by
MUNGER & BASSETT.
Palmer, April 17, 1852. 52.

A New Lot

OF Cloths and Cassimeres, just received and for sale at low prices by
E. B. MILES & CO.
Palmer, April 15, 1852. 52

Family Registers
—AND—
Mourning Pieces,

MADE BY E. L. PRATT. Also, Births, Marriages and Deaths recorded on those that families have. Pictures, Picture Frames and Glass of various sizes constantly on hand. To those that are in want of the above articles, and it is not convenient for them to call at my room, they will be called upon by me and the goods delivered without extra charge, if requested by mail (post-paid) or otherwise.

Books and Stationery.

School Books, Bibles, Testaments, Albums, Historics, Poems, Friendship Gifts, Juvenile, Blank, and Hymn Books, Letter, Note, and Bill Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Ink, Wafers, Fancy Articles, &c., for sale on reasonable terms, at my room, over A. Shumway's Store.
E. L. PRATT.
Three Rivers, April 10, 1852. 51tf

THE PUBLIC

ARE respectively informed that the subscribers have filled the Store lately occupied by A. P. Chapman with Goods entirely NEW and FRESH, and purchasers are invited to an examination of styles of DeLaincs, Prints, Sheetings, bleached and brown, Tickings, Stripes, Denims, Flannels, Linens, Cambrics and the usual variety of Dry Goods. Also—to a choice stock of the

Best Family Groceries,

Such as Favorite Brands of Flour, Sugars of all grades, choicest chops of Teas at very low prices. Coffee, grd. do. various qualities, Molasses and Syrups, Cocoa, Broma, Spices, Pickles, Pepper-sauce, Mustard, Saleratus, Starch, Raisins, Currants, Rice, C. Tartar, Sal., Carb. Soda, &c., together with Lard, Fish, dry and pickled, Wooden Ware, Shovels and Hoes, Boots and Shoes, Trunks, &c., all of which will be truthfully represented and sold at satisfactory prices. M. W. FRENCH & CO.
Palmer, March 27, 1852. 49tf

REMOVAL.

L. A. BAILEY has removed from Hall & Valentine's Block, to a new and commodious Store in the Nassowanno Block, where he is prepared to show his friends and customers a New and Beautiful assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Ready Made Clothing.—Please call and examine.
Palmer Depot, April 10, 1852. 51tf

Fashionable Tailoring
ESTABLISHMENT.
NEW STYLES OF GOODS FOR
Gentlemen's Apparel,
—AT—
L. A. Bailey's New Store, Nassowanno Block.

THE Subscriber has just returned from market with a splendid assortment of Scotch, English, French and American
Fancy Cassimeres and Vestings, Black and Fancy colored Broadcloths.

Also, a good assortment of Ready Made Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, to which the attention of the Gentlemen is respectfully solicited.

The Latest Fashions just received.
L. A. BAILEY, Merchant Tailor.
Palmer, April 10th, 1852. 51tf

AS soon as the weather becomes fair, we would most urgently request the immediate attention of the Ladies of this and adjoining towns, to our superior and beautiful assortment of Dress Goods, including Berage DeLaines, Poplins, Silks, &c., we will dress you superbly for a little cash.
MUNGER & BASSETT.
Palmer, Apr. 17, 1852. 52.

A FEW Hds. Molasses, of a little better quality than we have been selling at the same prices.
MUNGER & BASSETT.
Palmer, Apr. 17, 1852. 52.

REMOVAL.

MRS. C. P. COLLINS takes this method of informing her friends and customers that she has removed her place of business and has opened a new store No. 1, Strong's Brick Block, nearly opposite the Post Office, where may be found a new and extensive assortment of Millinery and Fancy Goods, Dress Trimmings, &c., &c., all of which she is prepared to sell on terms satisfactory to purchasers.

She has adopted and intends to pursue a liberal policy in conducting her business, and is determined to use every effort to make her establishment every way worthy of extensive patronage and by polite attention and adhering to a *regular* and *systematic* course in business, hopes to make her store one which may be visited with pleasure and profit to all.

Dressmaking done to order and warranted to give satisfaction.
Palmer, April 17, 1852. 3w52.

Worthy of Notice.

YOU can get 3 lbs. good Y. H. Tea, at MUNGER & BASSETT'S, for $1,00.
Palmer, Apr. 17, 1852. 52.

New Tailoring
—AND—
Clothing Establishment.

THE Subscribers having taken the Store lately occupied by L. A. Bailey, in Hall and Valentine's Block, would hereby invite public attention to their large and fashionable stock of

Cloths and Ready Made Clothing,

Which they will sell at extremely low prices—much lower than can be bought at any other Store in town. We are in earnest in this pledge and if persons will call on us they will have no reason to doubt the truth of this assertion.

Call and See us

and we will show you an excellent variety of Cloths, comprising Cassimeres, Docskins, Broadcloths, Vestings, Twceds, &c., &c., of beautiful styles and excellent quality. We have on hand some of the prettiest styles of

Children's Clothing

that can be found in the place, and parents will find it for their interest to bring their children to us when they wish to purchase clothing for them. In the

Tailoring Department

We have experienced workmen, and can guarantee a perfect fit to any person. At any rate, we will warrant our work to give satisfaction in every respect.

Remember this is the cheapest Tailoring and Clothing Establishment in town.

Cutting done at short notice.
H. STARK & CO.
Palmer Depot, April 17, 1852. 52tf.

FOR SALE.
Live Geese Feathers.

OF a very superior quality, and warranted to give satisfaction or the money will be refunded by E. B. MILES & CO.
Palmer, April 17, 1852. 52.

HOUSE FOR SALE in Monson.

A NEW and well built two-story Cottage, containing eight large and well lighted rooms, pantry, wash-room and good cellar, with a new Barn and Carriage house, wood house and other necessary out buildings, and two acres of chocie land, with over two hundred the best kind of fruit trees that could be had at the nurseries. The water comes in the house by an quaeduct.

The above property is situated in as healthy and pleasant part as Monson can afford. Part of the purchase money can remain on bond or mortgage. For further particulars inquire of THEODORE C. DENECKE on the premisce.

ALSO,

A neat, handsome building in the Centre of Mouson, favorably known as "Denecke's Clothing and Tailoring Establishment." This is one of the best chances for one who wishes to commence business. The shop will be sold with or without Goods, to suit the purchaser. The south part is fitted up and adapted for a Boot and Shoe store; it is a very good opening, for the universal call (in this part of the town) is for a good Bootmaker. The south part is to let now and if the shop is not sold by the first of May, then the Tailor's shop will be to let likewise. For further particulars inquire on the premises of
THEODORE C. DENECKE.
Mouson, March 13th, 1852.

Farm to Sell or Rent.

POSSESSION 1st of April. Those wishing to get a great Bargain, call on the subscriber at the Old Center of Palmer.
E. TURNER.
Palmer, Feb. 18, 1852. 44

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscribers of 3 months standing are requested to call and pay their notes and accounts without delay.
T. WARD & Co.
Palmer, March 27, 1852. dtbaewiwtf46

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

HAMPDEN ss.

At a meeting of the County Commissioners of the County of Hampden, held at Springfield, in said County, on the fourth Tuesday of December in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty-one.

Whereas, upon the petition of S. A. Hitchcock, and others, hereto fore presented, representing that public convenience requires a highway to be constructed from near the house of Silas Parker and intersecting the county road between the house of Sumner Parker and the Plain Brook, in said Brimfield, and the discontinuance of the old highway from near the house of Sumner Parker to near the house of the late Luke Charles, and also the road from Sumner Parker to the house of Silas Parker.

And after due proceedings had therein, it hath been adjudged by the County Commissioners, that the common convenience and necessity require that the prayer of the petitioners should be granted.

It is now thereupon Ordered, that notice be given to all persons and corporations interested therein, that said Commissioners will meet at the dwelling house of Sumner Parker, in Brimfield, on Wednesday the twelfth day of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of locating and discontinuing said highways, by publishing an abstract of said petition and this order thereon, in the Palmer Journal, a public newspaper printed in said County, three weeks successively, the last publication to be fourteen days at least before the said twelfth day of May.

And it is further ordered by the County Commissioners, that the Sheriff of said County, or his Deputy, serve the Clerk of the town of Brimfield with a copy of said petition and this order, thirty days at least—and post up abstracts containing the substance thereof in two public places in said town of Brimfield, fourteen days at least before the said twelfth day of May, at which time the said Commissioners will proceed to locate and discontinue said highways, and will hear all persons and corporations interested therein, who may then and there desire to be heard, and assess such damages as in their opinion may be just and proper, by reason of the location of said road

GEO. B. MORRIS, *Clerk pro tem.*

An abstract of the petition and order thereon.
Attest,
GEO. B. MORRIS, *Clerk pro tem.*

Insolvency.

THE undersigned having been chosen assignee of the estate of Calvin Bradway, an insolvent debtor, and having accepted of said trust, notice is hereby given that a second meeting of the creditors of said Insolvent Debtor, will be held at a court of Insolvency, at the office of James H. Morton, Esq., in Springfield, on the third day or May next, at eleven o'clock in the forenon, at which meeting creditors may be present and present their claims.
P. W. WEBSTER, Assignee.

GRASS SEEDS at
M. W. FRENCH & CO.'s.
Palmer, March 27, 1852. 49tf

Stone Beer Bottles,
In any Quantity, From One to
5,000.

HAMILTON & CHAPIN, No. 4 Burt's Block, Springfield, have just received a large stock of Stone Bottles, of a superior quality, and at a low price.

Those in want of Bottles for the coming season, will find it for their advantage to purchase here.
April 3, 1852. 8w50

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

Alden's Experiment Plough.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform the Farmers of Monson, Palmer and vicinity that he is manufacturing, and keeps constantly on hand at his shop, Wrought Iron and Steel Plows of an improved pattern, and warranted to do the best work in all kinds of soil. They are much stronger than any cast iron plows, considerably lighter, are constructed on scientific principles and are easily repaired.

All orders, post-paid, will receive particular attention.
MARCUS ALDEN.

REFERENCES.

James S. Colton, Jonathan Homer,
Alfred Norcross, John R. Hoar,
L. Shaw, 2d, E. O. Knowlton,
A. J. Robbins.
Monson, April 10, 1852. 6m51.

Fire! Fire!!

THE Subscriber is Agent for some of the best Fire Insurance Companies in the United States, and will take risks on the most favorable terms.
GEORGE W. RANDELL.
Palmer, March 22d, 1851. 51 ft
Three Rivers April 24th.

A FEW Chests Excellent Teas surpassing any that we have ever had in quality.
MUNGER & BASSETT.
Palmer, Apr. 17, 1852. 52tf

PALMER JOURNAL.

Anecdote of the Sultan.

Late letters from Constantinople relate an anecdote of the Sultan, which is quite worthy of the Arabian Nights. A rich Armenian had lost a port folio containing four hundred thousand piasties, and for which he offered a reward of forty thonsand. The port folio was found, and the reward claimed by a very honest and poor old man; but the Armenian, in order to escape payment, then declared that the port folio also contained a very valuable ring which the old man must have stolen. The affair was brought before the Sultan, who having ascertained the honesty of the old man, and the well known avarice of his adversary, decided that as the Armenian declared that his port folio contained a ring, this could not be the one he had lost, and that he had better return it to the old man and continue to advertise for his own.

How to teach Children. In all your instructions, most carefully avoid all tedious prolixity. Nothing more disgusts a child's spirit than long and tedious discourses. Make up the shortness of your discourse by frequency—a little now and a little then not all at once—drop by drop as you pour liquor into narrow mouthed bottles. As you do when you first begin to feed their bodies with a spoon, so must you do when you begin to feed their souls with instruction. Long speeches burden their small memories too much; and through men's imprudence may unhappily occasion them to loath spiritual manna. As physicians, therefore, in their dietic precepts prescribe to children, "Little and often" so must we. Young plants may quickly be even over-glutted with rich manuring, and rotted with too much watering. Weak eyes, newly opened from sleep, at the first can hardly, bear the glare of a candle. "Line upon line," therefore, and precept upon precept; here a little and there a little."—Isa. xxviii. 10. You must drive the little ones towards heaven, as Jacob did his towards Canaan, very gently.—Gen. xxxiii. 13. Fair and soft goes far.—[*Samuel Lee.*

A Feat in Chemistry.—During a recent lecture delivered by Professor B. Silliman, Jr., in New York, he solidified carbonic gas. This was effected by bringing sulphuric acid in contact with carbonite of soda, in a stroug iron vessel, capable of resistiug an expansive pressure of *thirty-four atmospheres*, or 510 pounds to the inch! Prof. S. stated that this experiment had been given up entirely in France, in consequence of the bursting of several iron vessels by which several persons had been killed. But he stated that the iron vessel used on this occasion, had never been known to burst, and the experiment was considered not at all dangerous. As the liquid (it being in a liquid state in the vessel) was drawn off, a large portion instantly evaporated, and by the evaporation reduced the remainder to the freezing point. In this way several pounds of solid carbonic acid was obtained. It had the appearance of the whitest snow and was so cold that by holding it only three seconds the hand would be frozen. He placed a portion of it around a long vessel containing mercury, and froze the mercury solid! The mercury was then taken out and hammered like lead.—*Albany Register.*

Cave in Berkshire County.—It will be remembered that, some time since, we noticed this work of Nature, and that its entrance was blocked up so as to forbid further explorations without great labor in removing the rubbish. The cave is in the side of one of the hills which form the base of old Greylock, about a mile south of the village, near the South Adams Road. A narrow and difficult passage, about ten feet in length, leads to a room large enough to contain six or eight persons. Northward, a small horizontal avenue, ten or twelve feet long, leads to another room considerably larger than the first. From this, by descending twenty perpendicular feet, another room is entered, thirty feet long by an average breadth of about twenty feet, and twenty feet high.—Beyond this, and lower down, are smaller apartments, answering to bedrooms, pantries, &c. Further on no one has explored. The walls of the cavern are composed of limestone, belonging to the vast ledge of which Saddle Mountain is built.—*North Adams Transcript.*

Time to go.—'Hallo! my dear,' exclaimed a newly married man to his wife, 'what are you fumbling about your mouth for?'

'Just taking out my teeth, love'

'The deuce! Well, you can't talk, what's the matter now?'

'Oh, that's only my palate dropped out, I'll; soon fix that.'

'Thunder and blazes! Why! why, where is your hair?'

'On the table; isn't it pretty? I bought it the other day from the hair-dresser.'

The man took to his heels. He has not been heard from since, though a man resembling him was seen not long afterwards inquiring his way Texas.

A funny incident, says the Boston Gazette, is related of a lady, who was so nice and virtuous that she would not visit the theater to see a noted danseuse, but residing at the same hotel, she resolved to have a peep at her. 'After her return from the theater, the lady walked softly to the door and peeped into the crack. Judge of her surprise when she saw her own husband seated at the table taking a cozy oyster supper with the object of her abhorrence.

☞A late *Charleston* (S. C.,) Courier records a number of sentences in that city for theft. In one or two cases the sentence was to begin with twenty lashes, then a term of imprisonment, at the end of which he was to receive twenty more. In a case of forgery, the sentence was imprisonment with six whippings at different periods, while serving out the sentence.

☞Judge Thompson, of the court of Common Pleas in Pennsylvania, has decided that the tenant of a farm in that State cannot remove or sell the manure from the farm, no matter how produced This has been long a vexed question, and the Judge's opinion is of interest to farmers generally.

POETRY.

A week's Work.

Sunday—Church doors enter in,
Rest from toil, repent of sin;
Strive a heavenly rest to win.

Monday—to your calling go;
Serve the Lord, love friend and foe,
To the tempter, answer no.

Tuesday—do what good you can;
Live in peace with God and man;
Remember life is but a span.

Wednesday—Give away and earn;
Teach some truth, some good thing learn,
Joyfully good for ill return.

Thursday—build your house upon
Christ, the mighty Corner stone;
Whom God helps, his work is done.

Friday—for the truth be strong;
Own your fault, if in the wrong;
Put the bridle on your tongue.

Saturday—thank God and sing;
Tribute to his treasury bring;
Be prepared for Terror's king.

Thus—your hopes on Jesus cast—
Thus let all your weeks be past:
And you shall be saved at last.

Hymn.

As by the quickening breath of Spring
The flowers and buds unfold,
And on the air their perfume fling,
And deck the fields with gold.

So, by the life instruction gives
Do minds their powers extend;
And man a nobler being lives,
Nobler in heart and hand.

No more with dull and grovelling thought,
He idle roves the earth;
With busy hands the works are wrought
To which his mind gives birth.

He builds the city's dwellings fair,
He sails across the sea;
And doth in nature's secrets share,
Her might and mystery.

The factory huge, the tapering spire,
Alike proclaim his skill;
The steam drawn car, the electric fire,
Are subject to his will.

He bows not now in mental night,
To idols like the clod;
But in his soul receives the Light,
And worships only God.

There's Something For us all to do.

There's something for us all to do,
In this great world of ours;
There's work for me, there's work for you,
Heaven sends no idle hours.

We have a mission to perform,
A post of trust to fill;
Then rouse the soul, and nerve the arm,
And bend the lofty will.

Fame may not grave our names in brass
Or monumental stone,
But virtue's trophies far surpass
What heroes ever won.

There's something for us all to do,
Whate'er may be our lot;
From jewell'd royalty unto
The peasant in his cot.

There's ignorance with crime to stay,
And gods own truth to spread;
Despair and want to chase away,
And hope's bright beams to shed,
And not a man in this wide earth,
Who holds the Christian's creed,
But may hand down some deed of worth,
The yet unborn may read.

A Warning to Newspaper Borrowers.—The Boston Post announces the decease of a citizen of New Hampshire occasioned, as it avers, by a newspaper which the gentleman had borrowed, and was carrying home, and the wind took it away. He chased it through the drifted snow and died of fatigue soon after recovering it.

The *Preston Chronicle* says that a woman living in that town lately caused the two "eye teeth" of her daughter to be pulled out, in order that the child might look older than she realy was. The cruel mother hoped that the surgeon might thus be deceived, and certify that the girl was thirteen years old, so that she might work full time in the mill where she was employed.

BUSINESS CARDS.

F. T. WALLACE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
NOTARY PUBLIC.
Office in Munger's Building.
April 1, 1852. 50tf

T. C. LEONARD, Agt.
DEALER IN
Foreign and American Marble,
PALMER, MASS.
☞ **Shop** about half a mile East of Palmer Depot.
Tombstones, Monuments and Table Tops, made to order at short notice.
Palmer, Feb. 21, 1852. tf14

TORREY & BARLOW,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
PALMER, MASS.
Office first door East of the Nassowanno House.
C. Torrey. M. Barlow.
jan. 13. 39 tf.

T. C. DENECKE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Monson, May, 1851. 4tf

S. W. CONE,
DEALER IN
Foreign & Domestic Marble,
WARE, MASS.
☞Tombstones, and Monuments of all descriptions constantly on hand or made to order.—All orders promptly attended to.

MEAD & FULLMER'S
Croton Metallic Fire-Proof PAINT.

THE Company are now prepared—after a thorough test of two years—to sell this new and valuable article, which they feel confident is superior to any paint ever known. It is cheaper by the pound, than white lead and some other paints now in use. One pound will cover double the surface that the same weight of white will, and being only one half its price, makes a difference of 4 to 1 in its favor. One coat will cover well with a good body, and leave a smooth glossy surface. It works free and is easily applied. It sets quick, becomes hard, and in a short time cannot be removed from the substance to which it is applied. A bar of iron may be painted with it, and then subjected to an intense heat, and the pigment will remain on and cannot be scaled off. Its natural color is a rich maroon, which can be shaded or changed, by mixing in other colors. This article is invaluable for its superior qualities in resisting the action of the weather; and no material can be used so effective for covering roofs, weather boarding, iron railing, steam boilers, steam and smoke pipes and all other substances to which paint is applied. The attention of house builders, painters, &c., is respectfully called to this article and a trial asked. It is put up in different sized packages both dry and in oil. Price 4 cents per pound dry; 6 1-4 cents in oil. Depot No. 19 8th Avenue, New York, by W. H. Mead, who will be happy to show the article to all who may favor him with a call, also certificates from responsible persons, two of which will be found below:

Messrs. Mead & Fullmer:—

About 9 months since we applied some of your paint to a steam boiler in our works, which stands in a very exposed situation, which adheres so well (as well as other applications we have made) that we confidently recommend it as an invaluable paint and very cheap.

MOTT & AYRES.
Chelsea Iron Works, 26th-st., N. Y.

This is to certify that I have used the Croton Metallic Paint the past 18 months, and that I find it to be the best mineral paint I ever used, for wood work, tin roofs, iron and brick work, &c., I find also that it takes less oil, and covers twice the surface of any other color I ever used.

JAMES M. HUNTER,
House and Sign Painter, 201 West 20th-st., N. Y.

Analysis of Mead and Fullmer's Paint, by J. H. Salisbury, Chemist to New York State Agricultural Society, at Albany. One hundred grains gave.

Prot. Oxide of Iron	86 75	Silica,	7 50
Alumina,	2 30	Manganese,	1 95
Lime,	0 20	Magnesia,	0 05
Potash,	0 35	Soda,	0 15
Other Matter,	0 75		100 00

For sale in Palmer, by E. BROWN, and in all the principal towns in the county.
E. HAIGHT,
Local and travelling Agent.
3m50.

BOOT and SHOE STORE.

THE Subscriber has taken the Store lately occupied by C. M. Garfield, opposite the Depot, for the purpose of manufacturing Boots and Shoes of the latest style, and would invite the citizens generally to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere, as he manufactures his own Boots and Shoes, and justly claims a decided advantage over those who merely sell, and

A good variety of Boots, Shoes and Rubbers constantly on hand and for sale cheap.
JOHN FEENY.
Palmer, March 27, 1852. 59tf

Books and Stationary.

SCHOOL Books of all kinds, Bibles, Testaments, Juvenile books, Gifts of Friendship, Blanks, Blank work, Paper, Ink, Envelopes, Fancy Articles, &c., Magazines, miscellaneous works, cheap periodicals, Newspapers from the cities and country, at publisher's prices.
J. BOWLES.
☞ Nassowanno Block No. 1.
Palmer, March 27, 1852. 49tf

W. I. Goods.
PROVISIONS, &c., &c.

40 Hhds. Molasses, various grades.
20 " Sugar " "
25 Bbls. " " "
10 " Molasses, N. O.
10 " Extra Solar Oil.
10 " English and American Linseed Oil
20 " Mess Beef.
10 " Dried Beef.
10 " Hams.

Together with an assortment of Groceries, Flour, Grain, Salt, &c., &c. For sale low by
HALL & VALENTINE.
Palmer, March 13th, 1852. 47tf

To Poultry Breeders & Fanciers.

EGGS for setting can be furnished from the following varieties and at the following prices, and sent by express to any distance required at the expense of the orderer.

Grey Chitagongs per dozen,	$2,00
Golden Pheasant " "	2,00
Silver Pheasant " "	2,00
Yellow or Forb's Shangs per dozen,	2,00
Brown's Shangahai " "	2,00

All orders post paid, with cash in advance, will be promptly attended to.
C. P COLLINS.
Palmer Depot, March 16, 1852. 48tf

New Boot, Shoe and Rubber Store.

THE Subscriber having taken the Store occupied by him before the fire, in the Nassowanno Block, would inform his friends and the public generally, that he is now opening the largest stock of the above articles ever offered in this vicinity, manufactured expressly for the retail trade. New styles, fresh supplies every week; the modern mode of business will be adopted, viz: large sales, small profits and ready pay. Most kinds of farmer's produce taken for goods. The public may be assured that this establishment will not be undersold by any one in the nine counties.
J. BOWLES.
*** Nassowanno Block No. 1. ***
Palmer, March 27, 1852. 49tf

Coffins for Sale.

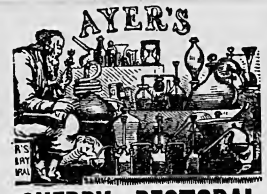
THE Subscriber keeps on hand ready-made Coffins of all sizes and qualities, which will be sold low.
S. ATWOOD.
Three Rivers, March 27, 1852. 5w49

MESS BEEF
DRIED BEEF
HAMS
for sale by the barrel.
HALL & VALENTINE.
Plmer, Feb. 27, 1852. 45tf

DOESKINS, Cassimeres, the best assortment in this county at
T. C. DENECKE'S
Monson, May, 1851. 4tf

CASH

WILL be paid for *good clean BUCKWHEAT*, in any quantity, by
HALL & VALENTINE.
Palmer, Nov. 8, 1851. 29 too



CHERRY PECTORAL
For the Cure of
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

Among the numerous discoveries Science has made in this generation to facilitate the business of life—increase its enjoyment, and even prolong the term of human existence, none can be named of more real value to mankind, than this contribution of Chemistry to the Healing Art A vast trial of its virtues throughout this broad country, has proven beyond a doubt, that no medicine or combination of medicines yet known can so surely control and cure the numerous varieties of pulmonary disease which have hitherto swept from our midst thousands and thousands every year. Indeed, there is now abundant reason to believe a remedy has at length been found which can be relied on to cure the most dangerous affections of the lungs. Our space here will not permit us to publish any proportion of the cures affected by its use, but we would present the following opinions of eminent men, and refer further enquiry to the circular which the Agents below named, will always be pleased to furnish free, wherein are full particulars, and indisputable proof of these facts.

From the President of Amherst College, the celebrated PROFESSOR HITCHCOCK.

James C. Ayer—Sir: I have used your Cherry Pectoral in my own case of deep-seated Bronchitis, and am satisfied from its chemical constitution, that it is an admirable compound for the relief of laryngial and bronchial difficulties. If my opinion as to its superior character can be of any service, you are at liberty to use it as you think proper.

EDWARD HITCHCOCK, L. L. D.

From the widely celebrated
PROFESSOR SILLIMAN, M. D., L. L. D., Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy, &c., Yale College, Member of the Lit. Hist. Med. Phil. and Scientific Societies of America and Europe.

"I deem the Cherry Pectoral an admirable composition from some of the best Materia Medica, and a very effective remedy for the class of diseases it is intended to cure."

New Haven, Ct., Nov. 1, 1849.

MAJOR PATTISON, President of the S. C. Senate, states that he has used the Cherry Pectoral with wonderful success, to cure an inflamation of the lungs.

From one of the first Physicians in Maine.

Saco, Me., April 26, 1849.

Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell.—Dear Sir: I am now constantly using your Cherry Pectoral in my practice, and prefer it to any other medicine for pulmonary complaints. From observation of many severe cases, I am convinced it will cure coughs, colds, and diseases of the lungs, that have put to defiance all other remedies.

I invariably recommend its use in cases of consumption, and consider it much the best remedy known for that disease.

Respectfully yours,
I. S. CUSHMAN, M. D.

Prepared and sold by JAMES. C. AYER, Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Sold in Palmer Depot, by Dr. Wm. Holbrook; in Thorndike, by W. N. Packard; in Stafford Springs by J. H. Nutting, and by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine everywhere.

HATS, Hats, Hats and Caps, all qualities and prices at *T. C. DENECKE'S*
Monson, May, 1851. 4tf

Silver Spoons.

AND other Silver ware in great variety for sale low by
F. O. BROOKS.
Palmer, May 31, 1851. 6 tf

READY Made Clothing at
T. C. DENECKE'S
Monson, May, 1851. 4tf

Stoves! Stoves!!

IN consequence of the late fire the subscriber has removed his place of business to No. 1 Furnace Row directly under the Printing Office, and is now ready to supply his Patrons with Stoves, Stove Pipe, Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware with other articles usually kept in a Stove Store. Persons in want are respectfully invited to call.
J. S. BAILEY.
Palmer, May 7, 1851. 4tf

VESTINGS! Vestings! Vestings! the best, the neatest and the greatest assortment at
T. C. DENECKE'S
Monson, May, 1851. 4tf

For Sale.

A Large and commodious House, Barn, and other necessary buildings, with about two acres of land, with a variety of fruit trees, &c. Situated in Palmer Centre and known as the Old Parsonage. For further particulars enquire of F. P. BISSELL on the premises.
March 13th, 1852. 47tf

REMOVAL.

E. B. MILES & Co. have removed their stock of Goods from D. F. McGilvary's Block to the new Store in the west end of the Tockwotton House, where they will be happy to wait upon their customers.
Palmer Depot, Feb. 5, 1852. 2tf

Commercial Note Paper.

JUST the thing for business men to write letters on, for sale at the Journal Office.
Feb. 12, 1852. 43tf

Plows.

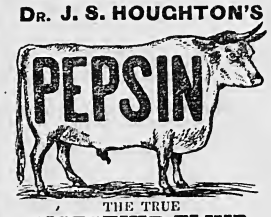
THE Subscriber keeps at his shop, about one mile east of the Depot Village, the different sizes of J. R. Whittemore & Co.'s celebrated Eagle Plows, which he will sell for cash at manufacturers' prices, or exchange for white oak timber.
F. BLANCHARD.
Palmer, Dec. 27. 35tf

Coffins.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a good assortment of Mahogany, Black Walnut, White Wood and Pine Coffins, which he will furnish with shrouds and plates, if desired, and will deliver them if wished.
J. S. LOOMIS.
Palmer, Oct. 10, 1850. tf 29

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1851, by J. S. HOUGHTON, M. D., in the clerk's Office of the District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

Another Scientific Wonder!
GREAT CURE FOR
DYSPEPSIA!
Dr. J. S. HOUGHTON'S



THE TRUE
DIGESTIVE FLUID,
OR, GASTRIC JUICE.

Prepared from Rennet, or the fourth Stomach of the Ox, after directions of Baron Liebeg, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. Houghton, M.D. Philadelphia, Pa.

This is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Constipation, and Debility, Curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own Agent, the Gastric Juice.

☞Half a teaspoonful of Pepsin, infused in water, will digest or disolve, *Five Pounds of Roast Beef in about two hours*, out of the stomach.

PEPSIN is the chief element, or Great Digesting Principle of the Gastric Juice—the *Solvent of the Food*, the *Purifying*, *Preserving*, and *Stimulating* Agent of the Stomach and Intestines. It is oxtracted from the Digestive Stomach of the Ox, thus forming an Artificial Digestive Fluid, precisely like the natural Gastric Juice in its Chemical powers, and furnishing a Complete and Perfect Substitute for it. By the aid of this preparation, the pains and evils of Indigestion and Dyspepsia are removed, just as they would be by a healthy Stomach, It is doing wonders for Dyspeptics. curing cases of Debility, emaciation, nervous decline and Dyspeptic Consumption, supposed to be on the verge of the grave. The scientific evidence upon which it is based, is in the highest degree curious and remarkable.

Scientific Evidence.

Baron Liebig in his celebrated work on Animal Chemistry, says: "An artificial Digestive Fluid, analogous to the Gastric Juice, may be readily prepared from the mucous membrane of the stomach of the Calf, in which various articles of food, as meat and eggs will be *softened, changed and digested, just in the same manner as they would be in the human stomach.*"

Dr. Combe, in his valuable writings on the "Physiology of Digestion," observes that "a diminuation of the due quantity of the Gastric Juice is a prominent and all-prevailing cause of Dyspepsia;" and he states that "a distinguished professor of medicine in London, who was severely afflicted with this complaint, finding everything else to fail, had recourse to the Gastric Juice, obtained from the stomachs of living animals, *which proved completely successful.*

Dr. Graham, author of the famous works on "Vegetable Diet," says: "It is a remarkable fact in physiology, that the stomachs of animals macerated in water, impart to the fluid the property of dissolving various articles of food, and effecting a kind of *artificial digestion* of them *in no wise different from the natural digestive process.*

☞Call on the Agent, and get a descriptive circular, gratis, giving a large amount of scientific evidence, similar to the above, together with reports of remarkable cures, from all parts of the United States.

As a Dyspepsia Curer,

Dr. Houghton's Pepsin has produced the most marvelous effects, in curing cases of *Debility, Emaciation, Nervous Decline*, and *Dyspeptic Consumption.* It is impossible to give the details of cases in the limits of this advertisement; but authenticated certificates have been given of more than Two Hundred Remarkable Cures, in Philadelphia, New York and Boston alone.—These were not only rapid and wonderful, but permanent,

It is a great Nervous Antidote, and particularly useful for tendency to Bilious disorder, Liver Complaint, Fever and Ague, or badly treated Fever and Ague, and evil efforts of Quinine, Murcury, and other drugs upon the Digestive Organs, after a long sickness. Also, for excess in eating, and too free use of ardent spirits, It almost reconciles *Health* with *Intemperance.*

Old Stomach Complaints.

There is no form of Old Stomach Complaints which it doesn't seem to reach & remove at once. No matter how bad they may be, it gives instant relief! *A single dose removes all the unpleasant symptoms*; and it only needs to be repeated for a short time to make these good efforts permanent. Purity of blood, and vigor of body follow at once. It is particularly excellent in cases of Nausea, Vomiting, Cramps, Soreness of the pit of the Stomach, distress after eating, low, cold state of the Blood, Heaviness, Lowness of Spirits, Despondency, Emaciation, Weakness, tendency to Insanity, Suicide, &c.

Dr. Houghton's Pepsin, is sold by nearly all the dealers in fine drugs and popular medicines, throughout the United States. It is prepared in Powder and Fluid form—and in prescription vials for the use of Physicians.

Private circulars for the use of Physicians, may be obtained of Dr. Houghton, or his Agts., describing the whole process of preparation, and giving the authority upon which the claims of this new remedy are based. As it is not a secret remedy, no objection can be raised against its use by Physicians in respectable standing and regular practice. Price One Dollar per bottle.

☞*Observe this!*—Every bottle of the genuine Pepsin bears the written signature of J. S Houghton, M. D., sole proprietor, Philadelphia, Pa. Copy-right and Trade Mark secured.

☞Sold by all Druggists and dealers in Medicines.

Agents.—Dr. Wm. Holbrook, Palmer Depot, Bliss & Haven, Springfield; M. B. Green, Worcester; A. Fitch, Amherst; Dealers in Barre.

Watches!

A LARGE lot of Gold and Silver Watches just received and will be sold cheap. Also, a fine lot of clocks.
F. O. BROOKS.
Palmer, May 31, 1851. 6i

SHIRTS! Bosoms! Dickeys! Silk and Linen Cravats in endless variety at
T. C. DENECKE'S
Monson, May, 1851. 4 tf

Cuff Pins.

THE Subscriber has just received a lot of beautiful Cuff Pins—pretty ornaments for any lady. Call and see them.
F. O. BROOKS.
Palmer August 2. 15tf

Musical Instruments

F. O. BROOKS, has just received a fine assortment of Violins, Accordeons, Music Boxes &c. which he will sell very cheap.
Call and examine.
Palmer, May 31, 1851. 6 tf

New-London, Willimantic and Palmer R. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
COMMENCING WEDNESDAY, OCT. 15d, 1851.

Passenger Trains Leave Palmer

For Willimantic, Hartford, Norwich, New-London, Stonnington and Providence

5,45 A. M. Freight train, with passenger car connecting with the first train for Hartford, at Willimantic, (8,15) and at Norwich with train on Norwich and Worcester R. R., arriving at New London at 11, A. M.

10,45, A. M. After the arrival of the Express trains pr W. R. R. and stages, connecting at Willimantic (12,25 A. M.) with train from Hartford, arriving at New London 1,45, P. M., connecting with steamer Chicopee for Stonington and Providence, via Stonington R. I.

2,40 P. M. After the arrival of Trains from Springfield and Boston, connecting at Willimantic (4,30) for Hartford, New Haven and New York; at New London (6,) with the evening boats for New York, at 10 P. M.

Leave New London

For Norwich, Willimantic, Hartford and Palmer.

6,50 A. M. Connecting at Willimantic, (8,15) with the H. P. & F. R. R., for Hartford and New York, and at Palmer (10 00) with Western R. R. for Springfield, Albany and Boston.

12,00 A. M. After the arrival of the steamer Chicopee from Stonington, connecting at Norwich, (12,35,) with N. & W. R. R., arriving at Palmer 5,30 P. M.

3,00 P. M. Connecting at Willimantic (4,30,) for Hartford, New Haven and New York, and at Palmer, (6,00,) for Springfield, Albany and Boston.

The 5,45 a m train from Palmer and the 12 m train from New London are Freight trains with Passenger Car attached.

☞ Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before entering the cars.

Stages

Run from the principal Stations on the line of the Road to Towns in vicinity.
A. G. DARROW, Supt.
Oct. 15th, 1851. tf 27.

Rings!

THE Subscriber has the prettiest styles and best quality of Finger Rings, both for Ladies and Gentlemen that were ever brought into town. Call and purchase one or more while the assortment is large.
F. O. BROOKS.
Palmer, May 31, 1851. 6 tf

How to drive off the Blues.

WALK into T. C. Denecke's store, buy a New Suit of Clothes, and the way he manages to fit and give satisfaction, will drive away the hardest kind of Blues.

A few more of those much admired Tweeds just received at T. C. DENECKE'S.
Monson, May 24th, 1851 tf 5

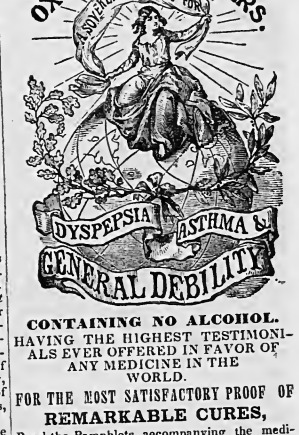
REMOVAL.

TWARD & Co. would inform their customers that they have removed from D. F. McGilvary's Block to a new Store in the Tockwotton House.
Palmer Depot, Feb. 5, 1852. tf42

BAILEY'S Caps, very handsome and fashionable at *T. C. DENECKE'S*
Monson, May, 1851. 4tf

A COMPLETE assortment of Ladies and Children's thick and thin soled Shoes can be found at
M. W. FRENCH & CO.'s.
Palmer, March 27, 1852. 49.

THE CELEBRATED



CONTAINING NO ALCOHOL.
HAVING THE HIGHEST TESTIMONIALS EVER OFFERED IN FAVOR OF ANY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.
FOR THE MOST SATISFACTORY PROOF OF **REMARKABLE CURES,**
Read the Pamphlets accompanying the medicine which abound with certificates from
MEMBERS OF CONGRESS
and Citizens of the highest respectability, and may be obtained gratuitously of the General Agents,
REED, BATES & AUSTIN,
No. 26 Merchants' Row---Boston.
For sale by Druggists generally throughout the country.

Caution.—Each bottle of the Oxygenated Bitters, will have the outside wrapper printed in English, French and Spanish, with the signatures of Geo. B. Green, Proprietor, upon three sides, and in addition, a finely engraved label upon the top of the bottle, with the signature of Read, Bates & Austin, who are the sole General Agents, and to whom all orders must be addressed.

For sale by Dr. Wm. Holbrook, Palmer Depot; O. F. Packard & Co., Three Rivers; W. N. Packard, Thorndike; N. F. Rogers & Co. and T. F. Packard, Monson. 14 1y

BROADCLOTHS of all shades, colors and prices at *T. C. DENECKE'S*
Monson, May, 1851. 4tf

Horse Shoeing.

THE Subscriber will Shoe Horses, furnishing new shoes, for 84 cents, cash, and re-set shoes for 32 cents, cash.

Ox Wagons will be ironed, with exception of tires and axletrees, for 10 cts. per lb.
J. B. MAYNARD.
Palmer, April 3, 1852. 2m50

KID Gloves! Kid Gloves! at
T. C. DENECKE'S
Monson, May, 1851. 4tf

Last Call.

ALL persons having unsettled accounts with the subscriber are informed that they will go into an attorney's hands for collection after 15th inst.
A. P. CHAPMAN.

P. S. Books may be found until then at the old place of business.
Palmer, March 1, 1852. 46tf